

EXHIBIT 16

January 30, 2008 Email from UBS to DTC, with attachments

(Attached)

Message

From: Vidal, William [william.vidal@ubs.com]
Sent: 1/30/2008 5:03:34 PM
To: UW-Muni [uw-muni@dtcc.com]
Subject: Final Version DTC Questionnaire
Attachments: final dtc.pdf; FINAL OS - POBs.pdf

Please find attached the final version of the questionnaire; using the final OS figures attached. Thanks,

Please also note that the DTC number has changed to #0221

Thanks again,

William J. Vidal
UBS Financial Services Inc. of Puerto Rico
Investment Banking
American International Plaza - 9th Floor
250 Munoz Rivera Ave.
San Juan, Puerto Rico 00918
(787) 250-3254

THE DEPOSITORY TRUST COMPANY (DTC) ELIGIBILITY QUESTIONNAIRE

DTC is a subsidiary of The Depository Trust & Clearing Corporation

To make a new issue of securities DTC eligible, the completed questionnaire and a copy of the offering statement/prospectus (preliminary or final) must be submitted to DTC's Underwriting Dept. at least 10 business days prior to the issue's closing date. If complete CUSIP INFORMATION (CUSIP numbers, interest rates, and final maturities) is not included with the questionnaire, please provide to DTC in writing at least seven business days prior to the closing date. (With respect to corporate issues, upon pricing of the issue.)

ISSUE INFORMATION

Please check one of the following:

☒ Municipal ☐ Corporate ☐ Limited Underwriting¹
☐ ABS ☐ CMO

Please indicate whether or not the issue is a "security" as such term is defined in Article 8 of the New York Uniform Commercial Code. ☐ Yes ☐ No

Please indicate whether or not the issuer is a United Kingdom entity.

☐ Yes ☒ No

Please check at least one of the following, the issue is:

☐ Registered with the SEC
☐ Eligible for resale under Rule 144A² Contact the NASD at (202) 728-8479 to apply for PORTAL of the '33 Act
☐ Eligible for resale under Regulation S of the '33 Act
☐ Issuer relying on Section 3(c)(7) of the '40 Act
☒ Exempt under Rule 3(a)(2) of the '33 Act
☐ Exempt under another exemption(s); indicate exemption(s):

Issuer Name/Issue Description: Employees Retirement System of the

Government of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, Senior
Pension Funding Bonds, Series A

State of Incorporation or Municipality: Puerto Rico

Issue Principal/Offering Amount: \$1,588,810,799.60

Share Quantity: Not Apply

Closing Date: 1, 31, 2008

Is this a Book-Entry-Only issue (with no certificates available to investors)?
☒ Yes ☐ No (If yes, a Letter of Representations is required.)

Does this issue contain a put/tender feature? ☐ Yes ☒ No (If yes, for certificated issues a Tender Letter of Representations is required.)

CONTACT INFORMATION

UBS Financial Services Incorporated of Puerto Rico

Lead Underwriter

William Vidal (787) 250-3254

Lead Underwriter Contact Phone

DTC Participant account number to be credited at the time of

closing: Citibank N.A. DTC 0221 For

further Credit Acct. # 089069
If Lead Underwriter is not a DTC Participant, please provide clearing DTC Participant contact information.

Stephanie Tackore (813) 604-1458

Clearing DTC Participant Contact Phone

CONTACT INFORMATION (Continued)

The Bank of New York Mellon

Transfer Agent

Joanne Adamis (212) 815-2423

Transfer Agent Contact Phone

The Bank of New York Mellon

Paying Agent

Joanne Adamis (212) 815-2423

Paying Agent Contact Phone

Fiddler, Abigail & Rodriguez, P.C.

Issuer's Counsel

Anita del Toro (989) 759-3819

Issuer's Counsel Contact Phone

Not Apply

Remarketing Agent (provide if applicable to the issue)

Not Apply ()

Remarketing Agent Contact Phone

Not Apply

Tender Agent (provide if applicable to the issue)

Not Apply ()

Tender Agent Contact Phone

DELIVERY OF SECURITIES

Will the securities be eligible as a FAST (Fast Automated Securities Transfer) issue? ☐ Yes ☒ No

If no, provide the date the securities will be delivered to DTC: ____/____/____

Note: Please use the address listed on the CUSIP INFORMATION page to deliver securities to DTC at least one business day before closing. For additional information, please contact DTC's Interface/Underwriting Department at the numbers provided.

SUBMITTED BY [PLEASE CHECK ONE]:

Underwriter ☒
Financial Advisor ☐
Clearing DTC Participant ☐

X William Vidal
(Authorized Signature)

¹ Service available for non-Book-Entry-Only municipal issues with a principal value of \$1 million or less.

² For non-investment grade issues eligible for resale under Rule 144A, PORTAL eligibility is required.

CUSIP INFORMATION

CUSIP NUMBER	INTEREST RATE	FINAL MATURITY/ EXPIRATION DATE	PRINCIPAL/ OFFERING AMOUNT	TYPE OF ISSUE*	INITIAL OFFERING PRICE (TO THE PUBLIC)
29216M AF7	5.85%	7/01/2023	\$200,000,000	T	
29216M AA8	6.20%	7/01/2028	\$12,264,907.55	C	
29216M AB6	6.20%	7/01/2028	\$32,775,892.05	C	
29216M AC4	6.15%	7/01/2035	\$667,500,000	T	
29216M AG5	6.15%	7/01/2031	\$3,000,000	T	
29216M AH3	6.15%	7/01/2032	\$4,500,000	T	
29216M AJ9	6.15%	7/01/2033	\$4,000,000	T	
29216M AK6	6.20%	7/01/2039	\$167,920,000	T	
29216M AL4	6.20%	7/01/2040	\$89,750,000	T	

* C=Capital Appreciation, P=Put, S= Serial, T=Term

DTC UNDERWRITING DEPARTMENT PHONE NUMBERS:

ISSUE ELIGIBILITY (AREA CODE 212)
CORPORATE 855-3704
MUNICIPAL 855-3782
FAX 855-3726/3728

UNDERWRITING PROCESSING
FAX 855-3744/3774
855-5003

INTERFACE/UNDERWRITING
FAX 855-8820/8821
855-8703/8707

AUTHORIZATION FOR CLOSING
FAX 855-3752/3753/3754/3755
855-3607

DEPARTMENT MANAGERS
FAX 855-3793/3733
855-3726/3728

DTC MAILING ADDRESSES:

UNDERWRITING DEPARTMENT
(To forward issue information)

ATTENTION: ELIGIBILITY DEPARTMENT
THE DEPOSITORY TRUST COMPANY
55 WATER STREET - 19TH FLOOR
NEW YORK, NY 10041-0099

DELIVERY OF SECURITIES
TO DTC (For underwriting distribution only)

ATTENTION: INTERFACE/UNDERWRITING DEPT.
THE DEPOSITORY TRUST COMPANY
55 WATER STREET; 15L - (UNDERWRITING SECURITIES)
NEW YORK, NY 10041-0099

CUSIP INFORMATION

CUSIP NUMBER	INTEREST RATE	FINAL MATURITY/ EXPIRATION DATE	PRINCIPAL/ OFFERING AMOUNT	TYPE OF ISSUE*	INITIAL OFFERING PRICE (TO THE PUBLIC)
29216m AD2	6.20%	7/01/2041	\$37,550,000	T	
29216m Am2	6.20%	7/01/2042	\$37,550,000	T	
29216m ANO	6.45%	7/01/2055	\$86,950,000	T	
29216m AP5	6.45%	7/01/2056	\$83,350,000	T	
29216m AQ3	6.45%	7/01/2057	\$80,850,000	T	
29216m AE0	6.45%	7/01/2058	\$80,850,000	T	

* C=Capital Appreciation, P=Put, S= Serial, T=Term

DTC UNDERWRITING DEPARTMENT PHONE NUMBERS:

ISSUE ELIGIBILITY (AREA CODE 212)
CORPORATE 855-3704
MUNICIPAL 855-3782
FAX 855-3726/3728

UNDERWRITING PROCESSING

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55 WATER STREET - 19TH FLOOR
NEW YORK, NY 10041-0099

DELIVERY OF SECURITIES
TO DTC (For underwriting distribution only)

ATTENTION: INTERFACE/UNDERWRITING DEPT.
THE DEPOSITORY TRUST COMPANY
55 WATER STREET; 1SL - (UNDERWRITING SECURITIES)
NEW YORK, NY 10041-0099

NEW ISSUE – BOOK-ENTRY ONLY

\$1,588,810,799.60
Employees Retirement System
of the Government of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico
Senior Pension Funding Bonds, Series A

The Employees Retirement System of the Government of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico (the “System”) is a trust created by law in 1951 by the Legislature of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico to provide pension and other benefits to retired employees of the government of the Commonwealth and its instrumentalities. These benefits are funded by contributions made monthly or twice a month to the System by the government of the Commonwealth and its instrumentalities (“Employer Contributions”) and their employees, and by investment earnings. Government employers are currently required by law to make Employer Contributions to the System of at least 9.275% of their covered payroll.

The System has authorized the issuance of one or more series of bonds (the “Bonds”) in order to increase the funds currently available to pay pension benefits to certain of its beneficiaries and reduce its unfunded accrued actuarial pension liability. The System will pledge future Employer Contributions to the payment of the Bonds, invest the proceeds of the Bonds and use these investments and the earnings thereon to provide such pension benefits to its beneficiaries. The Senior Pension Funding Bonds, Series A (the “Series A Bonds”) are a series of Bonds being offered exclusively in the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico. The System currently contemplates offering additional parity Bonds (the “Series B Bonds”) in other jurisdictions. The Series B Bonds would be offered by means of one or more separate Official Statements and may not under any circumstances be purchased by residents of Puerto Rico.

The Bonds are limited, non-recourse obligations of the System payable solely from and secured solely by a pledge of Employer Contributions made after the date of issuance of the Bonds. The Bonds are not payable from the investments made by the System with the proceeds of the Bonds or from any other assets of the System, or from employee contributions to the System. The Bonds are not an obligation of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico or any of its other instrumentalities or political subdivisions.

The Series A Bonds will be registered under the Depository Trust Company’s book-entry only system, and will be issued without coupons, in denominations of \$5,000 principal amount (maturity amount in the case of the Capital Appreciation Bonds) and integral multiples thereof. Purchasers of the Series A Bonds will not receive bond certificates.

The Series A Bonds will be offered as Term Bonds and Capital Appreciation Bonds. Interest on the Term Bonds will be payable monthly on the first day of each month, commencing on March 1, 2008. Interest on the Capital Appreciation Bonds will compound semiannually on each January 1 and July 1, commencing on July 1, 2008 and will be payable at maturity or redemption. The inside cover page of this Official Statement contains information on the maturities, interest rates and prices or yields of the Series A Bonds. The Series A Bonds may be redeemed by the System, commencing on July 1, 2018, as described herein.

Interest on the Series A Bonds is not excludable from the gross income of the recipients thereof under Section 103(a) of the United States Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended. Interest on the Series A Bonds is exempt from Puerto Rico income and property taxes. See “Tax Matters” beginning on page 44.

The System expects that the Series A Bonds will be available for delivery to DTC on or about January 31, 2008.

Investing in the Series A Bonds involves risks. See “Investment Considerations” beginning on page 23 of this Official Statement for a discussion of certain factors that should be considered by prospective purchasers in evaluating an investment in the Series A Bonds.

UBS Financial Services Incorporated of Puerto Rico

Popular Securities
BBVAPR MSD
Merrill Lynch & Co.
Scotia Capital

Citi
Oriental Financial Services Corporation
TCM Capital

Santander Securities
Lehman Brothers
Samuel A. Ramírez & Co., Inc.
Wachovia Capital Markets, LLC

January 29, 2008

\$1,588,810,799.60
Employees Retirement System
of the Government of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico
Senior Pension Funding Bonds, Series A

\$45,040,799.60 Capital Appreciation Bonds

Maturity July 1,	Initial Principal Amount	Maturity Amount	Yield to Maturity
2028	\$12,264,907.55	\$ 42,665,000	6.20%
2028	32,775,892.05	114,015,000	6.20 [†]

[†]Not reoffered

\$1,543,770,000 Term Bonds

Maturity July 1,	Principal Amount	Interest Rate	Price
2023	\$200,000,000	5.85%	100%
2031	3,000,000	6.15	100
2032	4,500,000	6.15	100
2033	4,000,000	6.15	100
2038	667,500,000	6.15	100
2039	167,920,000	6.20	99.5
2040	89,750,000	6.20	99.5
2041	37,550,000	6.20	99.5
2042	37,550,000	6.20	99.5
2055	86,950,000	6.45	100
2056	83,350,000	6.45	100
2057	80,850,000	6.45	100
2058	80,850,000	6.45	100

No dealer, broker, sales representative or other person has been authorized by the System or the underwriters to give any information or to make any representations other than those contained herein and, if given or made, such other information or representations must not be relied upon as having been authorized by the System or the underwriters. This Official Statement does not constitute an offer to sell or the solicitation of an offer to buy nor shall there be any sale of the Series A Bonds by any person in any jurisdiction in which it is unlawful for such person to make such an offer, solicitation or sale. The delivery of this Official Statement at any time does not imply that the information contained herein is correct as of any time subsequent to its date. The information set forth herein has been obtained from the System and other sources that are believed to be reliable. The information and expressions of opinion herein are subject to change without notice, and neither the delivery of this Official Statement nor any sale made hereunder shall, under any circumstances, create any implication that there has been no change in the affairs of the System since the date hereof.

The Underwriters have provided the following sentence for inclusion in this Official Statement. The Underwriters have reviewed the information in this Official Statement in accordance with, and as part of, their respective responsibilities to investors under the Federal securities laws as applied to the facts and circumstances of this transaction, but the Underwriters do not guarantee the accuracy or completeness of such information.

IN CONNECTION WITH THE OFFERING OF THE SERIES A BONDS, THE UNDERWRITERS MAY EFFECT TRANSACTIONS WHICH STABILIZE OR MAINTAIN THE MARKET PRICES OF THE SERIES A BONDS AT LEVELS ABOVE THOSE WHICH MIGHT OTHERWISE PREVAIL IN THE OPEN MARKET. SUCH STABILIZING, IF COMMENCED, MAY BE DISCONTINUED AT ANY TIME.

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This Official Statement contains certain “forward-looking statements” concerning the System’s operations, performance and financial condition, including its future economic performance, plans and objectives and the likelihood of success in developing and expanding its business. These statements are based upon a number of assumptions and estimates which are subject to significant uncertainties, many of which are beyond the control of the System. The words “may,” “would,” “could,” “will,” “expect,” “anticipate,” “believe,” “intend,” “plan,” “estimate” and similar expressions are meant to identify these forward-looking statements. Actual results may differ materially from those expressed or implied by these forward-looking statements.

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SUMMARY STATEMENT

This summary highlights information contained elsewhere in this Official Statement. Prospective purchasers of the Series A Bonds should read the entire Official Statement, including the “Investment Considerations” section beginning on page 23 of this Official Statement.

The Commonwealth of Puerto Rico

The Commonwealth of Puerto Rico (the “Commonwealth”) is an island with an area of approximately 3,500 square miles and a population of over 3.5 million people located in the Caribbean, approximately 1,600 miles southeast of New York City. It is a Commonwealth of the United States that came under U.S. sovereignty in 1898 as a result of the Spanish-American War. Puerto Ricans have been citizens of the United States since 1917.

As a Commonwealth, the United States and Puerto Rico share a common market and a common currency (the U.S. dollar). The Commonwealth exercises virtually the same control over its internal affairs as do the 50 states of the United States. However, the people of Puerto Rico do not vote in U.S. national elections. They are represented in the U.S. Congress by a non-voting Resident Commissioner. Most U.S. taxes are not levied in Puerto Rico, and Puerto Rico residents do not pay U.S. income tax on income from Puerto Rico sources.

The Constitution of the Commonwealth provides for a republican form of government in which power is shared among an Executive, a Legislative and a Judicial branch. The Commonwealth also constitutes a District within the United States Federal court system, and has its own United States District Court.

The Commonwealth’s gross national product was \$56.7 billion in fiscal year 2006, or \$12,997 per capita. The economy of Puerto Rico is closely linked to that of the United States. During fiscal year 2006, approximately 83% of Puerto Rico’s exports went to the United States mainland, which was also the source of approximately 50% of Puerto Rico’s imports. The dominant sectors of the Puerto Rico economy in terms of production and income are manufacturing and services.

The Commonwealth is a frequent issuer in the United States municipal market. As of September 30, 2007, Puerto Rico’s public sector debt (including debt issued by government-owned utilities and other government instrumentalities) was \$44.4 billion.

For a more detailed description of the Commonwealth, see the “Commonwealth Report” in Appendix IV.

The System

The System is a trust created by Act No. 447 of May 15, 1951 of the Legislature of Puerto Rico (as amended, the “Act”). The purpose of the System is to provide pension and other benefits to retired employees of the departments and agencies of the Commonwealth and its public corporations and municipalities (collectively referred to as “Government Employers”). These benefits are funded by contributions made to the System by the Government Employers (“Employer Contributions”) and their employees, and by investment earnings. The Act currently requires Government Employers to make Employer Contributions to the System of at least 9.275% of their payroll for employees covered by the System. The current contribution rate has been in effect since February 1990; prior to that date, Commonwealth departments, agencies and public corporations were required to make Employer

Contributions of at least 8% of their payroll for employees covered by the System, while municipalities were required to make Employer Contributions of at least 7% of their payroll. The Commonwealth has not reduced the contribution rate at which Government Employers are required to contribute to the System since 1960.

As of June 30, 2007, the System had 176,837 participating employees employed by 210 Government Employers, and provided retirement benefits to 99,851 beneficiaries, which consist of retirees and spouses of deceased retirees. As of the same date, the System's net assets held in trust for pension plan benefits were \$2.891 billion.

Plan of financing

The System has authorized the issuance of Bonds from time to time in order to increase the funds currently available to pay benefits under the System's largest benefit plan, a defined benefit plan that has been closed to new participants since December 31, 1999, and to reduce the unfunded accrued actuarial pension liability of this benefit plan. As of June 30, 2005, which is the latest date as of which an actuarial report for the System exists, the System had \$2.328 billion in net assets available for plan benefits while its accrued actuarial liabilities amounted to \$12.284 billion, resulting in a \$9.956 billion unfunded accrued actuarial liability and a corresponding funding ratio of 19%. In order to reduce the plan's unfunded actuarial accrued liability, the System will add the proceeds from the sale of the Series A Bonds to the assets that are invested for the benefit of participating employees, retirees and beneficiaries. By increasing the funds currently available to pay benefits under this closed defined benefit plan, the System anticipates that it will be able to fund benefit payments for a longer period than its existing assets would allow it to do without an increase in the percentage of payroll that Government Employers are required to contribute to the System.

The Series A Bonds will be offered exclusively in Puerto Rico. The System currently contemplates offering additional parity Bonds (the "Series B Bonds") in other jurisdictions outside Puerto Rico after the sale of the Series A Bonds. The Series B Bonds may not be purchased by residents of Puerto Rico, including corporations or other business organizations organized under the laws of Puerto Rico or engaged in trade or business in Puerto Rico ("Puerto Rico Residents"). In the event any Series B Bond is held by a Puerto Rico Resident, the System shall have the right to require such Puerto Rico Resident to return any interest received by such Puerto Rico Resident on account of such Series B Bond.

Bonds are limited, non-recourse obligations of the System

The Bonds are limited, non-recourse obligations of the System, payable solely from and secured solely by a pledge of Employer Contributions made after the date of issuance of the first series of Bonds, and from funds held on deposit with the Fiscal Agent mentioned below. The Bonds are not payable from contributions made to the System by participating employees, or from the assets acquired with the proceeds of the Bonds, or from Employer Contributions released by the Fiscal Agent to the System after funding of required reserves, or from any other assets of the System. The Bonds are not a debt of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico or any of its other political subdivisions or instrumentalities.

Government Employers contributing to the System

A total of 210 Government Employers currently make Employer Contributions to the System. These can be divided generally into three categories: agencies and departments of the central government, public corporations, and municipalities. The table below shows the number of Government Employers within each category, the number of participating employees, and the aggregate amount of Employer Contributions for each such category for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2007. Employer

Contributions exclude approximately \$69 million paid by Government Employers in connection with early retirement programs implemented during fiscal year 2007.

<u>Classification</u>	<u>Government*</u> <u>Employers</u>	<u>Participating*</u> <u>Employees</u>	<u>Total Employer</u> <u>Contributions For</u> <u>Fiscal Year 2007</u>
Central Government ⁽¹⁾	84	92,802	\$186,015,082
Public Corporations ⁽²⁾	48	47,839	133,143,747
Municipalities	<u>78</u>	<u>36,196</u>	<u>55,235,260</u>
Total	210	176,837	\$374,394,089

Source: Employees Retirement System

(*) As of June 30, 2007.

(1) Excludes the Police Department

(2) Includes the Police Department, which is an agency of the central government, because the department makes its Employer Contributions directly, rather than through the Puerto Rico Treasury Department.

See Appendix I to this Official Statement for a list of the 44 Government Employers with the highest level of covered payroll, which accounted for 80% of total Employer Contributions in fiscal year 2007, their respective number of participating employees, covered payroll, average salary, and share of Employer Contribution for such fiscal year.

Government Employers are funded from several sources: Commonwealth income and other taxes deposited in the Commonwealth's General Fund, funds provided by the Federal government, internally generated funds (in the case of public corporations) and other sources.

In fiscal year 2007, the top 10 Government Employers, in terms of covered payroll, accounted for approximately 53% of all Employer Contributions.

Employer Contributions

The Act currently requires Government Employers to contribute to the System at least 9.275% of their covered payroll. (The Act provides that any difference between this minimum contribution and the amount required to maintain the System fully funded on an actuarial basis also constitutes an obligation of the Government Employers.) For purposes of the Act, covered payroll includes the payroll of all employees of a Government Employer other than its irregular and transitory employees, and other than the employees who are covered by one of the Commonwealth's other retirement systems. The Puerto Rico Treasury Department makes these contributions on behalf of the agencies and departments of the central government and certain public corporations at about the same time payroll checks are processed, currently monthly or twice a month. The remaining public corporations and the municipalities pay their Employer Contributions to the System directly, also at about the same time payroll checks are processed, currently twice a month.

The System normally receives approximately 95% of Employer Contributions within 15 days of the date due and in excess of 98% of Employer Contributions within the year the contribution is due. The Act grants the System the authority to compel payments from Government Employers and provides that failure to remit the Employer Contributions on time constitutes a misdemeanor. Over the past two years, six Government Employers (four municipalities and two public corporations) have consistently failed to make their Employer Contributions to the System in a timely manner. For the fiscal year ended June 30,

2007, these six Government Employers' aggregate unpaid obligations totaled approximately \$5.5 million, or 1.5% of all Employer Contributions due. The System continues to pursue the collection of outstanding amounts and to ensure that future payments are made in a timely manner.

Employer Contributions received by the System will be deposited by the System with the Fiscal Agent once a month on the last day of the month.

Projections and assumptions with respect to future Employer Contributions

The projected level of annual Employer Contributions presented in this Official Statement is based on a model prepared by Global Insight (USA), Inc. ("Global Insight"), which both the System and Global Insight believe to be based on reasonable assumptions. Global Insight's model, the assumptions on which the model is based, and certain alternative scenarios considered in the Global Insight report, are discussed under "Projections with Respect to Covered Payroll and Principal Underlying Assumptions." Global Insight's full report is included as Appendix V. The debt service coverage projections presented in this Official Statement are based on Global Insight's baseline scenario, which projects that annual covered payroll will reach \$39.5 billion by 2058 from its 2007 level of \$4.0 billion. The Global Insight report also discusses alternative (less likely) scenarios, under which annual covered payroll could be as low as \$31.8 billion or as high as \$61.9 billion by 2058. These projections may not materialize. If actual annual covered payroll is materially lower than projected, the System may not have sufficient funds to pay the full amount due with respect to the Bonds.

Authorizing Resolution

The Series A Bonds will be issued pursuant to a general resolution (the "General Resolution"), adopted by the Board of Trustees of the System on January 24, 2008, and an amended and restated supplemental resolution (the "First Supplemental Resolution" and together with the General Resolution, the "Resolution"), adopted by the Board of Trustees of the System on January 29, 2008.

The Bank of New York will act as fiscal agent under the Resolution (the "Fiscal Agent"). Copies of the General Resolution and the Supplemental Resolution are set forth in Appendices VI and VII, respectively.

Absence of public market

Since the Series A Bonds are a new issue of securities, there is currently no secondary market for the Series A Bonds, and there can be no assurance that a secondary market will develop, or if it does develop, that it will provide holders of the Bonds ("Bondholders") with liquidity for their investment or that it will continue for the life of the Series A Bonds.

Ratings

The Series A Bonds have received a rating of "Baa3" on the U.S. Municipal Scale and "A1" on the Global Scale from Moody's Investors Services Inc., a rating of "BBB-" from Standard & Poor's Rating Services, and a rating of "BBB-" from Fitch Ratings Services.

Additional Bonds

The System may issue additional series of Bonds under the Resolution subject to compliance with projected debt service coverage tests and certain other conditions. The System may also issue refunding Bonds to achieve debt service savings without complying with these coverage tests.

Tax consequences

In the opinion of Fiddler González & Rodríguez, PSC, bond counsel, interest on the Series A Bonds is not excludable from the gross income of recipients thereof under Section 103(a) of the United States Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the “Code”). Interest on the Series A Bonds is exempt from Puerto Rico income and property taxes. For a more detailed description of the United States and Puerto Rico tax considerations relating to the Series A Bonds, see “Tax Matters” beginning on page 44. Bond counsel will not opine as to the tax consequences of ownership or disposition of the Series A Bonds under the laws of any other jurisdiction, and purchasers of the Series A Bonds should consult their tax advisors as to such tax consequences.

ERISA Considerations

The Employees Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, as amended (“ERISA”), and the Code generally prohibit certain transactions between a qualified employee benefit plan under ERISA or a tax-qualified retirement plan or an individual retirement account under the Code (collectively, “Plans”) and persons who, with respect to a Plan, are fiduciaries or other “parties in interest” within the meaning of ERISA or “disqualified persons” within the meaning of the Code. All fiduciaries of Plans, in consultation with their advisors, should carefully consider the impact of ERISA and the Code on an investment in any Series A Bonds.

Investment Considerations

See “Investment Considerations” beginning on page 23 for a discussion of certain factors that should be considered by prospective purchasers in evaluating an investment in the Series A Bonds.

PLAN OF FINANCING

One of the principal fiscal challenges that the Commonwealth has faced in recent decades is the funding of its public employee retirement systems. The System is the largest of the Commonwealth's five public employee retirement systems with 276,688 participating employees, retirees and beneficiaries as of June 30, 2007. The System had \$2.328 billion in net assets available for plan benefits and an accrued actuarial liability of \$12.284 billion, resulting in an unfunded accrued actuarial liability of \$9.956 billion as of June 30, 2005, the latest date as of which an actuarial report for the System exists, and a funding ratio of 19%.

As the number of retirees and the costs of retirement benefits have increased, the unfunded accrued actuarial liability of the Commonwealth's retirement systems has increased. From fiscal year 1991 to fiscal year 2005, the unfunded accrued actuarial liability increased from \$3.568 billion to \$9.956 billion. In order to reduce the growth of its pension liability, the Commonwealth closed the System's defined benefit plan to new participants, effective on December 31, 1999. Government employees that became participants of the System after this date participate only in a defined contribution plan that is funded solely by employee contributions. Although Government Employers are required to continue to make Employer Contributions with respect to all participating employees, whether these employees participate in the defined benefit plan or in the defined contribution plan, all Employer Contributions are used to fund benefits provided to beneficiaries of the defined benefit plan. The System's benefit disbursements during fiscal years 2003 to 2007 exceeded the sum of contributions and investment income for those years.

The System performs an actuarial valuation every two years. Set forth below is a schedule showing the unfunded accrued actuarial liability of the System for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2001, 2003 and 2005. The 2007 actuarial valuation has not been finalized. The System expects the 2007 actuarial valuation to be finalized on or about July 2008. The System's current estimate projects that the 2007 accrued actuarial liability could range from \$13.0 billion to \$13.4 billion, resulting in an unfunded actuarial liability of approximately \$10.1 billion to \$10.5 billion.

(\$ millions)	2001	2003	2005
Unfunded Accrued Actuarial Liability	\$7,453	\$9,244	\$9,956

Source: Employees Retirement System, Actuarial Valuation Reports 2001, 2003 and 2005.

The System has authorized the issuance of Bonds from time to time to increase the funds currently available to pay benefits under the closed defined benefit plan, and to reduce the unfunded accrued actuarial pension liability of the System under this defined benefit plan. In order to achieve this, the System plans to issue Bonds from time to time in one or more series and add the net proceeds from the sale of such Bonds to the funds that are currently being invested for the benefit of the participating employees. Because the Bonds are not payable from or secured by these invested assets, the System's unfunded actuarial accrued liability will be reduced by the full amount of the net proceeds of the Bonds. By increasing the funds currently available to pay benefits under this closed defined benefit plan, the System anticipates that it will be able to fund benefit payments for a longer period than its existing assets would allow it to do without an increase in the percentage of payroll that Government Employers are required to contribute to the System.

The net yield of the System's assets may increase or decrease over time regardless of this transaction, but could decrease as a result of the issuance of Bonds in the event that the System is unable to invest the proceeds of the Bonds at yields that equal or exceed the interest rate on the Bonds. Although

this may reduce the amount of funds available to the System to pay retirement benefits, it will not directly affect the pledge of Employer Contributions to the holders of the Bonds.

Restrictions on purchase of Series B Bonds by Puerto Rico Residents

The Series A Bonds will be offered exclusively in Puerto Rico. The System currently contemplates offering another series of Bonds (the "Series B Bonds") in other jurisdictions outside Puerto Rico. The Series B Bonds will be on a parity with the Series A Bonds under the Resolution. The Series B Bonds may not be purchased under any circumstances by residents of Puerto Rico, including corporations or other business organizations organized under the laws of Puerto Rico or engaged in trade or business in Puerto Rico ("Puerto Rico Residents"). In the event any Series B Bond is held by a Puerto Rico Resident, the System shall have the right to require such Puerto Rico Resident to return any interest received by such Puerto Rico Resident on account of such Series B Bond.

THE SYSTEM

General

The System is a trust created by the Legislature of Puerto Rico in 1951 pursuant to the Act to provide retirement and disability annuities, death benefits, and loans to Puerto Rico's public employees. Persons eligible to become members of the System (the "Members") include: (i) all persons holding regular employment positions in any executive department, agency, administration, board, commission, committee, office or instrumentality of the Executive Branch of the Government of the Commonwealth; (ii) all members and regular employees of the Legislative Branch of the Government of the Commonwealth; (iii) all officers and regular employees of the municipalities of the Commonwealth; and (iv) all officers and regular employees of most public corporations. As of June 30, 2007, the System had 276,688 Members, 99,851 of which were retirees and beneficiaries currently receiving benefits and 176,837 of which were current active participating employees.

The System administers two separate retirement plans: a defined benefit plan and a defined contribution plan. In the defined benefit plan, participants are entitled to retirement benefits which are defined and determinable. Members who entered the System on or before December 31, 1999 participate in the defined benefit plan. The defined contribution plan, on the other hand, is a retirement plan that provides for an individual account for each participant of the plan and for benefits based solely upon the amounts contributed to such participant account. Members who entered the System on or after January 1, 2000 participate in the defined contribution plan.

As of June 30, 2007, the System had total assets of \$2.931 billion, total liabilities (not including actuarial liabilities) of \$40 million, and net assets held in trust for pension benefits of \$2.891 billion. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2007, the System's net assets held in trust for pension benefits increased by approximately \$350 million. This includes the net effect of employer, employee and special contributions of \$799 million, net investment income of \$434 million, benefits paid of \$832 million, and administrative expenses of \$29 million.

The System has the authority to transact all of its business, invest its funds and hold its securities and other properties in its own name. The Act authorizes the System to borrow money, including through the direct placement of debt, and secure any such borrowing with its assets.

Governance

Control of the governance and operation of the System is vested in the Board of Trustees (the “Board”), which sets policy and oversees the operations consistent with applicable laws. The members of the Board include the Puerto Rico Secretary of the Treasury (or his appointee), the President of Government Development Bank for Puerto Rico (or his appointee), the Commissioner of Municipal Affairs (or his appointee) and the Director of the Office of Human Resources of the Government of Puerto Rico (or his appointee), as *ex officio* members, and three Members appointed to three year terms by the Governor of Puerto Rico, two of whom must be Members of the System or the Judiciary Retirement System, with at least ten years of credited service. The other member is a pensioner of the System or the Judiciary Retirement System. The Board is also responsible for appointing the Administrator of the System (the “Administrator”).

The Board currently consists of the following members:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Term Expires</u>	<u>Occupation</u>
Jorge Irizarry Herrans (Chairman)	Ex-officio	President, Government Development Bank for Puerto Rico
Angel Castillo Rodríguez (Vice Chairman)	Ex-officio	Commissioner of Municipal Affairs of Puerto Rico
Rosa Castro Sierra (Secretary)	September 8, 2009	Executive Assistant to the Secretary for Management and Development of the Housing Development and Improvement Administration of Puerto Rico
José Guillermo Dávila	Ex-officio	Acting Secretary of the Treasury of Puerto Rico
Marta Vera Ramírez	Ex-officio	Director, Office of Human Resources of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico
Roberto Aquino García	August 1, 2008	Chairman of the Board, Puerto Rico Retirees Association
Roberto Santiago Cancel	October 1, 2008	Auxiliary Inspector, Inspector for Cooperatives of Puerto Rico

Management

Juan A. Cancel-Alegría is the Administrator of the System. Mr. Cancel-Alegría was appointed by the Board as Administrator in 2005. Prior to his appointment, Mr. Cancel-Alegría was a Senator in the Puerto Rico Legislative Assembly from 2001 through 2004. During his term in office, Mr. Cancel-Alegría was the chairman of the Infrastructure, Technology Development and Commerce Committees.

Mr. Cancel-Alegría received a Bachelor’s degree in Business Administration from the University of Puerto Rico. Mr. Cancel-Alegría’s experience in the public sector includes tenures at Government Development Bank for Puerto Rico, where he served as an Assistant Vice President, and the Municipality of Carolina, where he was Director of Economic Development, from 1996 through 2000. Mr. Cancel-Alegría has also been active in the private sector. From 1992 through 1996, he served as President and Chief Executive Officer of a private company.

As Administrator, Mr. Cancel-Alegría is responsible for the daily operations of the System. Among his duties are adopting actuarial guidelines for the operation of the System, compiling statistical data to perform periodical actuarial valuations and making recommendations to the Board as to the investments of the System's assets.

Mr. Cancel-Alegría has filed his candidacy for a seat in the Puerto Rico Legislative Assembly and has announced his intention to resign as Administrator.

Other principal officers of the System include the following:

José L. Monroy Gonzague is the Deputy Administrator of the System. He was appointed by the Administrator in July, 2006. Prior to his appointment, Mr. Monroy was the System's Technology Director, which position he held from August 2003 through June 2006. Mr. Monroy received a Bachelor's degree in Business Administration with a major in accounting and auditing from the University of Puerto Rico. Before joining the System in 2003, Mr. Monroy worked as an independent consultant and an information system consultant and auditor.

José Luis Villafañe is one of three Auxiliary Administrators of the System. Mr. Villafañe was appointed to this position by the Administrator in July 2006. Prior to his appointment as Auxiliary Administrator, Mr. Villafañe served as the System's Comptroller from September 2005 through June 2006. He also served as the Operational Auditing Manager of the Office of Management and Budget of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico (2005) and as Internal Audit Director and Director of the Office of the Comptroller and Ethics Affairs of the Puerto Rico Department of Education (2001-2005). Mr. Villafañe received a Bachelor's degree as well as a Master's degree in Business Administration with a major in accounting from the Metropolitan University, San Juan campus.

Lydia V. Santiago is an Auxiliary Administrator of the System. Ms. Santiago was appointed to this position by the Administrator in July 2005. Prior to her appointment as Auxiliary Administrator, Ms. Santiago worked as an advisor to the Puerto Rico Senate. Ms. Santiago served as a legislative advisor in 2000, and from 2001 through 2005 worked as an advisor to Senator Antonio Fas Alzamora, former President of the Puerto Rico Senate (2000-2004). Ms. Santiago received a Juris Doctor degree from the School of Law of the Catholic University in Ponce.

Luis I. García López is the Chief Investment Officer and Director of Actuarial Studies and Investments of the System. Mr. García was appointed to this position by the Administrator in November 2007. Prior to his appointment, Mr. García worked as special assistant to the System's Administrator in actuarial and investment matters. Mr. García, who has over 15 years of experience in the financial industry, has also worked as a trust officer for Banco Popular de Puerto Rico, investment consultant for Wilshire and Associates and portfolio manager for several insurance companies in Puerto Rico and abroad. Mr. García received a Bachelor's degree in Business Administration with a major in finance and a minor in economics from the University of Puerto Rico, Mayagüez Campus.

Marilyn Cuevas Silvagnoli, Esq. is the Director of Legal Affairs of the System. Ms. Cuevas was appointed to this position in December 2002. Prior to this appointment, Ms. Cuevas served in various public positions, including as a Special Assistant to the Administrator. Her experience in the public sector includes tenures at the Puerto Rico Justice Department (1980-1985); the Puerto Rico Tourism Company (1985-1986; 1989-1993); the Personnel Administration System, where Ms. Cuevas served two terms as Examination Officer II (from 1986 through 1989 and from 1993 through 2001); and the Puerto Rico Appellate Court (1993), where she served as a clerk. Ms. Cuevas received a Juris Doctor degree

from the School of Law of the Interamerican University of Puerto Rico. She is admitted to practice in local and federal courts in the Commonwealth.

The administrative offices of the System are located at 437 Ponce de Leon Ave., 15th Floor, Hato Rey, Puerto Rico 00918.

Other post-employment benefits

Commencing with fiscal year 2008, which began on July 1, 2007, the Commonwealth will be required, pursuant to Government Accounting Standards Board ("GASB") Statement Number 45, to calculate and record for financial accounting purposes the cost of non-pension post-retirement benefits provided to former government employees using actuarial principles, in substantially the same way that it calculates and records pension benefits provided to such employees. These benefits currently include, per employee, an annual \$100 reimbursement to cover prescription drug costs, a \$100 per month reimbursement to cover medical insurance premiums, an annual Christmas bonus of \$600, a bonus of \$100 payable each July, and various death and disability benefits for certain employees of the Police Department, the Firefighters Corp, the Administration of Correctional Facilities, the Puerto Rico National Guard and the Treasury Department. Currently, the Commonwealth records these costs on a cash basis. Although this required calculation will not have a cash impact on the Commonwealth beyond what it currently pays, it will be reflected in the financial statements of the Commonwealth and may highlight the long term costs of providing these benefits.

Financial Statements

The audited financial statements of the System for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2007 are included as Appendix II. Certain additional information relating to the System is included in Appendix III.

OTHER COMMONWEALTH PENSION SYSTEMS

In addition to the System, the Commonwealth has four other public employee retirement systems: (i) the retirement system of the Electric Power Authority, which is funded by that public corporation from its revenues, (ii) the University of Puerto Rico's retirement system, which is funded by that public corporation from its revenues (a significant portion of which come from the central government), (iii) the Judiciary Retirement System, which is administered by the System and is funded by the central government, and (iv) the Teachers Retirement System, which is also funded by the central government. The most significant of these in terms of number of participants and funding ratio is the Teachers Retirement System, with 77,500 participants, and an unfunded accrued actuarial liability of \$2.3 billion as of June 30, 2004, and a corresponding funding ratio of 51%.

The Commonwealth Report includes tables that present the Statement of Plan Net Assets and Statement of Changes in Plan Net Assets of the System and the Judiciary Retirement System for fiscal years 2005, 2006 and 2007 and of the Teachers Retirement System for fiscal years 2004, 2005 and 2006.

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYERS CONTRIBUTING TO THE SYSTEM

Currently, there are 210 Government Employers that are required by the Act to contribute to the System for the benefit of their employees. These are classified by the System into three categories on the basis of whether their Employer Contributions are made by the Treasury Department or by the Government Employer itself: (i) agencies and departments of the central government (excluding the

Police Department), which make their Employer Contributions through the Treasury Department, (ii) public corporations and the Police Department (an agency of the central government), which make their Employer Contributions directly, and (iii) municipalities, which also make their Employer Contributions directly. These represented 50%, 35% and 15%, respectively, of total Employer Contributions in fiscal year 2007.

The following table shows Employer Contributions, net of contributions made in connection with early retirement programs, for the five-year period ended June 30, 2007.

Entities	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07
Central Government*	\$148,685,232	\$162,144,517	\$189,659,899	\$190,910,430	\$186,015,082
Public Corporations*	109,536,054	114,512,908	127,349,701	135,429,468 ⁽¹⁾	133,143,747 ⁽²⁾
Municipalities	<u>47,056,500</u>	<u>48,141,754</u>	<u>54,906,625</u>	<u>56,537,016</u>	<u>55,235,260⁽³⁾</u>
Total	\$305,277,786	\$324,799,179	\$371,916,225	\$382,876,914	\$374,394,089⁽⁴⁾

Source: Employees Retirement System.

(1) Excludes (i) \$15 million contributed by PRIDCO, (ii) \$284,000 contributed by the Puerto Rico Trade and Export Corporation, and (iii) \$211,242 contributed by several public corporations, in connection with the implementation of early retirement programs. For further discussion on PRIDCO's early retirement program, see pages 20-21 of the System's Audited Financial Statements as of and for the years ended June 30, 2007 and 2006, a copy of which has been attached hereto as Appendix II.

(2) Excludes (i) \$18,936,295 contributed by PRIDCO in connection with an early retirement program approved and implemented during fiscal year 2006 and (ii) \$23,100,627 contributed by the Puerto Rico Tourism Company in connection with an early retirement program approved and implemented during fiscal year 2007.

(3) Excludes \$27 million contributed by the Municipality of San Juan in connection with an early retirement program approved and implemented during fiscal year 2007.

(4) The decrease in Employer Contributions in fiscal year 2007 from fiscal year 2006 is attributed primarily to: (i) the implementation of early retirement programs by several government instrumentalities, and (ii) a reduction in the number of participating employees of over 4,000 during the period.

(*) Even though the Police Department is an agency of the central government and not a public corporation, the System has historically accounted for the Employer Contributions made by the Police Department as Employer Contributions made by public corporations. This table reflects that custom and includes the Police Department with public corporations.

Participating Government Employers are funded from several sources: Commonwealth income and other taxes deposited in the Commonwealth's General Fund, funds provided by the Federal government, internally generated funds (in the case of public corporations) and other sources.

Government Employers with Highest Covered Payroll

The table below shows the 10 Government Employers with the highest covered payroll as of June 30, 2007. The table sets forth (i) whether the entity is an agency or department of the central government, a public corporation, or a municipality, (ii) the total number of covered employees, (iii) the covered payroll, (iv) Employer Contributions for fiscal year 2007, and (v) the share of total Employer Contributions represented by such instrumentality.

<u>Entity</u>	<u>Classification</u>	<u>Participating Employees</u>	<u>Covered Payroll (\$000)</u>	<u>FY 2007 Employer Contribution (\$000)</u>	<u>% of Total Employer Contributions</u>
Police Department	Central Government	21,318	\$ 567,547	\$ 52,639	14.1%
Education Department ⁽¹⁾	Central Government	26,027	452,461	41,966	11.2
Correctional Facilities Administration	Central Government	8,678	208,876	19,373	5.2
State Insurance Fund Corporation	Public Corporation	4,129	204,904	19,315	5.2
Health Department	Central Government	7,178	177,556	16,468	4.4
Administration of Court Facilities ⁽²⁾	Central Government	4,971	124,113	11,511	3.1
Municipality of San Juan	Municipality	6,326	112,036	10,431	2.8
Treasury Department	Central Government	3,606	101,201	9,386	2.5
Justice Department	Central Government	2,519	93,713	8,692	2.3
Aqueduct and Sewer Authority	Public Corporation	<u>5,413</u>	<u>82,972</u>	<u>7,712</u>	<u>2.1</u>
Sub-total		<u>90,165</u>	<u>\$2,125,379</u>	<u>\$197,493</u>	<u>52.8%</u>
Other Government Employers		<u>86,672</u>	<u>\$1,898,854</u>	<u>\$176,901</u>	<u>47.2%</u>
Total		<u>176,837</u>	<u>\$4,024,233</u>	<u>\$374,394</u> ⁽³⁾	<u>100.0%</u>

Source: Employees Retirement System

- (1) Education Department employees who participate in the System are those who are not teachers. Teachers participate in the Teachers Retirement System.
- (2) Judges are not Members of the System but of the Judiciary Retirement System.
- (3) Excludes (i) \$15 million contributed by PRIDCO, (ii) \$284,000 contributed by the Puerto Rico Trade and Export Corporation and (iii) \$211,242 contributed by several public corporations, all in connection with the implementation of early retirement programs.

The Puerto Rico Treasury Department makes Employer Contributions on behalf of the agencies and departments of the central government, except the Police Department, and on behalf of certain public

corporations. The Police Department, the remaining public corporations and the municipalities pay their Employer Contributions to the System directly.

The System normally receives approximately 95% of Employer Contributions within 15 days of the date due and in excess of 98% of Employer Contributions within the year the contribution is due. The Act grants the System the authority to compel payments from Government Employers and provides that failure to remit the Employer Contributions on time constitutes a misdemeanor. Over the past two years, six employers, four municipalities and two public corporations have consistently failed to make their Employer Contributions to the System in a timely manner. For fiscal year ending June 30, 2007, these employers' aggregate unpaid obligations totaled approximately \$5.5 million, or 1.5% of all Employer Contributions due. The System continues to pursue the collection of outstanding amounts to ensure that future payments are made in a timely manner.

Puerto Rico Police Department

The Puerto Rico Police Department (the "Police Department") is the official territorial police force of the Commonwealth. As of June 30, 2007, the Police Department had 21,318 participating employees, with an average annual salary of \$29,006. As of the above date, the Police Department's average monthly contribution to the System for the benefit of its employees was approximately \$4.4 million.

Puerto Rico Education Department

The Puerto Rico Education Department (the "Education Department") is responsible for the administration and funding of the public school system of the Commonwealth. The Secretary of Education, a member of the Governor's cabinet, is the head of the Education Department.

As of June 30, 2007 the Education Department had 71,846 employees. Of the total headcount, 45,819 were teachers. Public school teachers do not participate in the System but rather in the Teachers Retirement System, one of the other four retirement systems that cover Puerto Rico's public employees. Only those employees of the Education Department who are not teachers, or as they are known in Spanish "empleados no docentes," are members of the System. As of the above date, the Education Department had 26,027 participating employees, with an average annual salary of \$18,250, and its average monthly contribution to the System for the benefit of its employees was approximately \$3.5 million.

Administration of Correctional Facilities

The Administration of Correctional Facilities of Puerto Rico (the "Administration of Correctional Facilities") regulates and oversees the operation and administration of the Commonwealth's correctional and penitentiary system.

As of June 30, 2007, the Administration of Correctional Facilities had 8,678 participating employees, with an average annual salary of \$24,916. As of the above date, the Administration of Correctional Facilities' average monthly contribution to the System for the benefit of its employees was approximately \$1.6 million.

State Insurance Fund Corporation

The State Insurance Fund Corporation (“SIFC”) is a public corporation created to administer the Workmen’s Compensation Act of Puerto Rico. SIFC provides medical services to public and private employees who have suffered occupational injuries. SIFC has broad powers, including the authority to conduct all of its business, invest its funds and own real estate.

As of June 30, 2007, SIFC had 4,129 participating employees, with an average annual salary of \$50,770. As of the above date, SIFC’s average monthly contribution to the System for the benefit of its employees was approximately \$1.6 million.

Health Department

The Puerto Rico Health Department (the “Health Department”) is responsible for promoting and ensuring the health and well-being of all residents of Puerto Rico. The Health Department is headed by the Secretary of Health, who is also a member of the Governor’s Cabinet. Among the powers granted to the Health Department are (i) the authority to regulate all medical facilities in the Commonwealth; (ii) the administration and operation of public health facilities, including the Commonwealth’s biggest medical facility, the Medical Center in San Juan; (iii) the administration of financial and nutritional assistance programs; and (iv) the funding and administration of the public health insurance system.

As of June 30, 2007, the Health Department had 7,178 participating employees, with an average annual salary of \$25,963. As of the above date, the Health Department’s average monthly contribution to the System for the benefit of its employees was approximately \$1.4 million.

Administration of Court Facilities

The Office of Administration of Court Facilities (the “Administration of Court Facilities”) is a governmental entity that assists the Chief Justice of the Puerto Rico Supreme Court in the administration of the Judicial System of the Commonwealth. The Commonwealth’s Constitution grants the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Puerto Rico authority over the Judicial System of the Commonwealth. In order to carry out his responsibilities, the Chief Justice may delegate some of his powers to the Executive Director of the Administration of Court Facilities. The Executive Director of the Administration of Court Facilities is responsible for the daily operations of the Judicial System.

As of June 30, 2007, the Administration of Court Facilities had 4,971 participating employees, with an average annual salary of \$26,650. Of the total headcount, 374 were judges. Judges do not participate in the System. As of the above date, the Administration of Court Facilities’ average monthly contribution to the System for the benefit of its employees was approximately \$959,000.

Municipality of San Juan

The Municipality of San Juan (“San Juan”) is the capital of the Commonwealth and the most populous of the 78 municipalities. San Juan is the economic center of the Commonwealth. Most major local banks’ headquarters, as well as many hotels, are located at San Juan.

As of June 30, 2007, San Juan had 6,326 participating employees, with an average annual salary of \$20,513. As of the above date, San Juan’s average monthly contribution to the System for the benefit of its employees was approximately \$869,000.

Department of Treasury

The Puerto Rico Treasury Department (the “Treasury Department”) is the governmental entity responsible for the Commonwealth’s financial and fiscal matters. The Secretary of the Treasury, who is also a member of the Governor’s cabinet, is the head of the Treasury Department. Along with other governmental entities, the Treasury Department actively participates in the implementation of the Commonwealth’s financial and economic policies. Within the powers granted to the Treasury Department is the power to collect taxes and enforce tax laws. Pursuant to the Act, the Treasury Department is the fiscal agent of the System.

As of June 30, 2007, the Treasury Department had 3,606 participating employees, with an average annual salary of \$29,364. As of the above date, the Treasury Department’s average monthly contribution to the System for the benefit of its employees was approximately \$782,000.

Justice Department

The Puerto Rico Justice Department (the “Justice Department”) is the governmental entity responsible for enforcing the laws of the Commonwealth. The Secretary of Justice, who is also a member of the Governor’s cabinet, is the head of the Justice Department. The Secretary oversees the work of all district attorneys across the Commonwealth. The Justice Department is also responsible for defending the interests of the Commonwealth in courts of law.

As of June 30, 2007, the Justice Department had 2,519 employees, with an average annual salary of \$38,927. As of the above date, the Justice Department’s average monthly contribution to the System for the benefit of its employees was \$724,000.

Puerto Rico Aqueduct and Sewer Authority

The Puerto Rico Aqueduct and Sewer Authority (“PRASA”) owns and operates the Commonwealth’s public water supply and sanitary sewer systems. Similar to other Commonwealth public corporations, PRASA has broad powers, including the authority to invest its funds and own real estate.

As of June 30, 2007, PRASA had 5,413 participating employees, with an average annual salary of \$19,425. As of the above date, PRASA’s average monthly contribution to the System for the benefit of its employees was approximately \$642,000.

The following table shows the number of participating employees of each of the 10 major contributors to the System for the five-year period ended June 30, 2007:

Entity	Classification	Participating Employees				
		2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Puerto Rico Police Department	Central Govt	19,786	18,562	20,584	20,145	21,318
Puerto Rico Education Department	Central Govt	24,872	25,538	27,086	26,407	26,027
Correctional Facilities Administration	Central Govt	9,071	8,820	9,456	9,211	8,678
State Insurance Fund Corporation	Public Corp	3,763	3,758	4,056	4,010	4,129
Administration of Court Facilities	Central Govt	4,520	4,377	4,629	4,768	4,971
Health Department	Central Govt	5,745	5,927	6,364	6,974	7,178
Municipality of San Juan	Municipality	6,042	6,817	6,649	6,525	6,326
Treasury Department	Central Govt	3,555	3,389	3,775	3,582	3,606
Justice Department	Central Govt	2,544	2,344	2,451	2,440	2,519
Aqueduct and Sewer Authority	Public Corp	5,238	5,309	5,181	5,352	5,413

Source: Employees Retirement System

CONSOLIDATED RESOURCES OF THE COMMONWEALTH AND ITS INSTRUMENTALITIES

The Government of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico relies on various sources of funds for financing its various agencies and public corporations. These sources of funds are: the General Fund, special state funds, income from services, loans and bond issues, federal contributions and other revenues (restricted funds or extraordinary income).

The consolidated resources of the Commonwealth for fiscal year 2008 are estimated at approximately \$27 billion. The most significant sources of funds are: General Fund (34% of consolidated resources), income from services (30%), and federal contributions (20%).

The following table sets forth the consolidated resources available to the government of Puerto Rico and its public corporations (not all of which are Government Employers that contribute to the System) from all these sources for the three fiscal years that ended on June 30, 2007, and the projected amount of such resources for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2008.

Consolidated Budgeted Revenues by Source (\$ millions)				
	<u>2005</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2007</u>	<u>2008E</u>
General Fund	\$9,311	\$9,436	\$9,125	\$9,227
Special Funds	563	593	572	590
Federal Funds	5,630	5,886	5,800	5,484
Income from Services	7,005	7,588	7,889	7,997
Other Revenues	1,448	901	1,197	1,330
Loans and Bonds	2,192	2,166	2,177	2,363
Total	\$26,149	\$26,570	\$26,760	\$26,991

Source: Office of Management and Budget of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico
E: Estimate

The uses of funds for the consolidated resources include payment of payroll and related costs, debt service payments, and capital improvements, among others. The estimated payroll and related costs are \$8.45 billion or 31% of the consolidated revenue sources projected for fiscal year 2008.

USE OF PROCEEDS

The net proceeds from the sale of the Series A Bonds, after deducting underwriting commissions and offering expenses and funding reserves, will be added to the System's pool of invested assets, which will be used to pay retirement benefits to the beneficiaries of the System's defined benefit plan. The following table sets forth the estimated sources and uses of bond proceeds:

Sources:

Principal Amount of the Series A Bonds	\$1,588,810,799.60
Original Issue Discount	(1,663,850.00)
Total Sources	<u>\$1,587,146,949.60</u>

Uses:

Transfer to System to fund retirement benefits	\$1,426,002,361.71
Deposit into Capitalized Interest Account	93,737,392.13
Deposit into Senior Bond Debt Service Reserve Account	46,982,352.66
Underwriting discount and cost of issuance	20,424,843.10
Total Uses	<u>\$1,587,146,949.60</u>

PROJECTED DEBT SERVICE COVERAGE

The table labeled "Projected Debt Service Coverage of Series A Bonds" below sets forth, for each Bond Year until the last maturity of the Series A Bonds, (i) the principal and interest requirements for the Series A Bonds (which are the first series of Bonds to be issued), (ii) the projected Employer Contributions calculated on the basis of Global Insight's baseline scenario (projections for each fiscal year, which ends June 30, are assumed to correspond to the Bond Year ending on the following July 1), and (iii) the projected debt service coverage ratio for the Series A Bonds, which is the ratio of projected Employer Contributions to principal and interest requirements for each such Bond Year. A "Bond Year" is the period from July 2 to July 1 of the following calendar year.

The System may issue additional Senior Bonds payable from Employer Contributions, provided that the projected debt service coverage ratio for all Senior Bonds payable from Employer Contributions (including the Bonds proposed to be issued) is equal to or greater than 140% in each Bond Year. The System may also issue additional Subordinated Bonds payable from Employer Contributions, provided that the projected debt service coverage ratio for all Bonds payable from Employer Contributions (including the Bonds proposed to be issued) is equal to or greater than 125% in each Bond Year.

The table below does not take into consideration any additional Bonds that may be issued by the System. The System anticipates issuing additional Senior Bonds in an amount sufficient to produce net proceeds of \$7.0 billion (after taking into consideration the net proceeds generated by the Series A Bonds) in one or more phases during calendar year 2008.

Projected Debt Service Coverage of Series A Bonds

Bond Year	Projected Employer Contribution	Principal	Interest	Total Debt Service	Projected Debt Service Coverage Ratio
2008	\$ 376,587,801	-	\$ 40,058,723	\$ 40,058,723	9.40x
2009	388,482,989	-	95,504,240	95,504,240	4.07x
2010	407,399,702	-	95,504,240	95,504,240	4.27x
2011	430,892,835	-	95,504,240	95,504,240	4.51x
2012	457,996,101	-	95,504,240	95,504,240	4.80x
2013	483,270,181	-	95,504,240	95,504,240	5.06x
2014	512,789,455	-	95,504,240	95,504,240	5.37x
2015	543,331,111	-	95,504,240	95,504,240	5.69x
2016	576,040,506	-	95,504,240	95,504,240	6.03x
2017	610,270,098	-	95,504,240	95,504,240	6.39x
2018	646,318,269	-	95,504,240	95,504,240	6.77x
2019	683,976,749	-	95,504,240	95,504,240	7.16x
2020	723,785,096	-	95,504,240	95,504,240	7.58x
2021	765,386,426	\$ 50,000,000	95,504,240	145,504,240	5.26x
2022	808,514,975	70,000,000	92,579,240	162,579,240	4.97x
2023	853,327,696	80,000,000	88,484,240	168,484,240	5.07x
2024	899,366,144	-	83,804,240	83,804,240	10.73x
2025	946,876,902	-	83,804,240	83,804,240	11.30x
2026	995,911,284	-	83,804,240	83,804,240	11.88x
2027	1,047,122,930	-	83,804,240	83,804,240	12.50x
2028	1,098,974,030	45,040,800	195,443,440	240,484,240	4.57x
2029	1,152,889,605	-	83,804,240	83,804,240	13.76x
2030	1,208,455,047	-	83,804,240	83,804,240	14.42x
2031	1,265,543,861	3,000,000	83,804,240	86,804,240	14.58x
2032	1,323,982,289	4,500,000	83,619,740	88,119,740	15.03x
2033	1,384,287,769	4,000,000	83,342,990	87,342,990	15.85x
2034	1,445,723,128	133,500,000	83,096,990	216,596,990	6.68x

<u>Bond Year</u>	<u>Projected Employer Contribution</u>	<u>Principal</u>	<u>Interest</u>	<u>Total Debt Service</u>	<u>Projected Debt Service Coverage Ratio</u>
2035	1,509,472,346	133,500,000	74,886,740	208,386,740	7.24x
2036	1,574,468,247	133,500,000	66,676,490	200,176,490	7.87x
2037	1,641,190,687	133,500,000	58,466,240	191,966,240	8.55x
2038	1,709,880,084	133,500,000	50,255,990	183,755,990	9.31x
2039	1,780,764,166	167,920,000	42,045,740	209,965,740	8.48x
2040	1,854,057,795	89,750,000	31,634,700	121,384,700	15.27x
2041	1,929,897,241	37,550,000	26,070,200	63,620,200	30.34x
2042	2,008,314,689	37,550,000	23,742,100	61,292,100	32.77x
2043	2,089,336,693	-	21,414,000	21,414,000	97.57x
2044	2,173,078,150	-	21,414,000	21,414,000	101.48x
2045	2,259,605,903	-	21,414,000	21,414,000	105.52x
2046	2,348,927,496	-	21,414,000	21,414,000	109.69x
2047	2,441,181,299	-	21,414,000	21,414,000	114.00x
2048	2,536,320,565	-	21,414,000	21,414,000	118.44x
2049	2,634,550,406	-	21,414,000	21,414,000	123.02x
2050	2,735,808,959	-	21,414,000	21,414,000	127.76x
2051	2,840,232,851	-	21,414,000	21,414,000	132.63x
2052	2,947,890,827	-	21,414,000	21,414,000	137.66x
2053	3,058,786,183	-	21,414,000	21,414,000	142.84x
2054	3,173,046,668	-	21,414,000	21,414,000	148.18x
2055	3,290,650,959	86,950,000	21,414,000	108,364,000	30.37x
2056	3,411,750,695	83,350,000	15,805,725	99,155,725	34.41x
2057	3,536,417,695	80,850,000	10,429,650	91,279,650	38.74x
2058	\$3,664,557,960	80,850,000	5,214,825	86,064,825	42.58x

The projected Employer Contributions set forth above are based on a model prepared by the System's consultant, Global Insight, which is set forth in Appendix V, and which projects the total covered payroll of Government Employers. The principal assumptions and economic variables which the model is based are described below under "Projections with Respect to Covered Payroll and Principal Underlying Assumptions." Although the System believes that these assumptions are reasonable, the System cannot guarantee that Employer Contributions will in fact be as projected. Prospective purchasers of the Series A Bonds should read the report in its entirety.

If future Employer Contributions are less than projected by an amount greater than the margin provided by the projected debt service coverage ratio at the time of issuance of any Bonds, the System will not receive sufficient funds to pay debt service on the Series A Bonds. Employer Contributions could be less than projected for several reasons, the most significant of which are discussed under “Investment Considerations” below.

PROJECTIONS WITH RESPECT TO COVERED PAYROLL AND PRINCIPAL UNDERLYING ASSUMPTIONS

The projected level of Employer Contributions that is used in the debt service coverage projections for the Bonds set forth in the preceding section is based on a model prepared by the System’s consultant, Global Insight. Both the System and Global Insight believe that the model is based on reasonable assumptions. The complete text of the Global Insight report is set forth in Appendix V, and should be read in its entirety.

Global Insight is an economic forecasting firm formed in 2001 through the combination of two firms: Data Resources, Inc. (founded in 1968) and Wharton Econometric Forecasting Associates (founded in 1963). Global Insight has over 3,800 clients in industry, finance, and government, revenues in excess of \$95 million, 600 employees, and 23 offices in 13 countries covering North and South America, Europe, Africa, the Middle East, and Asia. Some of the data used by Global Insight to prepare this model, specifically information on the Commonwealth’s main retirement systems and on its government structure, was provided by a Puerto Rico consulting firm.

The Global Insight model, together with Global Insight’s long term forecast of Puerto Rico’s economy, projects the total number of government employees that will participate in the System (referred to in the model as total employment in the “ERS participating sector”) and their average wages from fiscal year 2008 through fiscal year 2059, and consequently projects the total covered payroll of such employees (which is equal to the total number of employees multiplied by their average wage). By multiplying total covered payroll by the current contribution rate of 9.275%, the System can then project total Employer Contributions. Although Global Insight’s projections extend through fiscal year 2059, given that the final maturity for the Series A Bonds is July 1, 2058 (which is within the 2058 Bond Year), the projections and forecasts discussed below are presented through fiscal year 2058 rather than fiscal year 2059.

Global Insight’s baseline scenario

Global Insight’s baseline scenario projects that between fiscal years 2008 and 2058 the average annual growth rate of the covered payroll will be approximately 4.6%, increasing from its current level of \$4.0 billion in 2007 to \$7.8 billion in 2020, \$20.0 billion in 2040, and \$39.5 billion in 2058.

Global Insight’s model uses four explanatory variables that Global Insight found to be effective in predicting total employment and average wages in the ERS participating sector, which are then used to calculate total covered payroll. These four variables are total government employment and real gross national product, which are used to predict total employment in the ERS participating sector, and labor productivity and the unemployment rate, which are used to predict average wages in the ERS participating sector. Global Insight’s model for total employment in the ERS participating sector has an R-square in excess of 0.82, which means that it explains more than 82% of the variation in total employment in the ERS participating sector over the 1989 to 2006 period. Global Insight’s model for average wages in the ERS participating sector has an R-square in excess of 0.77, which means that it

explains more than 77% of the variation in average wages in the ERS participating sector over the 1989 to 2006 period.

Global Insight's model projects that total employment in the ERS participating sector will increase on average for the next 50 years by 0.9% per year, from its current level of 176,837 employees to a total of 283,822 employees by the year 2058. As discussed below, this increase, which is driven by growth in real gross national product, is the result of a growth in population of 0.2% per year, an increase in the labor participation rate from 47.0% of the population to 62.6% by 2058, a reduction in unemployment from 10.4% to 3.6%, a reduction in government employment as a percentage of total employment from 24% of the total to 19.2% by 2058, and an increase in employment in the ERS participating sector as a percentage of total government employment, from 58% of the total to 68% by 2058.

With respect to average wages in the ERS participating sector, the model projects that average wages, which are driven by labor productivity and the unemployment rate, will increase by an average of 3.6% per year for the next 50 years, from their fiscal year 2007 average of \$22,757 per employee to \$139,207 per employee by 2058.

The values of the four explanatory variables in Global Insight's model are forecasted by Global Insight's macroeconomic model for Puerto Rico, which is in turn fed by Global Insight's U.S. macroeconomic model. Some of the principal forecasts and assumptions of Global Insight's macroeconomic model for Puerto Rico are the following:

- Puerto Rico's gross national product will increase in real terms (after deducting inflation) by approximately 1.96% per year for the next 50 years, from its current growth level of minus 1.7% in 2007 (which means that the economy contracted) to a peak of approximately 3.6% in 2010, then decreasing to approximately 2.5% in 2020, 1.7% in 2040, and 1.5% in 2058. Real gross national product growth in Global Insight's macroeconomic model for Puerto Rico is driven by labor productivity, demographic trends, fixed capital formation and growth in the U.S. economy, which is in turn determined by Global Insight's U.S. macroeconomic model.
- Puerto Rico's population will increase on average for the next 50 years by 0.2 % per year, from the current level of 3.94 million people to a peak of 4.35 million people by the year 2044, and down slightly to 4.32 million people by 2058. Puerto Rico's projected population is taken from the United Nations Population Estimates and Projections.
- The percentage of the working age population that will be part of the labor force will increase from its current level of 47.0% to 62.6% by 2058.
- The unemployment rate will decrease from its current level of 10.4% of the labor force to 3.6% of the labor force by 2058.
- Government spending as a percentage of Puerto Rico's gross national product will remain constant near 18%.
- Employment in the government sector as a percentage of total employment will continue to decrease, from its current level of 24% to 19.2% by 2058.

- Employment in the ERS participating sector as a percentage of total government employment will increase, from its current level of 58% to 68% by 2058.
- Puerto Rico's tax structure and tax rates will remain constant.
- Inflation will average 2.3% per year, remaining high in the near term, trending down gradually over the medium term as global oil prices stabilize, and converging to the United States level in the long term.

Alternative "take-off" scenario

Global Insight contemplated four alternative scenarios that project higher and lower growth rates for covered payroll. Under the first alternative scenario, a marked increase in investment results in higher labor productivity and an acceleration of real economic growth over the medium and long term. In this "take off" scenario, annual real gross national product growth reaches 4.9% by 2011, peaks at 5.7% in 2017, and decelerates gradually to approximately 2.0% by 2058. As government efficiency and private investment increase, the government is able to undergo a significant restructuring and reduce government employment by 4.9% over the next five years. Government employment then remains unchanged until 2020, and increases thereafter at an average rate of 0.13% per year. However, the reduction in government employment is more than offset by higher government wages, which reach an average of \$299,572 by 2058, and covered payroll reaches \$61.9 billion by 2058.

Alternative low inflation scenario

Under the second alternative scenario, inflation in Puerto Rico, which is currently higher than in the U.S., converges more rapidly to U.S. levels than under the baseline case. As a result, covered payroll reaches only \$33.4 billion in 2058.

Alternative significant government downsizing scenario

Under the third alternative scenario, the government undergoes a major downsizing (without the benefit of higher economic growth). Employment in the public sector as a percentage of total employment in the Commonwealth is reduced more rapidly, decreasing from its current level to a level similar to that of the 50 states of the United States (14% of total employment) within the next ten years. In this alternative scenario, covered payroll reaches \$31.8 billion by 2058.

Alternative employment in the ERS participating sector as a percentage of government employment remains constant scenario

Finally, under the fourth alternative scenario, employment in the ERS participating sector as a percentage of total government employment in the Commonwealth remains constant at its current level of approximately 58%, instead of increasing to 68% by year 2058 as in the base case scenario. In this alternative scenario, covered payroll reaches \$33.2 billion by 2058.

INVESTMENT CONSIDERATIONS

Investors should carefully consider the following factors and other information in this Official Statement before deciding to invest in the Series A Bonds.

The Bonds are limited, non-recourse obligations of the System

The Bonds are limited, non-recourse obligations of the System payable solely from and secured solely by Employer Contributions made after the date of issuance of the Bonds. The Bonds are not payable from or secured by any other assets of the System. The Bonds are not an obligation of the Commonwealth or any of its instrumentalities or political subdivisions, other than the System. In the event that Employer Contributions are less than the amounts required to pay debt service on the Bonds, the System will not be required to pay such debt service from its other assets, and bondholders may not receive the full amount due on the Bonds. The maturity of the Bonds is not subject to acceleration for any reason including non payment of debt service of the Bonds.

The Act requires Government Employers to make the Employer Contributions that are the source of payment for the Bonds. If Government Employers fail to make their required Employer Contributions on time, or contribute less than the amount required, the Resolution requires the System to pursue all available legal remedies to collect such Employer Contributions as soon as possible. The System may, however, be unable to collect the full amount due or may not collect it in time to avoid a shortfall in the amount available to pay the Bonds. This may cause delays in the payment of interest on or principal of the Bonds, or ultimately result in the inability of the System to pay the Bonds.

Employer Contributions may not increase as projected, in which case the System may not have sufficient funds to pay the Bonds

The projected debt service coverage ratio of the Bonds shown above in the tables under the heading "Projected Debt Service Coverage of the Bonds" is based on a model prepared by Global Insight, the System's consultant. The model projects the amount of government payroll for the next 50 years, which when multiplied by the current contribution rate of 9.275% (which the System assumes will remain in effect during the 50-year term of the Bonds), produces a projected level of Employer Contributions. The ratio between this projected level of Employer Contributions and the debt service requirements of the Bonds is the projected debt service coverage ratio of the Bonds. This means that projected Employer Contributions are expected to exceed debt service on the Bonds by at least the margin reflected by this ratio in each year.

The System may issue additional Senior Bonds payable from Employer Contributions, provided that the projected debt service coverage ratio for all Senior Bonds payable from Employer Contributions (including the Bonds proposed to be issued) is equal to or greater than 140%. The System may also issue additional Subordinated Bonds payable from Employer Contributions, provided that the projected debt service coverage ratio for all Bonds payable from Employer Contributions (including the Bonds proposed to be issued) is equal to or greater than 125%.

If future Employer Contributions are less than projected by an amount greater than the margin provided by the projected debt service coverage ratio at the time of issuance of any Bonds, the System will not receive sufficient funds to pay debt service on the Bonds. Employer Contributions could be less than projected for several reasons, some of which affect the projected number of participating employees, others that affect the projected level of wages, and others that affect both. Some of these reasons relate to demographic trends. Others relate to broad macroeconomic factors, some of which are specific to Puerto

Rico, and some of which relate to the U.S. economy and the global economy. Still others relate to the attitudes of the population of Puerto Rico, the results of political elections, and public policy decisions. Many of these factors are interrelated. Some of these factors are discussed below.

The economy of Puerto Rico may not grow as contemplated in the Global Insight projections. The growth rate of Puerto Rico's gross national product is one of the principal factors affecting both total employment (and hence the total projected number of government employees, which is a percentage of total employment) and their average wages. The Global Insight model projects that the Puerto Rico economy will grow at an average rate of 1.96% per year in real terms (i.e., after adjusting for inflation), over the next 50 years. The Puerto Rico economy has grown at an average rate of 2.5% per year in real terms during the past 25 years. During this period, the annual growth rate has been as high as 4.4% (in 1988) and as low as a contraction of 2.6% (in 1983). During the prior five years, the average annual growth rate has been 1.4%. Many factors can affect the performance of the economy in Puerto Rico, some of which relate specifically to Puerto Rico, and some of which are external in nature. These include the price of oil, which has adversely affected the Puerto Rico economy in recent years (Puerto Rico is highly dependent on oil for its energy needs), the availability of local and foreign capital, competition from other jurisdictions, the level of interest rates, the performance of the United States economy, tax rates, the level of government regulation, currency exchange rates, and the occurrence of natural disasters such as earthquakes or hurricanes. If the growth rate of the Puerto Rico economy is less than projected, government revenues could be lower than projected, which could adversely affect government payroll. This would reduce the amount of funds available to pay debt service on the Bonds.

Government employment as a percentage of total employment may be less than projected. In Global Insight's base case scenario, government employment as a percentage of total employment decreases from the current level of approximately 24% of total employment to approximately 19.2% by the year 2058. However, a number of factors could result in a smaller government sector as a percentage of the total economy, which could have an impact on the total number of employees in the ERS participating sector. In an alternative scenario of the Global Insight model, which involves a significant government downsizing without the benefit of higher economic growth, employment in the public sector as a percentage of total employment in the Commonwealth is reduced more rapidly than in the base case scenario. In this alternative scenario, government employment as a percentage of total employment decreases from its current level to a level similar to that of the 50 states of the United States (14% of total employment) within the next ten years. In this alternative scenario, covered payroll reaches only \$31.8 billion by 2058, instead of the \$39.5 billion projected by the base case scenario.

One factor that may have an impact on the size of the government sector is Puerto Rico's current fiscal situation. Puerto Rico has had budget deficits for the last several years. The two principal political parties have publicly stated their commitment to remedy this situation. Among the measures that are contemplated is a reduction in the number of central government employees, primarily through attrition. The current government administration has stated its commitment to this policy, and total government employment has declined by 0.5% over the last two fiscal years. Act No. 103 of May 25, 2006, also known as the "Fiscal Reform Act," sets forth as the public policy of the Commonwealth, among other goals, the reduction of central government spending and the reduction of the number of central government jobs without causing the layoff of regular employees or increasing the actuarial liability of the retirement systems.

Several other factors, including factors that cannot be predicted at this time, could affect the size of the government sector as a percentage of the total economy.

A reduction in government employment as a percentage of total employment would not necessarily result in lower covered payroll if the reduction in employment is offset by higher wages (as in Global Insight's alternative "take-off" scenario). However, unless higher economic growth produces such higher wages, a smaller government sector would mean lower Employer Contributions.

The percentage of government employees that are participating in the System may not increase as projected. In Global Insight's base case scenario, employment in the ERS participating sector as a percentage of total government employment in the Commonwealth continues its historical upward trend, increasing from its current level of 58% to 68% by year 2058. But this may not happen. In an alternative scenario of the Global Insight model, employment in the ERS participating sector as a percentage of total government employment in the Commonwealth remains constant at its current level. In this alternative scenario, covered payroll reaches only \$33.2 billion by 2058, instead of the \$39.5 billion projected by the base case scenario.

Inflation could be lower than projected by the Global Insight base case scenario. The base case scenario of the Global Insight model projects that inflation in Puerto Rico will remain high in the near term, will trend down gradually over the medium term as global oil prices stabilize, and will converge to the United States level in the long term. (United States and Puerto Rico inflation rates were similar during the periods from 1980 – 1989 and 1991 – 1993, at which time they started to diverge, with the Puerto Rico inflation level higher than that of the United States.) But inflation in Puerto Rico may converge to the U.S. level more quickly than projected. In one alternative scenario projected by Global Insight, inflation in Puerto Rico converges more rapidly to United States levels and the inflation differential is eliminated over the next ten years. In this scenario, covered payroll reaches only \$33.4 billion in fiscal year 2058, instead of the \$39.5 billion projected by the base case scenario.

The population of Puerto Rico may not increase as projected. One of the components of the projected growth of employment in the ERS participating sector is population growth. The Global Insight model assumes in its projections that the population of Puerto Rico will increase from approximately 3.7 million in 2007 to approximately 4.3 million by 2058, an increase of 0.2% per year. If the population of Puerto Rico does not grow as projected, the number of government employees, and as a result covered payroll, may not grow as projected. Puerto Rico already has over 1,000 inhabitants per square mile, one of the highest population densities in the world. Most residents of Puerto Rico are United States citizens by birth and hence have unrestricted access to the United States mainland. As a result, the population of Puerto Rico may not grow as projected or may decrease, which could result in lower government employment and hence in lower Employer Contributions.

Government revenues may decrease, resulting in forced reductions in payroll; there may be a reduction in the demand for government services, or in the number of people required to provide these services. The tax and other revenues of the government of Puerto Rico may decrease for a number of reasons, including a reduction in tax rates as a result of taxpayer pressure leading to legislative action or otherwise, other reasons related to the factors discussed above, and other reasons that may not be anticipated, particularly considering the 50-year term of the Bonds. Any such reduction could eventually require a reduction in government expenses, including payroll expenses, which represent a significant percentage of government expenses in Puerto Rico. In addition, the demand for many of the services currently provided by the government may decrease, or an increase in employee productivity may make it possible to provide the same services with fewer employees. If any of these things happen, government employment and government payroll may be lower than projected, and hence there could be lower Employer Contributions than projected to pay debt service on the Bonds.

The Legislature of the Commonwealth could reduce the Employer Contribution rate or make other changes in existing law that adversely affect the amount of Employer Contributions. The Bonds are being issued pursuant to general authority contained in the Act, which does not include any covenant by the Legislature of the Commonwealth not to amend the Act in a way adverse to Bondholders. In addition, as is the case in many other jurisdictions, the Constitution of Puerto Rico does not contain provisions that expressly prohibit the Legislature from amending the Employer Contribution requirements under the Act. Therefore, the Legislature could make changes to the Act that are adverse to the Bondholders, including reducing the rate at which participating Government Employers are required to contribute to the System. If any such change is made, the ability of the System to pay debt service on Bonds when due could be adversely affected. It is impossible to predict at this time the conditions that could cause the Legislature of Puerto Rico to reduce the Employer Contribution rate, but those conditions could include situations (i) where the System's unfunded accrued liability has been reduced or eliminated, which could lead the Legislature to the conclusion (if it did not take into consideration the need to pay the Bonds) that additional Employer Contributions are not required, or (ii) where there is severe financial stress affecting one or more of the Government Employers.

Public Debt of the Commonwealth Must be Paid Before Employer Contributions of Central Government Agencies and Departments

The Constitution of Puerto Rico provides that in the event the Commonwealth has insufficient funds to pay all approved appropriations, the available resources of the Commonwealth shall be used to pay public debt before being used for other purposes. Public debt, which as of September 30, 2007 amounted to \$44.4 billion, includes \$8.1 billion in bonds and notes of the Commonwealth to which the full faith, credit and taxing power of the Commonwealth are pledged, and, according to opinions rendered by the Secretary of Justice of the Commonwealth, any payments which are required to be made by the Commonwealth under its guarantees of bonds and notes issued by its public corporations, which total \$3.9 billion. The Bonds do not constitute public debt. This Constitutional restriction does not apply to Employer Contributions made by public corporations and municipalities, because the funds of public corporations and municipalities are not "available resources" of the Commonwealth.

The Remedies that the Fiscal Agent May Pursue May be Limited

The remedies available to the Fiscal Agent and the holders of the Bonds upon an Event of Default do not include the right to declare all amounts immediately due and payable and are in many respects dependent upon regulatory and judicial actions which are often subject to discretion and delay. Such remedies may also not be readily available or may be limited, and the legal opinions rendered in connection with this financing will be qualified to the extent that enforceability of provisions of the Bonds and the Resolution are affected by such limitations, including as such enforceability may be limited by insolvency or other laws generally affecting creditors' rights.

A redemption may adversely affect the return of bondholders on the Bonds

The System may choose to redeem some or all of the Series A Bonds, or some Series A Bonds may be redeemed to satisfy sinking fund requirements, at times when prevailing interest rates are lower than when the Series A Bonds were issued. If this happens, Bondholders may not be able to reinvest the proceeds received in a comparable security at an effective interest rate as high as that of the Bonds.

The market value of the Bonds may be affected by a negative change in the rating of the Bonds

The rating initially assigned to the Series A Bonds may be lowered or withdrawn. Such rating change could adversely affect the value of and market for the Bonds.

Absence of secondary market for the Bonds

There is currently no secondary market for the Series A Bonds, and there can be no assurances that a secondary market will develop, or if it does develop, that it will provide Bondholders with liquidity for their investment or that it will continue for the life of the Series A Bonds. The Underwriters do not have a legal obligation to maintain a market for the Series A Bonds.

Risks related to hedging transactions

The System may enter into interest rate swap agreements and other derivative transactions to hedge its exposure to interest rate changes and may enter into currency swap agreements in the event it issues Bonds denominated in other currencies. If the counterparties to these agreements fail to perform their obligations, the System may be exposed to unanticipated interest rate changes and currency fluctuations that may reduce the amount of funds available to pay debt service on the Bonds.

**INFORMATION RELATING TO
THE COMMONWEALTH OF PUERTO RICO**

Currently, approximately 64% of Employer Contributions are made by agencies or departments of the Commonwealth's central government, and are funded in part from the central government's General Fund. The financial condition of the central government is, therefore, relevant to an evaluation of the risks associated with an investment in the Series A Bonds. For that reason, this Official Statement includes the Commonwealth's Financial Information and Operating Data Report, dated January 1, 2008, as Appendix III and incorporates by reference the Commonwealth's Comprehensive Annual Financial Report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2006, as amended, prepared by the Department of the Treasury of Puerto Rico, which report includes the basic financial statements of the Commonwealth as of and for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2006 (the "Commonwealth Financial Statements"), which have been audited by KPMG LLP, independent auditors, as stated in their report dated August 1, 2007, accompanying such financial statements. KPMG LLP did not audit the financial statements of the Public Buildings Authority's capital project fund or The Children's Trust special revenue fund (major funds), and certain activities, funds, and component units separately identified in its report. Those financial statements were audited by other auditors whose reports have been furnished to KPMG LLP, and its opinions, insofar as they relate to the amounts included for activities, funds, and component units, separately identified in its report, are based solely on the reports of the other auditors. The report of KPMG LLP contains an explanatory paragraph referring to the Commonwealth's adoption of Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 42, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Impairment of Capital Assets and for the Insurance Recoveries*, as of June 30, 2006. The Commonwealth Financial Statements were filed by the Commonwealth with each nationally recognized municipal securities information repository ("NRMSIR").

Fiscal Year 2008 Projected Revenues and Expenditures

As discussed in greater detail in the Commonwealth Report, the General Fund budget for fiscal year 2008 is \$9.227 billion. General Fund revenues for the five-month period ended on November 30, 2007 totaled \$3.014 billion, which is \$162.9 million less than the Treasury Department's estimate for that

period. This amount includes (i) \$1.587 billion in revenues from individual and corporate income taxes, \$397.1 million from non-resident withholding taxes and \$337.0 million from excise taxes, (ii) \$276.0 million of sales tax revenues, and (iii) \$45.0 million from non-recurring measures. The Commonwealth currently anticipates that for the full fiscal year 2008, total expenditures will roughly equal the budgeted amounts. However, expenditures relating to the Health Insurance Program could exceed the budgeted amounts. The Commonwealth's economic team is working together to enforce the spending controls measures that have been established to attempt to minimize this budget risk.

THE SERIES A BONDS

General

The following summary is qualified by reference to the General Resolution and the Supplemental Resolution, copies of which are set forth in Appendices VI and VII, respectively. Capitalized terms not defined below are defined in the Resolution.

The Resolution authorizes the issuance of Senior Bonds and Subordinated Bonds. The Series A Bonds are Senior Bonds.

The Series A Bonds will be dated their date of delivery and will be issued in the aggregate principal amount of \$1,588,810,799.60 as term bonds (the "Term Bonds") and as capital appreciation bonds (the "Capital Appreciation Bonds"), in the principal amounts, bearing interest at the rates, or compounding at the yields (in the case of the Capital Appreciation Bonds), and maturing (subject to the rights of redemption described below) on the dates, all as shown on the inside cover page of this Official Statement.

Interest on the Series A Bonds will accrue, or compound (in the case of the Capital Appreciation Bonds), from their date of delivery. Interest on the Term Bonds will be payable monthly on the first day of each month, commencing on March 1, 2008. Interest on the Capital Appreciation Bonds will not be paid on a current basis, but will be added to the principal of the Capital Appreciation Bonds on each January 1 and July 1, commencing on July 1, 2008 (each, a "Compounding Date"), and will be treated as if accruing in equal daily amounts between Compounding Dates, until paid at maturity or upon redemption. The principal amount of the Capital Appreciation Bonds on each Compounding Date (also referred to as their "Accreted Amount") is set forth in Appendix X. Interest shall be computed on the basis of a 360-day year consisting of twelve 30-day months.

For purposes of this Official Statement, references to "principal" shall mean, in the case of the Capital Appreciation Bonds, the Accreted Amount thereof.

The Series A Bonds will be issued as fully registered bonds without coupons in denominations of \$5,000 principal amount (or maturity amount in the case of the Capital Appreciation Bonds) and integral multiples thereof. The Bonds will be registered under The Depository Trust Company's Book-Entry Only system described in Appendix IX. Bond certificates will not be delivered to purchasers of the Series A Bonds. Transfers of ownership, and payment on the Bonds will be effected by The Depository Trust Company ("DTC") and its Participants pursuant to rules and procedures established by DTC and its Participants. See "Book entry system" on Appendix IX.

Redemption

Optional Redemption. The Series A Bonds are subject to redemption at the option of the System from any source, in whole or in part, at any time on or after July 1, 2018, at a redemption price equal to the principal amount (in the case of the Capital Appreciation Bonds, the Accreted Amount) of the Series A Bonds, plus accrued interest to the redemption date, and without premium.

Mandatory Sinking Fund Redemption. The Term Bonds shall be redeemed in part, by lot, through application of Sinking Fund Installments as provided in the Resolution, in each case at a Redemption Price equal to the principal amount or portion thereof to be redeemed, together with interest accrued to the date fixed for redemption. Subject to the provisions of the Resolution permitting amounts to be credited toward part or all of any Sinking Fund Installment, with respect to the Series A Bonds due on each of the dates specified below, there shall be due, and the System shall in any and all events be required to pay, on each mandatory redemption date set forth in the following table the amount set opposite such date, and said amount shall constitute a Sinking Fund Installment for the retirement of such Series A Bonds:

Term Bonds maturing July 1, 2023

<u>Mandatory Redemption Date</u> <u>July 1,</u>	<u>Sinking Fund</u> <u>Installment</u>
2021	\$50,000,000
2022	70,000,000
2023	80,000,000*

*Final Maturity

Term Bonds maturing July 1, 2038

<u>Mandatory Redemption Date</u> <u>July 1,</u>	<u>Sinking Fund</u> <u>Installment</u>
2034	\$133,500,000
2035	133,500,000
2036	133,500,000
2037	133,500,000
2038	133,500,000*

*Final Maturity

Notice of Redemption. In the event any Series A Bonds are called for redemption, the System shall give the Fiscal Agent notice ("Notice") at least 40 days prior to the date fixed for redemption (or such shorter period which is acceptable to the Fiscal Agent), and the Fiscal Agent shall give Notice, in the name of the System, at least 30 days prior to the date fixed for redemption to DTC, or if the Book-Entry Only System is discontinued as described herein, to the registered owners of the Series A Bonds or portions thereof to be redeemed (with copies to the Fiscal Agent); *provided, however*, that failure to give

such Notice to DTC or to any registered owner, or any defect therein, shall not affect the validity of any proceedings for the redemption of any of the Series A Bonds or portions thereof for which proper notice was given. If a Notice of redemption shall be unconditional, or if the conditions of a conditional Notice shall have been satisfied, then upon presentation and surrender of the Series A Bonds or portions thereof so called for redemption at the place or places of payment, such Series A Bonds or such portion shall be redeemed.

The Notice shall (a) specify (i) the Series A Bonds or portions thereof to be redeemed, (ii) the redemption date, (iii) the redemption price, (iv) the place or places where amounts due upon such redemption will be payable (which shall be the principal office of the Fiscal Agent), and (v) if less than all of the Series A Bonds are to be redeemed, the CUSIP identification numbers, the numbers of the Series A Bonds, and the portions of the Series A Bonds to be redeemed, (b) state any condition permitted in, or not expressly prohibited by, the Resolution to such redemption, and (c) state that on the redemption date, and upon the satisfaction of any such condition, the Series A Bonds or portions thereof to be redeemed shall cease to bear interest (in the case of the Capital Appreciation Bonds, the Accreted Amount thereof shall cease to increase).

Any notice of optional redemption of Series A Bonds may be made conditional upon receipt by the Fiscal Agent on or prior to the date fixed for redemption of moneys sufficient to pay the principal of (or Accreted Amount, in the case of the Capital Appreciation Bonds) and interest on such Series A Bonds or such portions to be redeemed, or upon the satisfaction of any other condition or the occurrence of any other event, which notice shall specify any such conditions or events. Any conditional notice so given may be rescinded at any time before payment of such principal of (or Accreted Amount, in the case of the Capital Appreciation Bonds) and interest on such Series A Bonds or such portions thereof if any such condition so specified is not satisfied or if any such other event shall not occur. Notice of such rescission shall be given by the System to the Fiscal Agent at least two Business Days prior to the scheduled date of redemption, and the Fiscal Agent shall give notice of such rescission to affected owners of Series A Bonds at least one Business Day prior to such scheduled date of redemption, in the same manner as the conditional notice of redemption was given.

If notice of redemption is given and if sufficient funds are on deposit with the Fiscal Agent to provide for the payment of the principal of (or Accreted Amount, in the case of the Capital Appreciation Bonds) and premium, if any, and interest on the Series A Bonds (or portions thereof) to be redeemed, then the Series A Bonds (or portions thereof) so called for redemption will, on the redemption date, cease to bear interest (in the case of the Capital Appreciation Bonds, the Accreted Amount thereof shall cease to increase), and shall no longer be deemed outstanding under or be entitled to any benefit or security under the Resolution.

Amendment of Resolution

The System may adopt a Supplemental Resolution amending or supplementing the Resolution for any of the following purposes without the consent of any Bondholder:

(i) to close the Resolution against, or provide limitations and restrictions in addition to the limitations and restrictions contained in the Resolution on, the authentication and delivery of the Bonds or the issuance of other evidences of indebtedness;

(ii) to add to the covenants and agreements of the System in the Resolution other covenants and agreements to be observed by the System which are not contrary to or inconsistent with the Resolution as theretofore in effect;

(iii) to add to the limitations and restrictions in the Resolution other limitations and restrictions to be observed by the System which are not contrary to or inconsistent with the Resolution as theretofore in effect;

(iv) to surrender any right, power or privilege reserved to or conferred upon the System by the Resolution to the extent such surrender is for the benefit of the Owners of the Bonds;

(v) to authorize Bonds of a Series and, in connection therewith, specify and determine various matters which are not contrary to or inconsistent with the Resolution;

(vi) to confirm, as further assurance, any pledge and assignment under, and the subjection to any lien, assignment or pledge created or to be created by, the Resolution, of the Pledged Property or of any other moneys, securities, funds or accounts;

(vii) to modify any of the provisions of the Resolution as may be necessary or desirable to provide for the issuance of Bonds in book entry form;

(viii) to cure any ambiguity, defect or inconsistent provision in the Resolution;

(ix) if Bonds of such Series are Adjustable Rate Bonds, Capital Appreciation Bonds, Convertible Capital Appreciation Bonds or Bonds hedged or to be hedged by a Qualified Hedge, or the Supplemental Resolution authorizes a Qualified Hedge on Bonds previously issued, to add provisions specifying the method of calculating the Accrued Payment Obligation with respect to such Bonds, for purposes of the Debt Service Reserve Requirement and the additional Bonds tests;

(x) to provide such provisions with respect to Subordinated Bonds as are necessary and desirable, *provided*, that no such provisions shall adversely affect the payment priorities under the Resolution of any Bonds then Outstanding;

(xi) to provide for a security interest on the Pledged Property for the payment and as security for Credit Facilities, Liquidity Facilities and Qualified Hedges; or

(xii) to insert such provisions clarifying matters or questions arising under the Resolution as are necessary or desirable and are not contrary to or inconsistent with the Resolution as theretofore in effect.

In addition, the System may amend the Resolution and modify the rights and obligations of the System and of the Owners of the Bonds by a Supplemental Resolution, with the written consent (i) of the Owners of at least a majority in principal amount of the Bonds Outstanding at the time such consent is given, and (ii) in case less than all of the several Series of Bonds then Outstanding are affected by the modification or amendment, of the Owners of at least a majority in principal amount of the Bonds of each Series so affected and Outstanding at the time such consent is given. No such modification or amendment shall permit a change in the terms of redemption or maturity of the principal (or Accreted Amount, if applicable) of any Outstanding Bond or of any installment of interest thereon or a reduction in the principal amount (or Accreted Amount, if applicable) or the Redemption Price thereof or in the rate of interest thereon without the consent of each Bondowner affected thereby, or shall reduce the percentage of the aggregate principal amount (or Accreted Amount, if applicable) of Bonds or otherwise affect classes of Bonds the consent of the Owners of which is required to effect any such modification or amendment without the consent of all Bondowners, or shall change or modify any of the rights or obligations of the Fiscal Agent without its written assent thereto, or shall change or modify any of the

rights of the providers of Qualified Hedges, Credit Facilities or Liquidity Facilities regarding source of and security for payments due to such Persons, or amount and timing of payments due, without the prior written consent of such Persons. A Series shall be deemed to be affected by a modification or amendment of the Resolution if the same adversely affects or diminishes the rights of the Owners of Bonds of such Series. The Fiscal Agent may, but shall not be obligated to, determine whether or not in accordance with the foregoing powers of amendment, Bonds of any particular Series or maturity would be affected by any modification or amendment of the Resolution, and any such determination if reasonable and in good faith shall be binding and conclusive on the System and all Owners of Bonds.

Events of Default and Remedies

Each of the following events shall constitute an Event of Default under the Resolution:

(i) There shall occur a default in the payment of principal or Redemption Price of or interest on any Bond or payments due to any Parity Obligation or any Subordinate Obligation related thereto in the Currency in which such Bond, Parity Obligation or Subordinate Obligation is payable, after the same shall have become due, whether at maturity or upon call for redemption or otherwise.

(ii) There shall occur a failure to observe, or a refusal to comply with, the terms of the Resolution or the Bonds, other than a failure or refusal constituting an event specified in paragraph (i) above; provided, however, that with respect to any failure to observe or refusal to comply with the covenants and agreements set forth in the Resolution, such failure or refusal shall have continued for a period of 30 days after written notice, specifying such failure and requesting that it be remedied, is given to the System by the Fiscal Agent or any Beneficiary. If prior to the expiration of the above mentioned 30-day period, the System shall request in writing an extension of time and the System shall certify in such request that the failure stated in the notice cannot be remedied within such 30-day period, then such 30-day period shall be extended for an additional 30 days if corrective action has been instituted by the System and is being diligently pursued;

Upon the occurrence of an Event of Default, the Fiscal Agent may, and upon the written request of the Owners of not less than 25% in principal amount of the Outstanding Bonds shall, proceed to protect and enforce its rights and the rights of the Bondowners by such of the following remedies as the Fiscal Agent, being advised by counsel, shall deem most effectual to protect and enforce such rights:

(i) by suit, action or proceeding to enforce all rights of the Bondowners, including the right to collect or require the System to collect Revenues adequate to carry out the covenants, agreements and assignments with respect thereto contained in the Resolution and to require the System to carry out any other covenant or agreement with Bondowners and to perform its duties under the Act;

(ii) by suit upon the Bonds limited, upon recovery thereunder, to the Pledged Property pledged and assigned under the Resolution;

(iii) by action or suit in equity, to require the System to account as if it were the trustee of an express trust for the Bondowners, for the Pledged Property pledged and assigned under the Resolution as shall be within its control; and

(iv) by action or suit in equity, to enjoin any acts or things which may be unlawful or in violation of the rights of the Bondowners or the Beneficiaries.

The maturity of the Bonds is not subject to acceleration for any reason, including non payment of debt service of the Bonds or any other Event of Default.

In the enforcement of any remedy under the Resolution, the Fiscal Agent shall be entitled to sue for, enforce payment on and receive any and all amounts then or during any default becoming and at any time remaining, due from the System for principal, Redemption Price, interest or otherwise for Bonds under any provision of this Resolution or any Supplemental Resolution or of or on the Bonds, and unpaid with interest on overdue payments, to the extent permitted by law, at the rate or rates of interest specified in such Bonds, together with any and all costs and expenses of collection and of all proceedings hereunder and under such Bonds, without prejudice to any other right or remedy of the Fiscal Agent or of the Bondowners, and to recover and enforce judgment or decree against the System for any portion of such amounts remaining unpaid, with interest, costs and expenses, in any manner provided by law, the moneys adjudged or decreed to be payable.

After making provision for the payment of any reasonable expenses of the Fiscal Agent and its agents and attorneys necessary in the opinion of the Fiscal Agent to protect the interests of the Owners of the Bonds and the other Beneficiaries, and for the payment of the reasonable charges and expenses and liabilities incurred and advances made by the Fiscal Agent and its agents and attorneys in the performance of their duties under the Resolution, in the event that the funds held by the Fiscal Agent shall be insufficient for the payment of interest and principal or Accreted Amount or Redemption Price then due on the Bonds in the Currency or Currencies in which such Bonds are payable, respectively, and other amounts payable as described in clauses FIRST through SEVENTH of this paragraph 1, such funds (excluding funds held for the payment or redemption of particular Bonds which have theretofore become due at maturity or by call for redemption) and any other moneys received or collected by the Fiscal Agent and any moneys or other property distributable in respect of the System's obligations under the Resolution after the occurrence of an Event of Default, shall be applied as follows:

FIRST: to the payment to the Persons entitled thereto of regularly scheduled fees payable under each Ancillary Bond Facility;

SECOND: to the payment to the Persons entitled thereto of all installments of interest on the Senior Bonds and the interest component of Parity Obligations then due, and thereafter, in the order such installments are due, and, if the amount available shall not be sufficient to pay in full any installment due on the same date, then to the payment thereof ratably, according to the amounts due on such date, without any discrimination or preference, except as to any difference in the respective rates of interest specified in such Bonds, and Parity Obligations, and then to the payment of any interest due and payable after maturity on such Bonds and the interests component of the Parity Obligations, ratably, to the Persons entitled thereto, without any discrimination or preference except as to any difference in the respective rates of interest specified in such Bonds and the Parity Obligations;

THIRD: to the payment to the Persons entitled thereto of the unpaid principal or Redemption Price of the Senior Bonds and the unpaid principal components of Parity Obligations, which shall have become due, whether at maturity or by call for redemption, in the order of their due dates and, if the amount available shall not be sufficient to pay in full all such Bonds and the principal component of Parity Obligations due on the same date, then to the payment thereof ratably, according to the amounts of principal or Redemption Price due on such date, without any discrimination or preference;

FOURTH: to the payment to the Persons entitled thereto of all installments of interest on the Subordinated Bonds and the interest component of Subordinate Obligations then due, and thereafter, in the order such installments are due, and, if the amount available shall not be sufficient to pay in full any installment due on the same date, then to the payment thereof ratably, according to the amounts due on such date, without any discrimination or preference, except as to any difference in the respective rates of interest specified in such Bonds and Subordinate Obligations, and then to the payment of any interest due and payable after maturity on such Bonds and the interest component of Subordinate Obligations, ratably, to the Persons entitled thereto, without any discrimination or preference except as to any difference in the respective rates of interest specified in such Bonds and Subordinate Obligations;

FIFTH: to the payment to the Persons entitled thereto of the unpaid principal or Redemption Price of the Subordinated Bonds and the unpaid principal component of Subordinate Obligations for the Subordinated Bonds, which shall have become due, whether at maturity or by call for redemption, in the order of their due dates and, if the amount available shall not be sufficient to pay in full all such Bonds and the principal component of Subordinate Obligations due on the same date, then to the payment thereof ratably, according to the amounts of principal or Redemption Price due on such date, without any discrimination or preference;

SIXTH: to the payment to the Persons entitled thereto of amounts reimbursable or payable by the System under each Credit Facility for draws or payments thereunder to pay principal of or interest on Bonds, whether such reimbursements or payments are made to the Credit Facility Provider as a Bondowner, as a subrogee or otherwise; and

SEVENTH: to the payment to the Persons entitled thereto of amounts payable by the System under each Credit Facility, Liquidity Facility and Qualified Hedge not constituting Parity Obligations or payable pursuant to clauses FIRST through SIXTH of this paragraph.

Bondowners' Direction of Proceedings

Except as otherwise provided in the Resolution, the Owners of a majority in principal amount of the Bonds then Outstanding shall have the right, by an instrument or concurrent instruments in writing executed and delivered to the Fiscal Agent, to direct the method of conducting remedial proceedings to be taken by the Fiscal Agent, provided that such direction shall not be otherwise than in accordance with law or the provisions of the Resolution, and that the Fiscal Agent shall have the right to decline to follow any such direction which in the opinion of the Fiscal Agent would be unjustly prejudicial to Bondowners not parties to such direction or would involve the Fiscal Agent in personal liability.

Limitation on Rights of Bondowners

No Owner of any Bond shall have any right to institute any suit, action, mandamus or other proceeding in equity or at law hereunder, or for the protection or enforcement of any right under the Resolution unless such Owner shall have given to the Fiscal Agent written notice of the Event of Default or breach of duty on account of which such suit, action or proceeding is to be taken, and unless the Owners of not less than 25% in principal amount of the Bonds then Outstanding shall have made written request of the Fiscal Agent after the right to exercise such powers or right of action, as the case may be, shall have occurred, and shall have afforded the Fiscal Agent a reasonable opportunity either to proceed to exercise the powers herein granted or granted under the law or to institute such action, suit or proceeding in its name and unless, also, there shall have been offered to the Fiscal Agent reasonable security and indemnity against the costs, expenses (including legal fees and expenses) and liabilities to be

incurred therein or thereby, and the Fiscal Agent shall have refused or neglected to comply with such request within a reasonable time; and such notification, request and offer of indemnity are hereby declared in every such case to be conditions precedent to the execution of the powers under the Resolution or for any other remedy provided hereunder or by law.

No one or more Owners of the Bonds or other Beneficiary hereby secured shall have any right in any manner whatever by his or their action to affect, disturb or prejudice the security of the Resolution, or to enforce any right hereunder or under law with respect to the Bonds, or the Resolution, except in the manner herein provided, and that all proceedings at law or in equity shall be instituted, had and maintained in the manner herein provided and for the benefit of all Owners of the Outstanding Bonds. Nothing contained in this Article shall affect or impair the right of any Bondowner to enforce the payment of the principal (or Accreted Amount, if any) of and interest on such Owner's Bonds or the obligation of the System to pay the principal (or Accreted Amount, if any) of and interest on each Bond issued hereunder to the Owner thereof at the time and place in said Bond expressed.

Each Owner of any Bond by such Bondowner's acceptance thereof shall be deemed to have agreed that any court in its discretion may require, in any suit for the enforcement of any right or remedy under the Resolution, or in any suit against the Fiscal Agent for any action taken or omitted by it as Fiscal Agent, the filing by any party litigant in such suit of an undertaking to pay the reasonable costs of such suit, and that such court may in its discretion assess reasonable costs, including reasonable pre-trial, trial and appellate attorneys' fees, against any party litigant in any such suit, having due regard to the merits and good faith of the claims or defenses made by such party litigant; but the provisions of this paragraph shall not apply to any suit instituted by the Fiscal Agent, to any suit instituted by any Bondowner or group of Bondowners holding at least 25% in principal amount of the Bonds then Outstanding, or to any suit instituted by any Bondowner for the enforcement of the payment of any Bond on or after the respective due date thereof expressed in such Bond.

Book Entry Only System

The information contained in Appendix IX to this Official Statement concerning DTC and DTC's book-entry only system has been obtained from sources that the System and the Underwriters believe to be reliable, but neither the System nor the Underwriters take responsibility for the accuracy thereof.

The System cannot and does not give any assurances that DTC or DTC direct or indirect Participants will distribute to the Beneficial Owners of the Series A Bonds: (i) payments of principal and interest payments (including redemption payments) with respect to the Series A Bonds; (ii) confirmation of ownership interest in the Series A Bonds; or (iii) notices sent to DTC or Cede & Co., its nominee, as the registered owner of the Series A Bonds, or that they will do so on a timely basis, or that DTC or the DTC Participants will serve and act in the manner described in this Official Statement.

None of the System nor the Fiscal Agent or any agent of the System or the Fiscal Agent will have any responsibility or obligations to DTC, the DTC Participants, or the Beneficial Owners with respect to: (i) the accuracy of any records maintained by DTC or any DTC Participants; (ii) the payment by DTC or any DTC Participants of any amount due to any Beneficial Owner in respect of principal and interest payments (including redemption payments) on the Series A Bonds; (iii) the delivery by DTC or any DTC Participants of any notice to any Beneficial Owner that is required or permitted to be given to owners under the terms of the Series A Bonds; or (iv) any consent given or other action taken by DTC as registered owner of the Series A Bonds. See Appendix IX-Book-Entry System.

Definitive Bonds

In the event the System determines that it is in the best interest of the Beneficial Owners that they be able to obtain Series A Bond certificates, the System may notify DTC and the Fiscal Agent, whereupon DTC will notify the Participants, of the availability through DTC of the Series A Bond certificates, subject to DTC procedures. In such event, the System shall issue, and the Fiscal Agent shall transfer and exchange, Series A Bond certificates as requested by DTC and any other Series A Bond owners in appropriate amounts. DTC may determine to discontinue providing its services with respect to the Series A Bonds at any time by giving notice to the System and the Fiscal Agent and discharging its responsibilities with respect thereto under applicable law. Under such circumstances (if there is no successor securities depository), the System and the Fiscal Agent shall be obligated to deliver Series A Bond certificates as described in the General Resolution. In the event Series A Bond certificates are issued, the provisions of the General Resolution shall apply to, among other things, the transfer and exchange of such certificates and the method of payment of principal and of and Redemption Price interest on such certificates. Whenever DTC requests the System and the Fiscal Agent to do so, the Fiscal Agent and the System will cooperate with DTC in taking appropriate action after reasonable notice (i) to make available one or more separate certificates evidencing the Series A Bonds to any DTC Participant having Series A Bonds credited to its DTC account or (ii) to arrange for another securities depository to maintain custody of certificates evidencing the Series A Bonds.

Upon surrender by DTC of the definitive Series A Bonds and instructions for registration, the System will issue the definitive Bonds, and thereafter the Fiscal Agent will recognize the registered holders of the definitive Series A Bonds as Bondholders under the Resolution.

The Fiscal Agent will make payments of principal of and interest on the Series A Bonds directly to Bondholders in accordance with the procedures set forth herein and in the Resolution. The Fiscal Agent will make interest payments and principal payments to Bondholders in whose names the definitive Series A Bonds were registered at the close of business on the related record date. The Fiscal Agent will make payments by check mailed to the address of the Bondholder as it appears on the register maintained by the Fiscal Agent or in such other manner as may be provided in the Resolution, except that certain payments will be made by wire transfer as described in the Resolution. The Fiscal Agent will make the final payment on any Series A Bond (whether definitive Series A Bonds or registered in the name of Cede & Co.), however, only upon presentation and surrender of the Series A Bond on the final payment date at the office or agency that is specified in the notice of final payment to Bondholders.

Definitive Series A Bonds will be transferable and exchangeable at the offices of the transfer agent and registrar, which initially will be the Fiscal Agent. There will be no service charge for any registration of transfer or exchange, but the transfer agent and registrar may require payment of a sum sufficient to cover any tax or other governmental charge imposed in connection therewith.

SECURITY AND SOURCES OF PAYMENT FOR THE BONDS

The following summary is qualified by reference to the General Resolution and the Supplemental Resolution, copies of which are set forth in Appendices VI and VII, respectively.

Bonds are Limited, Non-Recourse Obligations of the System

The Bonds are limited, non-recourse obligations of the System, payable solely from and secured solely by Employer Contributions made after the date of issuance of the Bonds and funds on deposit with the Fiscal Agent in the various accounts established thereunder. The Bonds are not general obligations of the System and are not payable from contributions made to the System by participating employees, or from the assets acquired with the proceeds of the Bonds, or from Employer Contributions released by the Fiscal Agent to the System after funding of required reserves, or from any other assets of the System. The Bonds are not obligations, general, special or otherwise, of the Commonwealth, do not constitute a debt of the Commonwealth or any of its other political subdivisions or instrumentalities, and are not payable out of any moneys of the Commonwealth other than future Employer Contributions.

The Employer Contributions are those contributions that Government Employers must contribute to the System pursuant to the Act. The Act requires that Employer Contributions cover the difference between (i) the benefits provided by the System to its beneficiaries, plus administrative costs, and (ii) the contributions that employees are required to make to the System. The Act further provides that the employers must contribute every year at least 9.275% of the wages and salaries paid to their employees.

The Legislature of the Commonwealth could reduce the Employer Contribution rate or make other changes in existing law that adversely affect the amount of Employer Contributions; Safeguards for Payment of Employer Contributions to the System

The Bonds are being issued pursuant to general authority contained in the Act, which does not include any covenant by the Legislature of the Commonwealth not to amend the Act in a way adverse to Bondholders. In addition, as is the case in many other jurisdictions, the Constitution of Puerto Rico does not contain provisions that expressly prohibit the Legislature from amending the Employer Contribution requirements under the Act. Therefore, the Legislature could make changes to the Act that are adverse to the Bondholders, including reducing the rate at which participating Government Employers are required to contribute to the System. If any such change is made, the ability of the System to pay debt service on Bonds when due could be adversely affected.

The following factors may, however, provide some protection to Bondholders:

- In a 1987 case dealing with the retirement system of the University of Puerto Rico, the Puerto Rico Supreme Court ruled that government retirement system participants have a contractual vested right to their pension benefits on account of their employment and participation in the retirement system. The Court further ruled that as a result, the Legislature may not alter public employees' pension rights unless the proposed amendments are reasonable and promote the actuarial solvency of the retirement system. In its decision, the Court upheld amendments that established a minimum retirement age, increased employee contributions, and reduced the pension benefits received by participants who retired before a certain age, because these were reasonable and necessary to save the actuarial solvency of the system, which at the time was in a "serious actuarial crisis." Although the case dealt with the ability of the government to affect the retirement benefits and not with their funding or the rights of bondholders, and, therefore, Bondholders may not have standing under the holding of this case to challenge any proposed amendment to the Act that adversely affects Bondholders, Bondholders may benefit indirectly from the actions of System participants in the event the Legislature proposes to reduce Employer Contributions and System participants challenge such proposed reduction on the basis the above ruling.
- The System is required under the Resolution to uphold, enforce and defend its rights to receive the current statutorily required Employer Contributions under the Act. If the Legislature attempts to decrease Employer Contributions, the System must use its best efforts to prevent the adoption of such decrease and to challenge in court legislation that reduces statutorily required Employer Contributions that the System feels is contrary to applicable law including, but not limited to, the Commonwealth's Constitution and the rulings of the Puerto Rico Supreme Court.
- Although the Legislature is not legally required to take into account the System's opposition to any proposed amendment to the Act, the Legislature has never taken any action that had the effect of impairing the ability of a Puerto Rico government instrumentality to pay its debt, and has always appropriated funds required to pay debt service, even if not legally obligated to do so.
- The Legislature has not reduced the Employer Contribution rate since 1960, and the last employer increase occurred in 1990, which contribution rate is still in effect.

The Act provides the System with special powers to compel employers to make required contributions to the System. The System has the power to notify and require employers to make required contributions or show cause why they are prevented from making them. The head of an agency, the mayor of a municipality or the head of a public corporation that is a participating employer and does not comply with these requests is guilty of a felony punishable by imprisonment.

Under a Memorandum of Understanding between the System and Government Development Bank for Puerto Rico, public corporations and municipalities are prevented from having access to government funding sources if, as employers, they have unpaid employer contributions to the System.

In addition, the System is authorized to suspend pre-retirement benefits (loans) to a participating employer's employees if its Employer Contributions are three months past due.

Bonds are Issued Pursuant to Resolution

The Series A Bonds are being issued pursuant to the to the General Resolution and the Supplemental Resolution, copies of which are set forth in Appendices VI and VII, respectively. The Resolution appoints The Bank of New York as Fiscal Agent, with certain duties and responsibilities

relating to the authentication and payment of the Series A Bonds, the deposit of future Employer Contributions in the various funds and accounts established under the Resolution, and other matters.

Capitalized terms not defined herein shall have the meaning ascribed to them in the General Resolution and the Supplemental Resolution.

Pledge of Employer Contributions Pursuant to Security Agreement

As provided in the Resolution, the System will enter, prior to the issuance of the Series A Bonds, into a Security Agreement with the Fiscal Agent for the benefit of the Bondholders, pursuant to which the System will pledge to the Fiscal Agent, and will grant to the Fiscal Agent a security interest in, Employer Contributions made after the date of issuance of the Bonds and the funds on deposit with the Fiscal Agent under the various accounts established under the Resolution.

The Resolution and the Security Agreement constitute a contract between the System and the Fiscal Agent, on behalf of the owners of the Bonds. The pledge, covenants and agreements of the System set forth in the Resolution and the Security Agreement shall be for the equal benefit, protection and security of the owners of all the Bonds, regardless of time or times of their issuance or maturity, and shall be of equal rank, without preference, priority or distinction of any of the Bonds over any other Bond, except as expressly provided in or permitted by the Resolution. The pledge by the System of the Pledged Funds, which consist of all Employer Contributions that are made after the date of issuance of the Bonds in accordance with the Act and amounts on deposit in the different accounts created pursuant to the Resolution for the benefit of the owners of the Bonds, is irrevocable so long as any Bonds are outstanding under the terms of the Resolution.

Deposit of Employer Contributions with the Fiscal Agent

The System has agreed to deposit all Employer Contributions made after the date of issuance of the Series A Bonds with the Fiscal Agent on the last Business Day of each month.

Funds and Accounts

The Resolution creates the Project Fund, and within such Fund it creates the Capitalized Interest Account, the Revenue Account, the Senior Bonds Debt Service Account, the Senior Bonds Debt Service Reserve Account, the Subordinated Bonds Debt Service Account, the Subordinated Bonds Debt Service Reserve Account, the General Reserve Account, and the Redemption Account. All accounts and subaccounts created pursuant to the Resolution and the monies held in such accounts or subaccounts are pledged to the payment of the Bonds.

Revenue Account. All Revenues, including the Employer Contributions shall be deposited in the Revenue Account. After payment to the Fiscal Agent of all amounts payable to the Fiscal Agent, amounts on deposit from time to time in the Revenue Account shall be used to make the following payments and deposits or for the following purposes in the following order:

first, to the Senior Bonds Debt Service Account, allocated on a pro rata basis between the Principal Subaccount and the Interest Subaccount, until the amount on deposit in the Senior Bonds Debt Service Account shall equal the Accrued Payment Obligation (as defined below) related to all Senior Bonds and Parity Obligations;

second, to the Senior Bonds Debt Service Reserve Account, the amount required to cause the amount on deposit therein to be equal to the Debt Service Reserve Requirement related to the Senior Bonds, which is equal to 50% of the average Accrued Payment Obligation of the Senior Bonds as of the first Business Day of each Bond Year for each of the five Bond Years following the year on which the deposit is being made;

third, if there are Subordinated Bonds outstanding, to the Subordinated Bonds Debt Service Account, allocated on a pro rata basis between the Principal Subaccount and the Interest Subaccount until the amount on deposit in the Subordinated Bonds Debt Service Account shall equal the Accrued Payment Obligation related to all Subordinated Bonds and Parity Obligations;

fourth, if there are Subordinated Bonds outstanding, to the Subordinated Bonds Debt Service Reserve Account, the amount required to cause the amount on deposit therein to be equal to the Debt Service Reserve Requirement related to the Subordinated Bonds, which is equal to 50% of the average Accrued Payment Obligation of the Subordinated Bonds for each of the five Bond Years following the year on which the deposit is being made;

fifth, to the payment of Operating Expenses, which include reasonable out-of-pocket expenses of the System related to the issuance of the Bonds (including, without limitation, the out-of-pocket costs of preparation of accounting and other reports, costs of maintenance of the ratings on Bonds, and insurance premiums, deductibles and retention payments), legal fees, fees and expenses incurred for professional consultants and fiduciaries, and regularly scheduled fees payable under each Credit Facility and Liquidity Facility; and

sixth, to the General Reserve Account, all Employer Contributions remaining after the deposits required by subparagraphs first to fifth above have been made in full. A portion of the funds held in the General Reserve Account will be released to the System after the end of each Bond Year, free and clear of the lien of the Resolution and the Security Agreement, upon the satisfaction of the following conditions: (i) during the Bond Year, there has been no withdrawal from any Debt Service Reserve Account; (ii) the balances in the Debt Service Accounts equal the respective amounts required to pay in full the next principal and interest obligation due on each Class of Bonds; (iii) the balance in the Debt Service Reserve Account for each class of Bonds is not less than the corresponding Debt Service Reserve Requirement; (iv) there are no outstanding amounts due to the Fiscal Agent under the Resolution or any Supplemental Resolution; and (v) after any such withdrawal and release to the System, 10% of the next Bond Year's Accrued Payment Obligation for all Outstanding Bonds is on deposit in the General Reserve Account. (Only amounts in excess of this 10% may be released to the System.)

“Accrued Payment Obligation” shall mean, with respect to any Class of Bonds and the related Parity Obligations or Subordinate Obligations, and for any Bond Year, as of any date, the aggregate of the Principal Installments of and interest on such Bonds, and the principal and interest components of such related Parity Obligations or Subordinate Obligations, due and unpaid during such Bond Year (or, in the case of Debt Service Account deposits, for Bonds with scheduled payments due more frequently than semi-annually, the current Bond Year and the first three months of the following Bond Year); *provided* that in the case of Bonds that are not fixed rate Bonds or Bonds that are not denominated in U.S. dollars, the interest shall be based on an assumed interest rate determined as provided in the related Supplemental Resolution. For purposes of this definition, principal, interest or other obligations for the payment of which the Fiscal Agent shall hold in escrow sufficient funds in a segregated account (including the Capitalized Interest Account and any escrow for the payment of Bonds that are defeased as provided in this Resolution) shall not be taken into consideration.

Senior Bonds Debt Service Account. The Fiscal Agent shall pay out of the interest subaccount in the Senior Bonds Debt Service Account, to the Persons entitled thereto, (i) the interest on the Senior Bonds as and when due and payable, and (ii) the interest component of the Parity Obligations related to the Senior Bonds, at the times, in the manner and on the terms and conditions as determined by the System and set forth in written directions of the System to the Fiscal Agent. In addition, the Fiscal Agent shall pay out of the principal subaccount in the Senior Bonds Debt Service Account, to the Persons entitled thereto, (i) each Principal Installment due on the Senior Bonds (including the Redemption Price payable upon mandatory redemption out of Sinking Fund Installments) as and when due and payable, and (ii) the principal component of Parity Obligations related to the Senior Bonds, at the times, in the manner and on the other terms and conditions as determined by the System and set forth in written directions of the System to the Fiscal Agent.

In the event of the refunding of any Senior Bonds, the Fiscal Agent shall, upon the written direction of the System to the Fiscal Agent, withdraw from the Senior Bonds Debt Service Account all or any portion of the amounts accumulated therein with respect to the Senior Bonds to be refunded and deposit such amounts as provided in such written direction; provided, however, that such withdrawal shall not be made unless immediately thereafter the Senior Bonds being refunded shall be deemed to have been paid.

Senior Bonds Debt Service Reserve Account. At the time any Senior Bonds are delivered pursuant to the Resolution or any Supplemental Resolution, the System shall pay into the Senior Bonds Debt Service Reserve Account from the proceeds of the Senior Bonds or other available funds, an amount equal to the aggregate of the Debt Service Reserve Requirements established in the Resolution for the Outstanding Senior Bonds, after giving effect to any Senior Bonds Reserve Account Cash Equivalent, which is defined as a letter of credit, insurance policy, surety, guarantee or other security arrangement provided to the Fiscal Agent as a substitute for the deposit of cash and/or investment securities in the Debt Service Reserve Account, calculated immediately after the delivery of such Bonds. The Senior Bonds Debt Service Reserve Amount is equal to 50% of the average Accrued Payment Obligation (net of capitalized interest) of the Senior Bonds as of the first Business Day of each Bond Year for each of the five Bond Years following the year on which the deposit is being made.

Except as otherwise provided by any Supplemental Resolution, amounts on deposit in the Senior Bonds Debt Service Reserve Account shall be applied, to the extent other funds (including, but not limited to any amounts in the General Reserve Account) are not available therefor pursuant to the Resolution, to pay when due the Principal Installments and Redemption Price of and the interest on the Outstanding Senior Bonds and the principal and interest components of the Parity Obligations related to the Senior Bonds.

Subordinated Bonds Debt Service Account. In the event the System issues Subordinated Bonds, the Fiscal Agent shall pay out of the interest subaccount in the Subordinated Bonds Debt Service Account, to the Persons entitled thereto, (i) the interest on the Subordinated Bonds as and when due and payable, and (ii) the interest component of the Parity Obligations related to the Subordinated Bonds, at the times, in the manner and on the terms and conditions as determined by the System and set forth in written directions of the System to the Fiscal Agent. In addition, the Fiscal Agent shall pay out of the principal subaccount in the Subordinated Bonds Debt Service Account, to the Persons entitled thereto, (i) each Principal Installment due on the Subordinated Bonds (including the Redemption Price payable upon mandatory redemption out of Sinking Fund Installments) as and when due and payable, and (ii) the principal component of the Parity Obligations related to the Subordinated Bonds, at the times, in the manner and on the other terms and conditions as determined by the System and set forth in written directions of the System to the Fiscal Agent. Amounts in the Subordinated Bonds Debt Service Account

are available to pay debt service on the Senior Bonds if funds in the Senior Bond Debt Service Account, the Senior Bonds Debt Service Reserve Account and the General Reserve Account are insufficient therefor.

In the event of the refunding of any Subordinated Bonds, the Fiscal Agent shall, upon the written direction of the System to the Fiscal Agent, withdraw from the Subordinated Bonds Debt Service Account all or any portion of the amounts accumulated therein with respect to the Subordinated Bonds to be refunded and deposit such amounts as provided in such written direction; provided, however, that such withdrawal shall not be made unless immediately thereafter the Subordinated Bonds being refunded shall be deemed to have been paid.

Subordinated Bonds Debt Service Reserve Account. At the time any Subordinated Bonds are delivered pursuant to the Resolution, the System shall pay into the Subordinated Bonds Debt Service Reserve Account from the proceeds of the Subordinated Bonds or other available funds, an amount equal to the aggregate of the Debt Service Reserve Requirements established in the Resolution for the Outstanding Subordinated Bonds, after giving effect to any Subordinated Bonds Reserve Account Cash Equivalent, which is defined as a letter of credit, insurance policy, surety, guaranty or other security arrangement provided to the Fiscal Agent as a substitute for the deposit of cash and/or Investment Securities in the Subordinated Bonds Debt Service Reserve Account. The Subordinated Bonds Debt Service Reserve Amount is equal to 50% of the average Accrued Payment Obligation (net of capitalized interest) of the Subordinated Bonds for each of the five Bond Years following the year in which the deposit is being made.

Except as otherwise provided by any Supplemental Resolution, amounts on deposit in the Subordinated Bonds Debt Service Reserve Account shall be applied, to the extent other funds (including, but not limited to any amounts in the General Reserve Account) are not available therefor pursuant to the Resolution, to pay when due the Principal Installments and Redemption Price of and the interest on the Outstanding Subordinated Bonds and the principal and interest components of the Parity Obligations related to the Subordinated Bonds.

Amounts in the Subordinated Bonds Debt Service Reserve Account are available to pay debt service on the Senior Bonds if funds in the Senior Bond Debt Service Account, the Senior Bond Debt Service Reserve Account and the General Reserve Account are insufficient therefor.

General Reserve Account. There shall be transferred from the Revenue Account, after all deposits to the Senior Bonds Debt Service Account, the Senior Bonds Debt Service Reserve Account, the Subordinated Bonds Debt Service Account, and the Subordinated Bonds Debt Service Reserve Account have been made and operating expenses have been paid to the Fiscal Agent, all excess moneys into the General Reserve Account.

Except as otherwise provided by any Supplemental Resolution, amounts on deposit in the General Reserve Account shall be applied, to the extent funds are not available therefor in the Debt Service Account or Debt Service Reserve Account of any particular class of Bonds, to pay when due the Principal Installments and Redemption Price of and the interest on the Outstanding Bonds of the related class and the principal and interest components of Parity Obligations related to that class of Bonds. Funds in the General Reserve Account may also be used to pay Subordinate Obligations.

Capitalized Interest Account. From the proceeds of the Series A Bonds, the amount of \$93,737,392.13 will be deposited to the Capitalized Interest Account, and used to pay debt service on the Series A Bonds for the first twelve months after their date of issuance.

Covenants Concerning Employer Contributions

In the Resolution, the System covenants that it will diligently take all action necessary to collect Employer Contributions when due and will pursue all remedies provided by the Act and other applicable law to collect Employer Contributions.

In order to reduce the risk of any adverse change to the Act, the Resolution contains the System's covenant to oppose any reduction in the contribution rate or any other change in the Act that would have a material adverse effect on Bondholders.

Limitation on Issuance of Additional Senior Bonds

The System may issue, from time to time, one or more Series of additional Senior Bonds, which are payable from and secured by the Pledged Property on a parity with the Series A Bonds and any additional Senior Bonds that may be subsequently issued, upon satisfaction of the requirements of the Resolution before such issuance. No additional Senior Bonds may be issued unless the Fiscal Agent receives (i) a report from a nationally recognized independent economic consultant, dated no earlier than 12 months from the date of issuance of the additional Bonds, identifying the projected Employers' Contributions for each Bond Year through the final Maturity of all outstanding Senior Bonds, including the Senior Bonds then proposed to be issued; and (ii) a certificate of an authorized officer of the System certifying that, after taking into consideration the issuance of the additional Senior Bonds proposed to be issued, the projected Employers' Contributions in every Bond Year are equal to or greater than 140% of the Accrued Payment Obligation due on the Senior Bonds, including such additional Senior Bonds, in such year.

Limitation on Issuance of Additional Subordinated Bonds

The System may issue, from time to time, one or more Series of Subordinated Bonds, which are payable from and secured by the Pledged Property on a subordinated basis with the Series A Bonds and any other Senior Bonds that may be subsequently issued, upon satisfaction of the requirements of the Resolution before such issuance. No Subordinated Bonds may be issued unless the Fiscal Agent receives (i) a report from an independent economic consultant, dated no earlier than 12 months from the date of issuance of the additional Bonds, identifying the projected Employers' Contributions for each Bond Year through the final Maturity all outstanding Bonds, including the Subordinated Bonds then proposed to be issued; and (ii) a certificate of an authorized officer of the System certifying that, after taking into consideration the issuance of the additional Subordinated Bonds proposed to be issued, the projected Employers' Contributions in every Bond Year are equal to or greater than 125% of the Accrued Payment Obligation due on all Bonds, including such additional Subordinated Bonds, in such year.

Issuance of Additional Refunding Bonds

The System may also issue additional Bonds without complying with the requirements described above to refund in whole or in part any Bonds outstanding under the Resolution provided that the System certifies that: (a) the annual principal and interest payments for all Senior and Subordinated Bonds outstanding immediately after the issuance of such proposed refunding Bonds and the refunding of the refunded Bonds for the current and each future fiscal year, separately calculated for the Senior Bonds and the Subordinated Bonds, is no greater than (b) the annual principal and interest payments for all Senior and Subordinated Bonds outstanding immediately prior to such issuance during the same fiscal years, separately calculated for the Senior Bonds and the Subordinated Bonds.

Issuance of Derivative Instruments

The System may enter into swap agreements and other derivative instruments on a parity with the Bonds for the purpose of hedging its exposure to interest rates and exchange rates and managing the relationship between Employer Contributions and debt service on the Bonds.

RATINGS

The Series A Bonds have received a rating of “Baa3” on the U.S. Municipal Scale and “A1” on the Global Scale from Moody’s Investors Services Inc., a rating of “BBB-” from Standard & Poor’s Rating Services, and a rating of “BBB-” from Fitch Ratings Services.

The ratings reflect only the respective opinions of such rating agencies. Any explanation of the significance of such ratings must be obtained from the respective rating agency. There is no assurance that the ratings will continue for any given period of time or will not be revised downward or withdrawn entirely by any or all of such rating agencies. Any such downward revision or withdrawal of the ratings could have an adverse effect on the market prices of the Series A Bonds.

TAX MATTERS

The following is a summary of the opinion of Bond Counsel regarding certain Puerto Rico tax and United States Federal income tax consequences of the ownership of the Series A Bonds. This section does not purport to cover all of the Puerto Rico tax and United States federal income tax consequences arising from the purchase and ownership of the Series A Bonds, and is based upon laws and regulations now in effect and is subject to change. You should consult your independent tax advisor as to the application to your particular situation of the tax discussion set forth below.

The discussion in connection with the Puerto Rico tax considerations is based on the current provisions of the Puerto Rico Internal Revenue Code of 1994, as amended (the “P.R. Code”), and the regulations promulgated or applicable thereunder (the “P.R. Code Regulations”) issued by the Treasury Department of Puerto Rico (the “Treasury Department”), the Puerto Rico Municipal Property Tax Act of 1991, as amended (the “MPTA”) and the regulations promulgated thereunder; the Municipal License Tax Act, as amended (the “MLTA”) and the regulations promulgated thereunder; and certain industrial and incentive tax acts described below. The U. S. federal income tax discussion is based on the current provisions of the United States Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the “Code”) and the regulations promulgated thereunder (the “Code Regulations”).

This discussion deals only with Series A Bonds held by original investors as capital assets within the meaning of Section 1121 of the P.R. Code and Section 1221 of the Code.

ALL PROSPECTIVE INVESTORS ARE ENCOURAGED TO CONSULT THEIR TAX ADVISORS REGARDING THE PUERTO RICO TAX CONSEQUENCES AND FEDERAL INCOME TAX CONSEQUENCES OF PURCHASING, OWNING AND DISPOSING OF THE SERIES A BONDS IN LIGHT OF THEIR PARTICULAR CIRCUMSTANCES, AS WELL AS THE EFFECT OF ANY FOREIGN, STATE, LOCAL OR OTHER LAWS.

The existing provisions of the statutes, regulations, judicial decisions, and administrative pronouncements, on which this summary is based, are subject to change (even with retroactive effect) and could affect the continued validity of this summary.

Puerto Rico Taxation

In the opinion of Bond Counsel, based on the laws of Puerto Rico now in force:

1. Interest on the Series A Bonds is excluded from gross income and exempt from Puerto Rico income and withholding taxes, including the alternative minimum tax imposed by Section 1017 of the P. R. Code;

2. The Series A Bonds are exempt from property taxes imposed by the MPTA, and interest thereon is exempt from the municipal license tax imposed by the MLTA;

3. The transfer of the Series A Bonds by (i) gift will not be subject to gift tax under the P.R. Code in the case of donors who are residents of the Commonwealth at the time the gift is made and (ii) death will not be subject to estate tax under the P.R. Code in the case of a decedent who at the time of death was (x) a resident of Puerto Rico and (y) a United States citizen who acquired such citizenship solely by reason of birth or residence in Puerto Rico;

4. Gain recognized from the sale or exchange of a Series A Bond will be subject to income tax under the P.R. Code for taxpayers subject to Puerto Rico income tax on such gains, including individuals residing in Puerto Rico and corporations and partnerships organized under the laws of the Commonwealth;

5. The Series A Bonds will be considered an obligation of an instrumentality of Puerto Rico for purposes of (i) the non-recognition of gain rules of Section 1112(f)(2)(A) of the P.R. Code applicable to certain involuntary conversions; and (ii) the exemption from the surtax imposed by Section 1102 of the P.R. Code available to corporations and partnerships that have a certain percentage of their net income invested in obligations of instrumentalities of Puerto Rico and certain other investments; and

6. Interest on the Series A Bonds constitutes “industrial development income” under Section 2(j) of the Puerto Rico Industrial Incentives Act of 1963, the Puerto Rico Industrial Incentives Act of 1978, the Puerto Rico Tax Incentives Act of 1987, and the Puerto Rico Tax Incentives Act of 1998, each as amended (collectively, the “Acts”), when received by a holder of a grant of tax exemption issued under any of the Acts that acquired the Series A Bonds with “eligible funds,” as such term is defined in the respective Acts.

The P.R. Code does not provide rules with respect to the treatment of the excess, if any, of the amount due at maturity of a Series A Bond over its initial offering price (the “Accretion Amount”). Under the current administrative practice followed by the Treasury Department, the Accretion Amount is treated as interest.

Prospective owners of the Series A Bonds, including but not limited to financial institutions, should be aware that ownership of the Series A Bonds may result in having a portion of their interest and other expenses attributable to interest on the Series A Bonds disallowed as deductions for purposes of computing the regular tax and the alternative minimum tax for Puerto Rico income tax purposes.

United States Federal Taxation

Disclosure pursuant to U. S. Internal Revenue Service Circular No. 230: This tax discussion is not intended or written to be used, and cannot be used by any taxpayer, for purposes of avoiding penalties that may be imposed on the taxpayer by the Internal Revenue Service. This tax discussion was written in connection with the promotion or marketing of the Series A Bonds. Each prospective purchaser of the Series A Bonds should seek tax advice from an independent tax advisor based on its particular circumstances.

Except as specifically provided below with respect to Puerto Rico Corporations (as such term is defined below), the following discussion is limited to U.S. federal income tax consequences of the ownership and disposition of the Series A Bonds by U.S. Holders and Puerto Rico U. S. Holders, as such terms are defined below, who purchase the Series A Bonds upon initial issuance.

As used herein, the term “U.S. Holder” means a beneficial owner of Series A Bonds that is, for United States federal income tax purposes:

- a citizen or resident of the United States;
- a corporation organized under the laws of a state of the United States;
- a corporation organized under the laws of the United States or of any political subdivision thereof;
- an estate, the income of which is subject to United States federal income taxation regardless of its source; or
- a trust, if a court within the United States is able to exercise primary supervision over its administration and one or more United States citizens or residents, or a corporation or partnership organized under the laws of the United States, or any of its states has the authority to control all substantial decisions of the trust, or a trust that was in existence on August 20, 1996 and validly elected to be treated as a domestic trust.

The discussion does not address all tax consequences that may be applicable to a U.S. Holder (including alternative minimum tax consequences, if any) that is a beneficial owner of Series A Bonds nor does it address the tax consequences to:

- persons that are not U.S. Holders;
- persons to whom special treatment may be applied under United States federal income tax law, such as banks, insurance companies, thrift institutions, regulated investment companies, real estate investment trust, tax-exempt organizations, traders in securities that elect to mark to market and dealers in securities or currencies;
- persons that will hold Series A Bonds as part of a position in a “straddle” or as part of a “hedging,” “conversion” or other integrated investment transaction for United States federal income tax purposes;
- persons whose functional currency is not the United States dollar; or
- persons that do not hold Series A Bonds as capital assets.

The term “U.S. Holder” does not include individual residents of Puerto Rico who are not citizens or residents of the United States nor does it include Puerto Rico Corporations. As used herein, the term “Puerto Rico U.S. Holder” means a Puerto Rico individual that is an individual U.S. Holder and a bona fide resident of Puerto Rico during the entire taxable year within the meaning of Section 937 of the Code and the regulations thereunder, including the year in which the Series A Bonds are acquired by such

individual. The term “Puerto Rico Corporations” means corporations organized under the laws of Puerto Rico.

This summary also does not address the consequences to holders of the Series A Bonds under state, local or foreign tax laws.

Puerto Rico Residents and Puerto Rico Corporations

Interest

Interest on the Series A Bonds is not excludable from the gross income of the recipient thereof for Federal income tax purposes under Section 103(a) of the Code.

Interest on the Series A Bonds received by, or “original issue discount” (within the meaning of the Code) accrued to, an individual who is a *bona fide* resident of Puerto Rico within the meaning of Section 937 of the Code during the entire taxable year in which such interest is received or “original issue discount” is accrued will constitute gross income from sources within Puerto Rico and, therefore, is excludable from gross income for purposes of the Code pursuant to section 933(1) thereof;

Interest on the Series A Bonds received by, or original issue discount accrued to a Puerto Rico corporation, is not subject to income taxation under the Code provided such interest or original issue discount is not effectively connected, or treated as effectively connected, with or attributable to the conduct of a trade or business within the United States by such corporation;

Sale or other disposition of the Series A Bonds

In general, pursuant to the provisions of Section 1.937-2T of the Regulations issued under the Code, the source of the income from the sale of personal property by a *bona fide* resident of Puerto Rico within the meaning of Section 937 of the Code shall be determined under the rules of Section 865 of the Code. Accordingly, the gain recognized on the sale or exchange of the Series A Bonds (excluding “original issue discount under the Code as of the date of the sale or exchange) by an individual who is a *bona fide* resident of Puerto Rico, within the meaning of Section 937 of the Code, during the entire taxable year will constitute Puerto Rico source income and, therefore, qualify for exclusion under Section 933(1) of the Code, provided (i) that such Series A Bonds do not constitute inventory in the hands of such individual; and (ii) if the Series A Bonds were owned before the individual became a *bona fide* resident of Puerto Rico, that for any of the 10 years preceding the taxable year in which the gain is recognized, the individual was not a resident of the United States (other than a *bona fide* resident of Puerto Rico).

A Puerto Rico Corporation generally will not be subject to income or withholding tax under the Code on a gain realized on the sale or exchange of Bonds, unless the gain is effectively connected with the conduct by the Puerto Rico Corporation of a trade or business in the United States and other requirements are satisfied.

Gift and Estate Taxes

The transfer of the Series A Bonds by death or gift will not be subject to estate or gift tax under the Code in the case of decedents or donors who, at the time of death or gift, are (i) residents of Puerto Rico and (ii) (x) United States citizens that acquired such citizenship solely by reason of birth or residence in Puerto Rico or (y) not United States citizens.

U. S. Holders

Interest

Interest on the Series A Bonds is not excludable from the gross income of U.S. Holders for Federal income tax purposes under Section 103(a) of the Code.

Original Issue Discount. The following summary is a general discussion of the U.S. federal income tax consequences to U.S. Holders of the purchase, ownership and disposition of Series A Bonds issued with OID (“Discount Bonds”). The following summary is based upon final Treasury Regulations (the “OID Regulations”) released by the IRS under the OID provisions of the Code.

For U.S. federal income tax purposes, OID is the excess of the stated redemption price at maturity of a Series A Bond over its issue price, if such excess equals or exceeds a *de minimis* amount (generally 1/4 of 1% of the Series A Bond's stated redemption price at maturity multiplied by the number of complete years to its maturity from its issue date). The issue price of each Series A Bond in an issue of Series A Bonds equals the first price at which a substantial amount of such Series A Bonds has been sold (ignoring sales to bond houses, brokers or similar persons or organizations acting in the capacity of underwriters, placement agents or wholesalers). The stated redemption price at maturity of a Series A Bond is the sum of all payments provided by the Series A Bond other than “qualified stated interest” payments. The term “qualified stated interest” generally means stated interest that is unconditionally payable in cash or property (other than debt instruments of the issuer) at least annually at a single fixed rate. In addition, under the OID Regulations, if a Series A Bond bears interest for one or more accrual periods at a rate below the rate applicable for the remaining term of such Series A Bond (*e.g.*, Bonds with teaser rates or interest holidays), and if the greater of either the resulting foregone interest on such Series A Bond or any “true” discount on such Series E Bond (*i.e.*, the excess of the Bond's stated principal amount over its issue price) equals or exceeds a specified *de minimis* amount, then the stated interest on the Series A Bond would be treated as OID rather than qualified stated interest.

Payments of qualified stated interest on a Series A Bond are taxable to a U.S. Holder as ordinary interest income at the time such payments are accrued or are received (in accordance with the U.S. Holder's regular method of tax accounting). A U.S. Holder of a Discount Bond must include OID in income as ordinary interest for U.S. federal income tax purposes as it accrues under a constant yield method in advance of receipt of the cash payments attributable to such income, regardless of such U.S. Holder's regular method of tax accounting. In general, the amount of OID included in income by the initial U.S. Holder of a Discount Bond is the sum of the daily portions of OID with respect to such Discount Bond for each day during the taxable year (or portion of the taxable year) on which such U.S. Holder held such Discount Bond. The “daily portion” of OID on any Discount Bond is determined by allocating to each day in any accrual period a ratable portion of the OID allocable to that accrual period. An “accrual period” may be of any length and the accrual periods may vary in length over the term of the Discount Bond, provided that each accrual period is no longer than one year and each scheduled payment of principal or interest occurs either on the final day of an accrual period or on the first day of an accrual period. The amount of OID allocable to each accrual period is generally equal to the difference between (i) the product of the Discount Bond's adjusted issue price at the beginning of such accrual period and its yield to maturity (determined on the basis of compounding at the close of each accrual period and appropriately adjusted to take into account the length of the particular accrual period) and (ii) the amount of any qualified stated interest payments allocable to such accrual period. The “adjusted issue price” of a Discount Bond at the beginning of any accrual period is the sum of the issue price of the Discount Bond plus the amount of OID allocable to all prior accrual periods minus the amount of any prior payments on the Discount Bond that were not qualified stated interest payments. Under these rules, U.S. Holders

generally will have to include in income increasingly greater amounts of OID in successive accrual periods.

A U.S. Holder that purchases a Discount Bond for an amount that is greater than its adjusted issue price as of the purchase date and less than or equal to the sum of all amounts payable on the Discount Bond after the purchase date, other than payments of qualified stated interest, will be considered to have purchased the Discount Bond at an “acquisition premium.” Under the acquisition premium rules, the amount of OID which such U.S. Holder must include in its gross income with respect to such Discount Bond for any taxable year (or portion thereof in which the U.S. Holder holds the Discount Bond) will be reduced (but not below zero) by the portion of the acquisition premium properly allocable to the period.

Certain of the Series A Bonds may be redeemable at the option of the System prior to their stated maturity (a “call option”). Series A Bonds containing such features may be subject to rules that differ from the general rules discussed above. Investors intending to purchase Series A Bonds with such features should consult their own tax advisors, since the OID consequences will depend, in part, on the particular terms and features of the purchased Series A Bonds.

U.S. Holders may generally, upon election, include in income all interest (including stated interest, acquisition discount, OID, *de minimis* OID, market discount, *de minimis* market discount, and unstated interest, as adjusted by any amortizable bond premium or acquisition premium) that accrues on a debt instrument by using the constant yield method applicable to OID, subject to certain limitations and exceptions.

Market Discount. If a U.S. Holder purchases a Series A Bond, other than a Discount Bond, for an amount that is less than its issue price or, in the case of a Discount Bond, for an amount that is less than its adjusted issue price as of the purchase date, such U.S. Holder will be treated as having purchased such Series A Bond at a “market discount,” unless the amount of such market discount is less than a specified *de minimis* amount.

Under the market discount rules, a U.S. Holder will be required to treat any partial principal payment (or, in the case of a Discount Bond, any payment that does not constitute qualified stated interest) on, or any gain realized on the sale, exchange, redemption, retirement or other disposition of, a Series A Bond as ordinary income to the extent of the lesser of (i) the amount of such payment or realized gain or (ii) the market discount which has not previously been included in income and is treated as having accrued on such Series A Bond at the time of such payment or disposition. Market discount will be considered to accrue ratably during the period from the date of acquisition to the maturity date of the Series A Bond, unless the U.S. Holder elects to accrue market discount on the basis of semiannual compounding.

A U.S. Holder may be required to defer the deduction of all or a portion of the interest paid or accrued on any indebtedness incurred or maintained to purchase or carry a Series A Bond with market discount until the maturity of the Series A Bond or certain earlier dispositions, because a current deduction is only allowed to the extent the interest expense exceeds an allocable portion of market discount. A U.S. Holder may elect to include market discount in income currently as it accrues (on either a ratable or semiannual compounding basis), in which case the rules described above regarding the treatment as ordinary income of gain upon the disposition of the Series A Bond and upon the receipt of certain cash payments and regarding the deferral of interest deductions will not apply. Generally, such currently included market discount is treated as ordinary interest for U.S. federal income tax purposes. Such an election will apply to all debt instruments acquired by the U.S. Holder on or after the first day of the first taxable year to which such election applies and may be revoked only with the consent of the IRS.

Premium. If a U.S. Holder purchases a Series A Bond for an amount that is greater than the sum of all amounts payable on the Series A Bonds after the purchase date other than payments of qualified stated interest, such U.S. Holder will be considered to have purchased the Series A Bond with "amortizable bond premium" equal in amount to such excess. A U.S. Holder may elect to amortize such premium using a constant yield method over the remaining term of the Series A Bond and may offset interest otherwise required to be included in respect of the Series A Bond during any taxable year by the amortized amount of such excess for the taxable year. However, if the Series A Bond may be optionally redeemed after the U.S. Holder acquires it at a price in excess of its stated redemption price at maturity, special rules would apply which could result in a deferral of the amortization of some bond premium until later in the term of the Series A Bond. Any election to amortize bond premium applies to all taxable debt instruments acquired by the U.S. Holder on or after the first day of the first taxable year to which such election applies and may be revoked only with the consent of the IRS.

Disposition of a Series A Bond. Except as discussed above, upon the sale, exchange, redemption, retirement or other disposition of a Series A Bond, a U.S. Holder generally will recognize taxable gain or loss equal to the difference between the amount realized on the sale, exchange, redemption, retirement, or other disposition (other than amounts representing accrued and unpaid interest) and such U.S. Holder's adjusted tax basis in the Series A Bond. A U.S. Holder's adjusted tax basis in a Series A Bond generally will equal such U.S. Holder's initial investment in the Series A Bond increased by any OID included in income (and accrued market discount, if any, if the U.S. Holder has included such market discount in income) and decreased by the amount of any payments, other than qualified stated interest payments, received and amortizable bond premium taken with respect to such Series A Bond. Such gain or loss generally will be long-term capital gain or loss if the Series A Bond had been held at the time of disposition for more than one year.

Defeasance. U.S. Holders of the Bonds should be aware that, for federal income tax purposes, the deposit of moneys or securities with the Fiscal Agent in such amount and manner as to cause the Series A Bonds to be deemed to be no longer outstanding under the Indenture (a "defeasance"), could result in a deemed exchange under Section 1001 of the Code and a recognition by a U.S. Holder of a Series A Bond of taxable income or loss, without any corresponding receipt of moneys. In addition, for federal income tax purposes, the character and timing of receipt of payments on the Series A Bonds subsequent to any such defeasance could also be affected. Upon such a defeasance, the System will provide to the owners of the Series A Bonds information about the defeasance necessary to enable such owners of the Series A Bonds information about the defeasance necessary to enable such owners to determine their federal income tax liability as a result of the defeasance. U.S. Holders of the Series A Bonds are advised to consult with their own tax advisors regarding the consequences of a defeasance for federal income tax purposes, and for state and local tax purposes.

Backup Withholding and Information Reporting. In general, information reporting requirements will apply to non-corporate U.S. Holders of Series A Bonds with respect to payments within the United States of the principal of and interest on the Series A Bonds and proceeds of sale of such Series A Bonds before maturity. Backup withholding will apply to such payments unless the U.S. Holder: (i) is a corporation or other exempt recipient and, when required, demonstrates that fact; or (ii) provides a correct taxpayer identification number, certifies under penalties of perjury when required that such U.S. Holder is not subject to backup withholding and has not been notified by the IRS that it has failed to report all interest and dividends required to be shown on its United States federal income tax returns.

In addition, upon the sale of a Series A Bond to (or through) a broker, the broker must report the sale and withhold on the entire purchase price, unless either (i) the broker determines that the seller is a

corporation or other exempt recipient or (ii) the seller certifies that such seller is a non-U.S. Holder (and certain other conditions are met). Certification of the registered owner's non-U.S. status would be made normally on an IRS Form W-8BEN under penalties of perjury, although in certain cases it may be possible to submit other documentary evidence.

Any amounts withheld under the backup withholding rules from a payment to a beneficial owner would be allowed as a refund or a credit against such beneficial owner's U.S. federal income tax provided the required information is furnished to the IRS.

Other Taxes

Bond Counsel will not opine as to the tax consequences of the ownership and disposition of the Series A Bonds under the law of any state or other jurisdiction, and purchaser of the Series A Bonds must consult his, her or its tax advisor as to such tax consequences.

ERISA CONSIDERATIONS

The Employees Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, as amended ("ERISA"), and the Code generally prohibit certain transactions between a qualified employee benefit plan under ERISA or a tax-qualified retirement plan or an individual retirement account under the Code (collectively, "Plans") and persons who, with respect to a Plan, are fiduciaries or other "parties in interest" within the meaning of ERISA or "disqualified persons" within the meaning of the Code. All fiduciaries of Plans, in consultation with their advisors, should carefully consider the impact of ERISA and the Code on an investment in any Series A Bonds.

LEGAL MATTERS

The form of opinion of Fiddler González & Rodríguez, P.S.C., San Juan, Puerto Rico, Bond Counsel, is set forth in Appendix VII to this Official Statement. Certain legal matters will be passed upon for the Underwriters by Sidley Austin LLP, New York, New York, and O'Neill & Borges, San Juan, Puerto Rico.

LEGAL INVESTMENT

The Series A Bonds will be eligible for deposit by banks in the Commonwealth to secure public funds and will be approved investments for insurance companies to qualify them to do business in the Commonwealth, as required by law.

GOVERNMENT DEVELOPMENT BANK

As required by Act No. 272 of the Legislature of Puerto Rico, approved May 15, 1945, as amended, Government Development Bank for Puerto Rico ("Government Development Bank") has acted as financial advisor to the System in connection with the issuance of the Series A Bonds. As financial advisor, Government Development Bank participated in the selection of the Underwriters of the Series A Bonds. Certain of the Underwriters have been selected by Government Development Bank to serve from time to time as underwriters of its obligations and the obligations of the Commonwealth, its instrumentalities and public corporations. Certain of the Underwriters or their affiliates participate in other financial transactions with Government Development Bank.

UNDERWRITING

The Underwriters have jointly and severally agreed, subject to certain conditions, to purchase the Series A Bonds from the System at an aggregate discount of \$16,755,153.62 from the initial public offering prices of the Series A Bonds set forth or derived from information set forth on the inside cover pages hereof. The obligations of the Underwriters are subject to certain conditions precedent set forth in its purchase contract with the System, and they will be obligated to purchase all the Series A Bonds if any Series A Bonds are purchased. The Series A Bonds may be offered and sold to certain dealers (including dealers depositing Series A Bonds into investment trusts) and institutional purchasers at prices lower than or yields higher than such public offering prices and yields, and such offering prices may be changed, from time to time, by the Underwriters. The System has agreed to indemnify the Underwriters against certain liabilities, including liabilities under the Federal securities laws.

TCM Capital, Inc. ("TCM") and Loop Capital Markets ("Loop") have entered into an agreement to jointly pursue municipal securities underwriting opportunities with the Commonwealth, its agencies, municipalities and governmental conduit issuers in the Commonwealth. Under the terms of the agreement, TCM and Loop will be entitled to receive a portion of each other's revenues from the underwriting of the Series A Bonds in consideration for their professional services.

CONTINUING DISCLOSURE

In order to assist the Underwriters in complying with the requirements of Rule 15c2-12, as amended (the "Rule"), promulgated by the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC"), the System and the Commonwealth will agree to the following:

1. Each of the System and the Commonwealth will agree to file within 305 days after the end of each fiscal year, beginning with its fiscal year ending on June 30, 2007, with each NRMSIR and with any Commonwealth state information depository ("SID"), core financial information and operating data for the prior fiscal year, including (i) its audited financial statements, prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in effect from time to time, and (ii) material historical quantitative data (including financial information and operating data) on the System and the Commonwealth, as the case may be, and information as to revenues, expenditures, financial operations and indebtedness of the System and the Commonwealth, as the case may be, in each case, generally found or incorporated by reference in this Official Statement; and

2. The System will agree to file, in a timely manner, with each NRMSIR or with the MSRB and with any SID, notice of any failure to comply with paragraph 1 above and of the occurrence of any of the following events with respect to the Series A Bonds if, in the judgment of the System or its agent, such event is material:

- (a) principal and interest payment delinquencies; non-payment related defaults;
- (b) unscheduled draws on debt service reserves reflecting financial difficulties;
- (c) unscheduled draws on credit enhancements reflecting financial difficulties;
- (d) substitution of credit or liquidity providers, or their failure to perform;
- (e) adverse tax opinions or events affecting the tax-exempt status of the Series A Bonds;
- (f) modifications to rights of the holders (including Beneficial Owners) of the Series A Bonds;
- (g) bond calls;
- (h) defeasances;

- (i) release, substitution, or sale of property securing repayment of the Series A Bonds; and
- (j) rating changes.

With respect to the following events:

Events (c) and (d). For a description of the Series A Bonds, see “The Series A Bonds.” The System does not undertake to provide any notice with respect to credit enhancement added after the primary offering of the Series A Bonds, unless the System applies for or participates in obtaining the enhancement.

Event (e). For information on the tax status of the Series A Bonds, see “TAX MATTERS.”

Event (g). The System does not undertake to provide the above-described event notice of a mandatory scheduled redemption, not otherwise contingent upon the occurrence of an event, if (i) the terms, dates and amounts of redemption are set forth in detail in this Official Statement under “The Series A Bonds-Redemption of the Bonds,” (ii) the only open issue is which Series A Bonds will be redeemed in the case of a partial redemption, (iii) notice of redemption is given to the Bondholders as required under the terms of the Series A Bonds or the Resolution, and (iv) public notice of the redemption is given pursuant to Securities Exchange Act of 1934 Release No. 3423856 of the SEC, even if the originally scheduled amounts are reduced by prior optional redemptions or purchases of Series A Bonds.

The Commonwealth expects to provide the information described in (1) above by delivering the first bond Official Statement of the Commonwealth or of any instrumentality of the Commonwealth that includes its financial statements for the preceding fiscal year and operating data generally containing the information set forth in the Commonwealth Report or, if no Official Statement is issued by the 305-day deadline, by delivering such Commonwealth Report and the Commonwealth Annual Financial Report by such deadline.

The Commonwealth has made similar continuing disclosure covenants in connection with prior bond issuances. During the prior five fiscal years, the Commonwealth has complied with these covenants in fiscal year 2004, but was unable to comply with these covenants in fiscal years 2002, 2003, 2005 and 2006. In 2002 and 2003, the Commonwealth’s audited financial statements were filed after the filing deadline because of delays in finalizing such financial statements resulting from the implementation of Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 34 (“GASB 34”). In 2005 and 2006, the Commonwealth’s audited financial statements were filed after the filing deadline because various governmental agencies did not submit their audited financial statements to the central government’s external auditors on time, thereby delaying the submission of the Commonwealth’s audited financial statements.

As of the date of this Official Statement, there is no Commonwealth SID, and the nationally recognized municipal securities information repositories are: Bloomberg Municipal Repository, 100 Business Park Drive, Skillman, New Jersey 08558; Standard & Poor’s, Securities Evaluation, Inc., 55 Water Street, 45th Floor, New York, New York 10041; FT Interactive Data, Attn. NRMSIR, 100 William Street, 15th Floor, New York, New York 10038; and DPC Data Inc., One Executive Drive, Fort Lee, New Jersey 07024.

The System may from time to time choose to provide notice of the occurrence of certain other events in addition to those listed above, whether or not such other events are material with respect to the

Series A Bonds, but the System does not undertake to provide any such notice of the occurrence of any event, except those events, if material, listed above.

The Commonwealth and the System acknowledge that their respective undertakings pursuant to the Rule described above are intended to be for the benefit of the Beneficial Owners of the Series A Bonds, and shall be enforceable by any such Beneficial Owners; provided that the right to enforce the provisions of their respective undertakings shall be limited to a right to obtain specific enforcement of the System's or the Commonwealth's obligations hereunder.

No Beneficial Owner may institute any suit, action or proceeding at law or in equity ("Proceeding") for the enforcement of the foregoing covenants (the "Covenants") or for any remedy for breach thereof, unless such Beneficial Owner shall have filed with the System and the Commonwealth written notice of any request to cure such breach, and the System or the Commonwealth, as applicable, shall have refused to comply within a reasonable time. All Proceedings shall be instituted only in a Commonwealth court located in the Municipality of San Juan for the equal benefit of all Beneficial Owners of the outstanding Series A Bonds benefited by the Covenants, and no remedy shall be sought or granted other than specific performance of any of the Covenants at issue. Moreover, Proceedings filed by Beneficial Owners against the Commonwealth may be subject to the sovereign immunity provisions of Sections 2 and 2A of Act No. 104, approved June 29, 1955, as amended, which governs the scope of legal actions against the Commonwealth, substantially limits the amount of monetary damages that may be awarded against the Commonwealth, and provides certain notice provisions, the failure to comply with which may further limit any recovery.

The Covenants may only be amended if:

(1) the amendment is made in connection with a change in circumstances that arises from a change in legal requirements, change in law, or change in the identity, nature, or status of the System or the Commonwealth, or type of business conducted; the Covenants, as amended, would have complied with the requirements of the Rule at the time of award of the Series A Bonds, after taking into account any amendments or change in circumstances; and the amendment does not materially impair the interest of Beneficial Owners, as determined by parties unaffiliated with the System or the Commonwealth; or

(2) all or any part of the Rule, as interpreted by the staff of the SEC at the date of the adoption of such Rule, ceases to be in effect for any reason, and the System or the Commonwealth, as applicable, elects that the Covenants shall be deemed amended accordingly.

The System and the Commonwealth have further agreed that the annual financial information containing any amended operating data or financial information will explain, in narrative form, the reasons for the amendment and the impact of the change in the type of operating data or financial information being provided.

Any assertion of beneficial ownership must be filed, with full documentary support, as part of the written request described above.

MISCELLANEOUS

The foregoing references to and summaries of certain provisions of the Resolution, the various acts and the Series A Bonds are made subject to all the detailed provisions thereof, to which reference is hereby made for further information, and do not purport to be complete statements of any or all of such provisions.

The Government Development Bank has engaged Mesirov Financial, Inc., Chicago, Illinois, as Financial Advisor (the "Financial Advisor") in connection with the System's issuance and sale of the Series A Bonds. Under the terms of the engagement, the Financial Advisor is not obligated to undertake any independent verification of or assume any responsibility for the accuracy, completeness, or fairness of the information contained in this Official Statement.

There are appended to this Official Statement a table of the Government Employers with the highest covered payroll (Appendix I), the audited financial statements of the System for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2007 and 2006 together with the report of Parissi P.S.C., certified public accountants (Appendix II), additional information relating to the System (Appendix III), the Commonwealth Report (Appendix IV), the Global Insight Report (Appendix V), the General Resolution (Appendix VI), Supplemental Resolution (Appendix VII), the proposed form of opinion of Bond Counsel (Appendix VIII); the summary of the book-entry system for the Series A Bonds (Appendix IX); and the table of accreted values for the Capital Appreciation Bonds (Appendix X).

The financial statements of the System included in Appendix II and the Commonwealth Financial Statements have been audited by Parissi P.S.C., San Juan, Puerto Rico, and KPMG LLP, San Juan, Puerto Rico, respectively, as set forth in their respective reports therein. KPMG did not audit the financial statements of the Public Buildings Authority capital project fund or The Children's Trust special revenue fund (major funds), and certain activities, funds, and component units separately identified in our report. Those financial statements were audited by other auditors whose reports have been furnished to us, and our opinion on the basic financial statements, insofar as it relates to the amounts included in the basic financial statements pertaining to such activities, funds, and component units, is based solely on the reports of the other auditors. KPMG's report contains an emphasis paragraph for the adoption of Government Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 42, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Impairment of Capital Assets and for Insurance Recoveries*, as of June 30, 2006.

The prospective financial information of the System included in this Official Statement has been prepared by, and is the responsibility of the management of the System. Parissi P.S.C. has neither examined nor compiled the prospective financial information, and accordingly, does not express an opinion or any other form of assurance with respect thereto. The Parissi P.S.C. report included in Appendix II to this Official Statement relates to the historical financial information of the System. Such report does not extend to any prospective financial information (whether or not contained or incorporated by reference in this Official Statement) and should not be read to do so. The information in the Commonwealth Report was supplied by certain officials of the Commonwealth or certain of its agencies or instrumentalities, in their respective official capacities, or was obtained from publications of the Commonwealth or certain of its agencies or instrumentalities, and is incorporated by reference in this Official Statement on the authority of such officials or the authority of such publications as public official documents, respectively. The information pertaining to DTC was supplied by DTC. The remaining information set forth in this Official Statement, except the information appearing in "UNDERWRITING," was supplied by the Administrator of the System in his official capacity and is included in this Official Statement on his authority.

This Official Statement will be filed with each NRMSIR and with the Municipal Securities Rulemaking Board.

**EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM OF THE
GOVERNMENT OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF
PUERTO RICO**

By: /s/ Juan A. Cancel-Alegria
Administrator

Appendix I

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYERS WITH HIGHEST COVERED PAYROLL

AS OF JUNE 30, 2007

ENTITY	CLASSIFICATION	PARTICIPATING EMPLOYEES	ESTIMATED COVERED PAYROLL	ESTIMATED CONTRIBUTION	SHARE OF CONTRIBUTION	AVERAGE SALARY
PUBLIC SECURITY AND PROTECTION DEPARTMENT	Public Corp	21,318	\$567,547,269	\$52,639,900	14.0%	\$29,006
EDUCATION DEPARTMENT (NON-TEACHERS)	Cent. Govt	26,027	452,460,825	41,965,689	11.1%	18,250
CORRECTIONS AND REHABILITATION DEPARTMENT	Cent. Govt	8,678	208,876,776	19,373,456	5.1%	24,916
STATE INSURANCE FUND	Public Corp	4,129	204,904,404	19,314,619	5.1%	50,770
HEALTH DEPARTMENT	Cent. Govt	7,178	177,556,000	16,468,318	4.4%	25,963
ADMINISTRATION OF COURTS FACILITIES	Cent. Govt	4,971	124,113,141	11,511,506	3.1%	26,650
MUNICIPALITY OF SAN JUAN	Municipality	6,326	112,036,359	10,431,458	2.8%	20,513
TREASURY DEPARTMENT	Cent. Govt	3,606	101,201,170	9,386,412	2.5%	29,364
JUSTICE DEPARTMENT	Cent. Govt	2,519	93,712,588	8,691,820	2.3%	38,927
ACQUEDUCT AND SEWER AUTHORITY	Public Corp	5,413	82,971,767	7,712,459	2.0%	19,426
FAMILY AND CHILDREN ADMINISTRATION	Cent. Govt	3,288	85,125,215	7,895,366	2.1%	27,284
DEPT. OF TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC WORKS	Cent. Govt	3,372	72,833,556	6,755,346	1.8%	22,550
SOCIOECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ADM. MENTAL HEALTH AND ANTI-ADDICTION SERVICES ADMINISTRATION	Cent. Govt	3,509	71,284,598	6,611,675	1.8%	22,561
FIRE DEPARTMENT	Cent. Govt	2,059	50,641,930	4,697,058	1.2%	25,164
DEPT. OF LABOR AND HUMAN RESOURCES	Cent. Govt	1,926	50,375,273	4,672,308	1.2%	27,592
PUBLIC BUILDINGS AUTHORITY	Public Corp	1,501	49,027,978	4,547,361	1.2%	35,794
HIGHWAY AND TRANSPORTATION AUTHORITY	Public Corp	2,513	48,498,304	4,498,221	1.2%	22,591
ADMINISTRATION OF JUVENILE INSTITUTIONS	Cent. Govt	1,898	44,272,734	4,106,276	1.1%	25,024
NATURAL RESOURCES ADMINISTRATION	Cent. Govt	1,733	40,195,461	3,728,127	1.0%	25,191
MUNICIPALITY OF PONCE	Municipality	2,339	39,879,742	3,698,848	1.0%	17,951
VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION	Cent. Govt	1,253	35,406,241	3,283,939	0.9%	30,262
MUNICIPALITY OF CAROLINA	Municipality	1,695	33,873,402	3,148,442	0.8%	21,027
DEPARTMENT OF THE FAMILY	Cent. Govt	1,267	31,593,723	2,930,320	0.8%	26,880
AGROPECUARY SERVICES AND DEV. ADM.	Public Corp	1,324	28,566,185	2,655,422	0.7%	22,589
MUNICIPALITY OF GUAYNABO	Municipality	1,585	27,290,926	2,531,589	0.7%	18,091
MUNICIPALITY OF CAGUAS	Municipality	1,401	26,706,845	2,474,573	0.7%	20,346
METROPOLITAN BUS AUTHORITY	Public Corp	1,173	25,682,387	2,382,045	0.6%	23,589
OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER	Cent. Govt	673	25,346,517	2,350,902	0.6%	39,026
GOVERNMENT DEVELOPMENT BANK FOR PR	Public Corp	554	23,115,742	2,161,682	0.6%	43,241
HOUSING DEPARTMENT	Cent. Govt	957	22,197,322	2,058,801	0.5%	25,866
CHILD SUPPORT ADMINISTRATION	Cent. Govt	813	22,181,659	2,057,349	0.5%	28,023
MEDICAL EMERGENCIES	Cent. Govt	990	21,706,261	2,013,260	0.5%	23,655
RECREATION AND SPORTS DEPARTMENT	Cent. Govt	953	20,310,178	1,883,777	0.5%	22,681
AUTOMOBILES ACCIDENTS COMPENSATION ADM. COMMONWEALTH RETIREMENT SYSTEM ADMINISTRATION	Public Corp	533	19,671,823	1,824,759	0.5%	39,390
ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY BOARD	Cent. Govt	536	18,137,596	1,682,260	0.4%	33,114
MUNICIPALITY OF TOA BAJA	Municipality	907	17,905,239	1,660,714	0.4%	34,697
MUNICIPALITY OF TOA BAJA	Municipality	907	16,654,506	1,543,746	0.4%	19,222
NATIONAL PARKS COMPANY OF PR	Public Corp	749	16,389,465	1,525,412	0.4%	22,762
CARDIOVASCULAR CENTER CORPORATION OF P.R.	Public Corp.	669	16,345,308	1,516,027	0.4%	27,292
ADM. OF CHILDREN'S INTEGRAL DEVELOPMENT	Cent. Govt	628	16,195,922	1,502,176	0.4%	27,712
MUNICIPALITY OF BAYAMON	Municipality	987	15,754,457	1,461,591	0.4%	17,037
COMMONWEALTH EMPLOYEES' ASSOCIATION	Public Corp.	469	15,682,042	1,455,980	0.4%	35,048
TOURISM COMPANY	Public Corp.	687	15,569,084	1,454,623	0.4%	32,215
Total for 80% Universe of Employers' Contributions		137,960	\$3,247,804,233	\$301,645,663	80%	
Total for Other 20% of Employers' Contributions		35,877	\$ 776,429,194	\$ 72,748,426	20%	
Total		176,837	\$4,024,233,427	\$374,394,089	100%	

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Appendix II

***Employee's Retirement System of the
Government of the Commonwealth
of Puerto Rico***

***(A Pension Trust Fund of the Commonwealth of
Puerto Rico)***

***Basic Financial Statements for the Years Ended
June 30, 2007 and 2006 and Independent
Auditors' Report***

***Employee's Retirement System of the Government
of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico
(A Pension Trust Fund of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico)***

*Basic Financial Statements for the Years Ended June 30, 2007 and 2006
and Independent Auditors' Report*

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PARISSI P.S.C.

Certified Public Accountants, Tax & Business Advisors

Independent Auditors' Report

To the Board of Trustees of the
Employee's Retirement System of the Government of the
Commonwealth of Puerto Rico
San Juan, Puerto Rico

We have audited the accompanying statements of plan net assets of the Employee's Retirement System of the Government of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico (the System) (a pension trust fund of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico) as of June 30, 2007 and 2006 and the related statements of changes in plan net assets for the years then ended. These financial statements are the responsibility of the System's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatements. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statements presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the net assets of the System as of June 30, 2007 and 2006, and the changes in its net assets for the years then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

The management's discussion and analysis on pages 2 through 10 is not a required part of the basic financial statements but is supplementary information required by accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. We have applied certain limited procedures, which consisted principally of inquiries of management regarding the methods of measurement and presentation of the required supplementary information. However, we did not audit the information and express no opinion on it.

Our audits were conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements of the System. The schedule of employers' contributions and funding progress for the year ended June 30, 2007 included on pages 38 through 40 are presented for purposes of additional analysis and is not a required part of the basic financial statements. These schedules have been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and, in our opinion, are fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the basic financial statements taken as a whole.

San Juan, Puerto Rico
December 28, 2007

Parissi P.S.C.

Stamp No. 2293925 was affixed
to the original of this report
License No. 88 Exp. December 1, 2008



***Employee's Retirement System of the Government
of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico
(A Pension Trust Fund of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico)
Management's Discussion and Analysis
Years Ended June 30, 2007 and 2006***

Introduction

The Employee's Retirement System of the Government of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico (the System) administers retirement and other plan member benefits, such as personal, cultural and mortgages loans, occupational and non-occupational disability annuities and death benefits. The System is a pension trust fund of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico. Pension trust resources are only held in trust to pay retirement benefits to plan members. The System presents the annual basic financial statements and provides a narrative discussion and analysis of the financial activities for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2007 and 2006. The financial performance of the System is discussed and analyzed within the context of the accompanying basic financial statements and disclosures.

Overview of the Basic Financial Statements

The Management's Discussion and Analysis introduces the System's basic financial statements. The basic financial statements include: (1) Statements of Plan Net Assets, (2) Statements of Changes in Plan Net Assets, and (3) Notes to the Basic Financial Statements. The System also includes additional information to supplement the Basic Financial Statements.

Statements of Plan Net Assets and Statements of Changes in Plan Net Assets

Both these statements provide information about the overall status of the System. The System uses accrual basic accounting to prepare its financial statements.

The Statements of Plan Net Assets includes all of the System's assets and liabilities, with the difference reported as net assets held in trust for pension benefits. Overtime, increases or decreases in net assets may serve as a useful indicator of whether the financial position of the System as a whole is improving or deteriorating.

The Statements of Changes in Plan Net Assets reports changes in the System's net assets held in trust for pension benefits during the year. All current year additions and deductions are included regardless of when cash is received or paid.

Notes to Basic Financial Statements

The notes to the basic financial statements provide additional information that is essential for an understanding of the data provided in the Statements of Plan Net Assets and Changes in Plan Net Assets.

Required Supplementary Information

The required supplementary information consists of two schedules and related notes concerning the funded status of the pension plan administered by the System

Financial Highlights

The System provides the retirement benefits to employees of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico. The System has \$2,931 and \$2,776 million in total assets as of June 30, 2007 and 2006, respectively. This amount consists of the following:

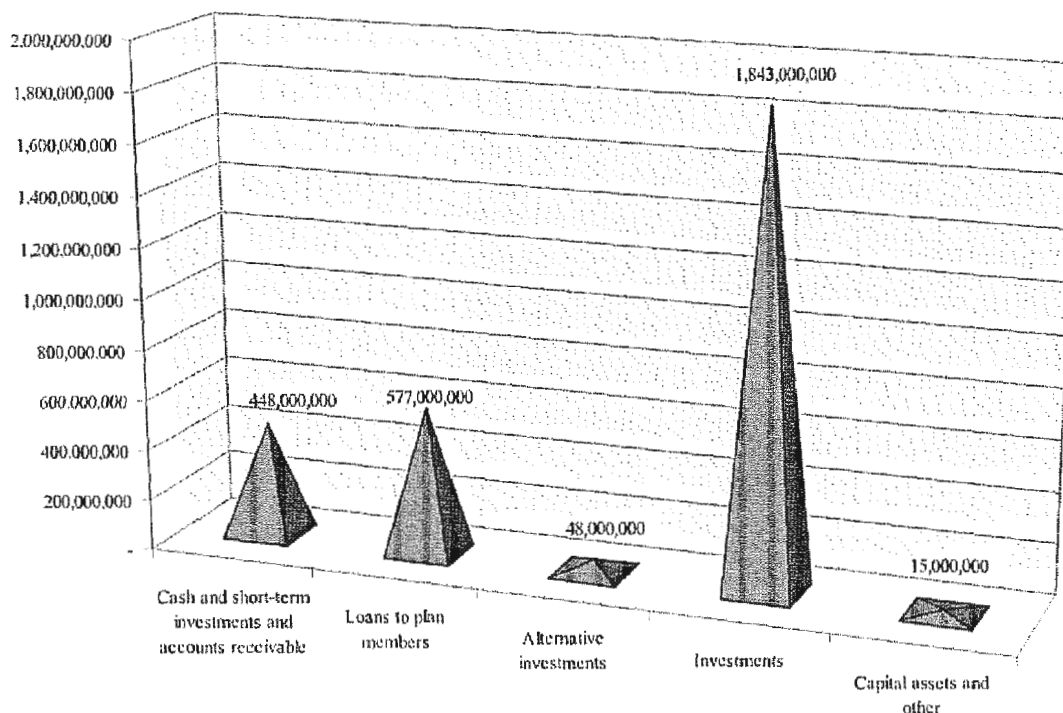
Employee's Retirement System of the Government of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico

(A Pension Trust Fund of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico)

Management's Discussion and Analysis

Years Ended June 30, 2007 and 2006

- \$448 million in cash and short-term investments and accounts receivable
- \$577 million in loans to plan members
- \$48 million in alternative investments
- \$1,843 million in investments
- \$15 million in capital assets and other



For fiscal year ended June 30, 2006, consists of the following:

- \$164 million in cash and short-term investments and accounts receivable
- \$529 million in loans to plan members
- \$42 million in alternative investments
- \$1,531 million in investments
- \$495 million in the investment in PRTA Holdings Preferred Stock
- \$15 million in capital assets and other

***Employee's Retirement System of the Government
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(A Pension Trust Fund of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico)
Management's Discussion and Analysis
Years Ended June 30, 2007 and 2006***

The following provides a comparison of certain items within the financial statements:

	2007	2006	Total Dollar Change	Total Percentage Change
	(in thousands)			
Assets				
Cash and short-term investments and total accounts receivable	\$ 447,572	163,651	283,921	173.5%
Investments	1,890,567	2,068,653	(178,086)	-8.6%
Loans to plan members	577,314	528,552	48,762	9.2%
Capital assets and other	15,847	15,286	561	3.7%
Total assets	2,931,300	2,776,142	155,158	5.6%
Liabilities				
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	10,125	9,246	879	9.5%
Insurance reserve for loans to plan members and investment settlements	11,086	148,686	(137,600)	-92.5%
Line of credit	—	60,000	(60,000)	-100.0%
Other liabilities	18,588	16,879	1,709	10.1%
Total liabilities	39,799	234,811	(195,012)	-83.1%
Total net assets held in trust for pension benefits	\$ 2,891,501	2,541,331	350,170	13.8%
	2006	2005	Total Dollar Change	Total Percentage Change
	(in thousands)			
Assets				
Cash and short-term investments and total accounts receivable	\$ 163,651	127,640	36,011	28.2%
Investments	2,068,653	1,893,896	174,757	9.2%
Loans to plan members	528,552	465,247	63,305	13.6%
Capital assets and other	15,286	16,175	(889)	-5.5%
Total assets	2,776,142	2,502,958	273,184	10.9%
Liabilities				
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	9,246	9,648	(402)	-4.2%
Insurance reserve for loans to plan members and investment settlements	148,686	160,445	(11,759)	-7.3%
Line of credit	60,000	—	60,000	100.0%
Other liabilities	16,879	4,994	11,885	238.0%
Total liabilities	234,811	175,087	59,724	34.1%
Total net assets held in trust for pension benefits	\$ 2,541,331	2,327,871	213,460	9.2%

***Employee's Retirement System of the Government
of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico
(A Pension Trust Fund of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico)
Management's Discussion and Analysis
Years Ended June 30, 2007 and 2006***

	2007	2006	Total Dollar Change	Total Percentage Change
	(in thousands)			
Additions				
Contributions:				
Employers	\$ 374,394	382,877	(8,483)	-2.2%
Participating employees	338,791	342,697	(3,906)	-1.1%
Other	69,097	15,495	53,602	345.9%
Investment income	433,970	292,816	141,154	48.2%
Other	36,872	39,954	(3,082)	-7.7%
Total additions	1,253,124	1,073,839	179,285	16.7%
Deductions				
Retirement and other benefits	831,658	804,315	27,343	3.4%
Refunds of contributions	33,305	22,373	10,932	48.9%
General and administrative	29,207	28,534	673	2.4%
Other	8,784	5,157	3,627	70.3%
Total deductions	902,954	860,379	42,575	4.9%
Increase in net assets	\$ 350,170	213,460	136,710	64.0%
			Total Dollar Change	Total Percentage Change
	2006	2005		
	(in thousands)			
Additions				
Contributions:				
Employers	\$ 382,877	371,916	10,961	2.9%
Participating employees	342,697	332,376	10,321	3.1%
Other	15,495	2,907	12,588	433.0%
Investment income	292,816	251,922	40,894	16.2%
Other	39,954	22,656	17,298	76.4%
Total additions	1,073,839	981,777	92,062	9.4%
Deductions				
Retirement and other benefits	804,315	739,439	64,876	8.8%
Refunds of contributions	22,373	19,681	2,692	13.7%
General and administrative	28,534	36,228	(7,694)	-21.2%
Other	5,157	—	5,157	100.0%
Total deductions	860,379	795,348	65,031	8.2%
Increase in net assets	\$ 213,460	186,429	27,031	14.5%

***Employee's Retirement System of the Government
of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico***

(A Pension Trust Fund of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico)

Management's Discussion and Analysis

Years Ended June 30, 2007 and 2006

- The System assets exceeded liabilities by \$2,892 million (net assets) for the fiscal year reported compared to the prior year, for which assets exceeded liabilities by \$2,541 million.
- Based on the last actuarial valuation at June 30, 2005, the System funding ratio of the actuarial accrued liability is 19%.
- Loans to plan members amounted to \$577 million at June 30, 2007 compared to \$529 million at June 30, 2006.

The basic financial statement of the System for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2007 presents an increase in net assets of approximately \$350 million as compared to the prior fiscal year. This was mostly the result of an increase in cash and short-term investments of \$255 million, increase in the fair value of investments of \$317 million, increase in loans of \$49 million and in accounts receivable of \$29 million, the decrease in total liabilities of \$195 million due to the cancellation of certain agreements explained below, offset by the sale of the PRTA Holdings Preferred Stock investments of \$495 million.

The System's net assets held in trust for pension benefits include employer and employee contributions as well as investment income. For fiscal year 2007, the employer and plan member contributions increased by approximately \$41 million, from \$741 million during fiscal year 2006 to \$782 million during fiscal 2007, which includes Early Retirement of \$15 and \$69 million, respectively. The System recognized a net appreciation in the fair value of investments of \$364 and \$189 million for fiscal year 2007 and 2006, respectively.

Also the financial statement of the System for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2006 presents an increase in net assets as compared to the fiscal year ended June 30, 2005 of approximately \$213 million. This was mostly the result of an increase in the fair value of investments of \$165 million, increase in PRTA Holdings Preferred Stock investment and loans portfolio of \$72 million, increase in cash and short-term investments of \$12 million and increase in accounts receivable of \$24 million offset by an increase in liabilities of \$60 million.

For fiscal year 2006, the employer and employee contributions increased by approximately \$34 million, from \$707 during fiscal year 2005 to \$741 million during fiscal year 2006.

Master Repurchase Agreement

The Board of Trustees approved on June 28, 2005 a Master Repurchase Agreement for the amount of \$150 million. As of June 30, 2007 the Repurchase Obligation was cancelled.

Credit Agreement

On June 29, 2006, a financial institution (Santander Bank) approved a line of credit of \$112 million. The principal amount borrowed by the System was cancelled as of June 30, 2007.

Investment in PRTA Holdings Preferred Stock

The sale on the investment in PRTA Holdings Preferred Stock took place in April 2007 in the amount of \$529 million and the interest income recognized thereon was \$5 million. These proceeds were used to

***Employee's Retirement System of the Government
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(A Pension Trust Fund of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico)

Management's Discussion and Analysis

Years Ended June 30, 2007 and 2006

cancel the Master Repurchase Agreement, the line of credit and to cover the overdraft at the Treasury Department.

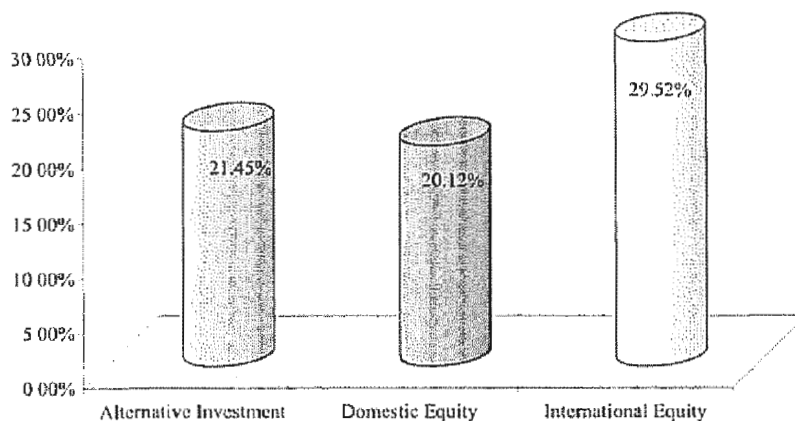
During the fiscal years ended June 30, 2007 and 2006, the System received \$9.9 million and \$45.7 million, respectively, in dividends from TELPRI

Financial Analysis of the System

Facing an unstable market, in 2001 management identified the need for a portfolio restructuring. The System's portfolio moved from a very aggressive allocation of 75% toward equities to a controlled allocation of a maximum of 65% in equities. To enhance the expected annual return, the strategy concentrated in the allocation of a 28% of the total portfolio to the plan members' loans program with only 7% assigned to a core fixed income strategy. Those loans actually provide a higher return and lower risk in comparison to bonds, mostly because the System has the ability to rise the interest rates charged, the repayment comes from payroll deductions and the loans are guaranteed by plan members' accumulated contributions.

The asset mix of the fund generated a fixed income of approximately 10.59% and 10.32% for the year ended June 30, 2007 and 2006, respectively. The new asset allocation is the one that fulfills the System's needs and since it is more adequately balanced, it provides protection in case of a market downturn. The performance of International Equity is 29.52%, Alternative Investment is 21.45% and Domestic Equity is 20.12% as shown in the following chart:

**EMPLOYEE'S RETIREMENT SYSTEM OF THE GOVERNMENT
OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PUERTO RICO**
Management's Discussion and Analysis
June 30, 2007



***Employee's Retirement System of the Government
of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico
(A Pension Trust Fund of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico)
Management's Discussion and Analysis
Years Ended June 30, 2007 and 2006***

For fiscal year ended June 30, 2006, the investment returns of International Equity was 27.67%, Alternative Investment 23.21% and Domestic Equity 9.75%

Other Investments and Transactions

At June 30, 2007 and 2006, the System held approximately \$577 and \$528 million, respectively, in loans and interest receivable from plan members which represent 23% of the total investment portfolio. As of June 30, 2007 these loans consist of \$108 million in mortgage loans, \$440 million in personal loans, \$27 million in cultural loans, \$16 million in accrued interest receivable, and \$14 million in allowance for adjustment and losses in realization. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2006 these loans consist of \$96 million in mortgage loans, \$405 million in personal loans, \$24 million in cultural loans, \$17 million in accrued interests receivable, and \$14 million in allowance for adjustment and losses in realization.

As of June 30, 2007 and 2006, the System has participation in Limited Partnership Investments for an approximate value of \$47.8 and \$41.6 million, respectively which represents 2% of the investment portfolio for each year. These investments had a gross return of 21.45% and 23.21% for fiscal year 2007 and 2006, respectively.

The System earns additional investment income by lending investment securities to brokers via its custodian's securities lending program. The brokers provide collateral to the System and generally used the borrowed security to cover short sales and failed trades. The cash collateral received from the brokers is invested in order to earn interest. For financial statements purposes, the amount of securities as of June 30, 2007 that was involved in the securities lending transactions was presented with the required disclosures, according to the current government accounting pronouncements. For the fiscal year 2007 and 2006, income from the custodian securities lending activity amounted to approximately \$144,000 and \$158,000, respectively.

Funding Status

The System was created by Act 447 of May 15, 1951, and since its inception it lacked proper planning and the levels of contributions were relatively low (and still remains low in comparison to the level of benefits). Besides, all retirement systems in place before 1951 were merged into the System, which then had to absorb all their unfunded liabilities. Afterwards, in 1973, the benefits structure was enhanced however, without the appropriate increase in the contribution levels. As more people joined the government labor force and then retired under the new enhanced benefit structure, the gap between the assets available to pay benefits and the actuarial obligation started its steeping course.

In 1990, in an effort to withstand the increase in the unfunded liability, the benefit structure was modified, basically to decrease the benefits and to postpone the retirement age from 55 to 65 in order to provide a structure more affordable. Also, the level of contributions was raised and the Act 447 was amended to provide that any increase in benefits will require actuarial studies and must state the financing source.

Ten years later, the steeping course of the unfunded liability required further action. As a result, the defined benefit plan was closed to new plan members joining the System on or after January 1, 2000. To provide a retirement alternative, the Commonwealth created a defined contribution plan funded only by employee's contributions. The new plan is known as the Retirement Savings Account Program (System

***Employee's Retirement System of the Government
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Management's Discussion and Analysis
Years Ended June 30, 2007 and 2006***

2000). Under System 2000, the employers' contributions continue at the same level as the defined benefit plan, but are being used to fund the accrued actuarial liability of the defined benefit plan that was closed. Also under System 2000, the disability benefits are to be provided through a private insurance long term disability program to those plan members that voluntarily elect to enroll in such program. On September 15, 2004, Act 296 was enacted to amend the dispositions on Act 305 regarding disbursements and the disability benefits program. After the amendment, any plan member that leaves public service may request that the balance in his/her savings account be transferred to a qualified retirement vehicle such as an individual retirement account or a qualified retirement plan in Puerto Rico. Act 296 also provides flexibility on the establishment of the disability program; but still, the employees must finance the program.

Presently, the Employee's System consists of three different benefit structures, which are administrated according to their specifications in the Act. For all plan members in the defined benefit plan, the level of contributions established by law is 8.275% of the employee salary. Under System 2000, employee's contributions range from 8.275% to 10% of the salary, as specified by the employee. Under all structures, employers' contributions are stated by law at 9.275% of the employee salary.

On the other hand, the System's actuarial obligation continues its increasing trend as a result of the continuous increase in the pensioners' population and its longevity and the fact that incoming pensioners have higher salaries and consequently, they are entitled to even higher annuities. Since 1990, there have been no other increases in the employers or employees contributions to cope with those factors and therefore, the level of contributions remains low in comparison to the level of pension benefits.

Market events plus the continuous increase in the actuarial liability had a negative effect over the System's actuarial unfunded liability. Based on the last actuarial valuation at June 30, 2005, the System's funding ratio is 19%, the actuarial obligation is \$12,284 million, total actuarial value of plan assets amounted to \$2,328 million and the unfunded actuarial accrued liability is \$9,956 million.

The bottom line is that the capital markets by themselves cannot solve the System's funding problem. Somehow capital contributions must be increased and/or the liabilities must be reduced. Management has come up with recommendations to improve the System's financial health. Among those stand out the increase in employee's and employer's contribution rates.

Increase in Benefits for Retirees Established for 2007 and 2006

For the years 2007 and 2006, the Government of Puerto Rico granted several benefits to the System's retirees to help them cope with the increase in the cost of living, which consisted of:

- Increase in the minimum monthly pension benefit from \$300 to \$400, effective July 1, 2007.
- Increases of 3% in all pensions effective on July 1, 2007, but computed retroactively to January 1, 2007.
- Increase from \$500 to \$550 and to \$600 in the Christmas Bonus for the retiree, effective in December 2006 and 2007 respectively.

***Employee's Retirement System of the Government
of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico
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Management's Discussion and Analysis
Years Ended June 30, 2007 and 2006***

Following the requirements established by Act 1 of February 16, 1990, these benefits are financed through legislative appropriations from the Commonwealth with respect to Central Government retirees and financed by the municipalities and public corporations with respect to their corresponding retirees.

Capital Assets

The System's investment in capital assets as of June 30, 2007 and 2006 amounted to approximately \$8.5 and \$7.7 million, respectively, net of accumulated depreciation. Capital assets include land, building, construction in progress, equipment, furniture and vehicles. The building consists in the facilities in which the System has its operations.

During the year ended June 30, 2007 the System invested approximately \$1.4 million for construction and remodeling the building facilities. This construction activity was financed through the operational budget of the System. See note 8 for further information.

Other Currently Known Facts

On February 27, 2007, the System's administration and the Government Development Bank for Puerto Rico, acting as the System's fiscal agent, presented to the Board of Trustees, a financial transaction for the issuance of pension funding bonds in order to reduce the System's unfunded actuarial accrued liability. The Board of Trustees authorized to continue the process for this transaction.

Requests for Information

The financial report is designed to provide a general overview of the System's finances, comply with related laws and regulations, and demonstrate commitment to public accountability. Questions concerning any of the information provided in this report or requests for additional information should be addressed to the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico Government Employees and Judiciary Retirement Systems Administration, 437 Ponce de León Avenue, Hato Rey, Puerto Rico 00918.

* * * * *

***Employee's Retirement System of the Government
of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico***

(A Pension Trust Fund of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico)

Statements of Plan Net Assets

June 30, 2007 and 2006

Assets	2007	2006
	(in thousands)	
Cash and short-term investments		
Deposits at commercial banks	\$ 41,365	27,849
Deposits with Government Development		
Bank of Puerto Rico:		
Unrestricted	266,633	25,778
Restricted	2,310	2,156
Total cash and short-term investments	310,308	55,783
Investments:		
Bonds	149,639	154,825
Stocks	1,693,144	1,376,901
Private equity investments	47,784	41,609
Total investments	1,890,567	1,573,335
Investment in PRTA Holdings, at		
appraised value	—	495,318
Total cash and investments	2,200,875	2,124,436
Loans and interest receivable from		
plan members, net of allowance for		
adjustments and losses in realization	577,314	528,552
Accounts receivable:		
Employers	117,420	63,571
Commonwealth of Puerto Rico	4,615	10,401
The Commonwealth of Puerto Rico		
Judiciary Retirement System	5,113	3,161
Investment sales	2,470	1,279
Accrued interest	3,119	2,385
Accrued dividend	—	23,720
Other	4,527	3,351
Total accounts receivable	137,264	107,868
Capital assets	8,476	7,694
Other assets	7,371	7,592
Total assets	\$ 2,931,300	2,776,142

(Continued)

See accompanying notes to basic financial statements.

***Employee's Retirement System of the Government
of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico***

(A Pension Trust Fund of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico)

Statements of Plan Net Assets

June 30, 2007 and 2006

	<u>2007</u>	<u>2006</u>
Liabilities	(in thousands)	
Deposits with Treasury Department of the Commonwealth	\$ 1,566	—
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase	—	139,074
Line of credit	—	60,000
Funds of mortgage loans and guarantee insurance reserve for loans to plan members	8,914	8,433
Investment purchases	2,172	1,179
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	10,125	9,246
Other liabilities	17,022	16,879
Total liabilities	<u>39,799</u>	<u>234,811</u>
Net assets held in trust for pension benefits	<u>\$ 2,891,501</u>	<u>2,541,331</u>

(Concluded)

See accompanying notes to basic financial statements

***Employee's Retirement System of the Government
of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico***

(A Pension Trust Fund of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico)

Statements of Changes in Plan Net Assets

Years Ended June 30, 2007 and 2006

	2007	2006
	(in thousands)	
Additions:		
Contributions:		
Employers	\$ 374,394	382,877
Participating employees	338,791	342,697
Early retirement	69,097	15,495
Other special laws	17,000	16,684
	<u>799,282</u>	<u>757,753</u>
Investment income:		
Net appreciation of investments	364,185	189,515
Dividend income	14,494	49,938
Interest income	68,231	63,486
	<u>446,910</u>	<u>302,939</u>
Less: Investment expense	12,940	10,123
Net investment income	<u>433,970</u>	<u>292,816</u>
Insurance premiums on loans to plan members	2,441	14,492
Other income	17,431	8,778
Total additions	<u>1,253,124</u>	<u>1,073,839</u>
Deductions:		
Annuities	800,786	772,647
Benefits under other special laws	17,000	16,684
Death benefits	13,872	14,984
Refunds of contributions:		
Employers	5,296	1,666
Participating employees	28,009	20,707
Insurance claims on loans to plan members	2,118	1,216
General and administrative	29,207	28,534
Other expenses	6,666	3,941
Total deductions	<u>902,954</u>	<u>860,379</u>
Net increase	350,170	213,460
Net assets held in trust for pension benefits		
Beginning of year	<u>2,541,331</u>	<u>2,327,871</u>
End of year	<u>\$ 2,891,501</u>	<u>2,541,331</u>

See accompanying notes to basic financial statements.

***Employee's Retirement System of the Government
of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico***

(A Pension Trust Fund of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico)

Notes to Basic Financial Statements

Years Ended June 30, 2007 and 2006

1. ORGANIZATION AND SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The Employee's Retirement System of the Government of Commonwealth of Puerto Rico (the System) was created by Act No. 447 on May 15, 1951. The System began operations on January 1, 1952, at which date, contributions by employers and participating employees commenced. The System is a pension trust fund of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico (the Commonwealth). The System, as a governmental retirement plan, is excluded from the provisions of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 (ERISA).

The responsibility for the proper operation and administration of the System is vested on the Board of Trustees, composed of two participating employees and one pensioner, who are appointed by the Governor of the Commonwealth. Also, there are four Commonwealth government agency representatives which are the Secretary of the Treasury, the President of the Government Development Bank for Puerto Rico, the Executive Director of the Commonwealth's Human Resources Office (ORHELA), and the Municipal Affairs Commissioner.

The following are the significant accounting policies followed by the System in the preparation of its financial statements:

Basis of Presentation

The accompanying financial statements have been prepared on the accrual basis of accounting in accordance with the provisions of Governmental Accounting Standards Board No. 25 (GASB No. 25), *Financial Reporting for Defined Benefit Pension Plans and Note Disclosures for Defined Contribution Plans*. Participating employees and employer's contributions are recognized as additions in the period in which the employee services are rendered. Benefits and refunds are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the terms of the plan.

During the year ended June 30, 2007 the System adopted the provisions of the Statement of Governmental Accounting Standards Board No. 43 (GASB No. 43), *Financial Reporting for Post-employment Benefit Plans Other Than Pension Plans*, the objective of which is to establish uniform standards of financial reporting by state and local governmental entities for other post-employment benefits plan. This statement provides standards for measurement, recognition and display of the asset, liabilities, net assets and changes in net assets and for related disclosure.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of net assets held in trust for pension benefits, and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of additions and deductions to net assets held in trust for pension benefits during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

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Cash and Short-Term Investments

Cash and short-term investments consist of overnight deposits guaranteed by the custodian bank, and certificates of deposits in Government Development Bank for Puerto Rico (GDB) and a commercial bank. Restricted cash deposited with GDB consists of payments received from mortgage loan holders administered by the mortgage services in the servicing of loans and also expired checks not claimed by the plan members.

Investments

Investments are carried at fair value, except for certain mortgage notes, which do not have readily determinable fair values. The fair value of notes, bonds and stocks is based on quotations obtained from national securities exchanges. Securities transactions are accounted for on the trade data.

The alternative investments have as assets, securities whose values have been estimated by the corresponding general partner or fund manager. Market values are not available. The estimated values may differ significantly from the amounts that could be obtained from dispositions or formal active markets if were available.

Mortgage notes acquired from third parties are held to maturity and are not readily marketable. Consequently, these are carried at amortized cost.

Loans to Plan Members

Mortgage, personal and cultural trip loans to plan members are stated at their outstanding principal balance. Maximum amounts that may be granted to plan members for mortgage, personal and cultural trip loans are \$100,000, \$5,000 and \$5,000, respectively.

The System services mortgage loans with aggregate principal balances of approximately \$11.9 and \$14.2 million at June 30, 2007 and 2006, respectively, related to certain mortgages loans sold to Federal National Mortgage Association (FNMA) for a fee of 0.25%. The income for 2007, and 2006 amounted to \$30,622, and \$40,265 respectively, and is recognized as interest income in the accompanying statement of changes in plan net assets.

In addition, as of June 30, 2007 and 2006, the System repurchased approximately \$51,090 and \$98,721, respectively, in mortgage loans that were sold during fiscal year 1998 to FNMA. The sale contract stipulates that the System must repurchase any loans with payments in arrears over 90 days.

Insurance Premiums, Claims and Reserve for Life Insurance on Loans to Plan Members

Premiums collected and benefits claimed are recorded as additions and deductions, respectively. The guarantee insurance reserve for life insurance on loans to plan members is revised each year and adjusted accordingly based on the annual higher claim amount of a five year period increased by a management determined percentage.

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Capital Assets

Capital assets include building, furniture and equipment, capital leases and construction in progress. The System defines capital assets as assets, which have an initial individual cost of \$500 or more at the date of acquisition and have a useful life equal to or in excess of four years. Capital assets are recorded at historical cost or at estimated historical cost if actual historical cost is not available. Donated capital assets are recorded at their estimated fair value at time of donation.

Capital assets are depreciated on the straight-line method over the assets estimated useful life. There is no depreciation recorded for construction in progress. The estimated useful lives of capital assets are as follows:

	Years
Building	50
Buildings improvements	10
Equipment, furniture, fixtures, and vehicles	5-10

During the year ended June 30, 2007, the System adopted the provisions of Statement on Governmental Accounting Standards (GASB) No. 42, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Impairment of Capital Assets and for Insurance Recoveries*, which establishes that, generally, an asset is considered impaired when its service utility has declined significantly and unexpectedly, and the event or change in circumstances is outside the normal life cycle of the asset. Management is then required to determine whether impairment of an asset has occurred. Impaired capital assets that will no longer be used by the government should be reported at lower of carrying value or fair value. Impairment losses on capital assets that will continue to be used by the government should be measured using the method that best reflects the diminished service utility of the capital asset. Impairment of capital assets with physical damage generally should be measured using a restoration cost approach, an approach that use the estimated cost to restore the capital asset to identify the portion of the historical cost of the capital asset that should be written off. Management assessed and determined that no impairment adjustment was deemed necessary.

Future Adoption of Accounting Pronouncements

The GASB has issued the following accounting standards that have effective dates after June 30, 2007:

- GASB Statement No. 45, *Accounting and Financial Reporting by Employers for Post-employment Benefits Other than Pensions*, which is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2006.
- GASB Statement No. 48, *Sales and Pledges of Receivable and Future Revenues and Intra-Entity Transfers of Assets and Future Revenues*, which is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2007.
- GASB Statement No. 49, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pollution Remediation Obligations*, which is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2007.

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- GASB Statement No. 50, *Pension Disclosures – an amendment of GASB Statements No. 25 and No. 27*, which is effective for fiscal year beginning after June 15, 2007.
- GASB Statement No. 51, *Accounting and Reporting for Intangible Assets*, which is effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2009.
- GASB Statement No. 52, *Land and Other Real Estate Held as Investments by Endowments*, which is effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2008.

The impact of these statements on the System's basic financial statements has not yet been determined.

Reclassifications

Certain reclassifications have been made to the 2006 amounts to conform with current year presentation.

2. PLAN DESCRIPTION

The System is a cost-sharing multi-employer defined benefit plan sponsored by the Commonwealth, public corporations and municipalities of Puerto Rico. Substantially all full-time employees of the Commonwealth and its Instrumentalities (Commonwealth Agencies, Municipalities and Public Corporations, including the System) are covered by the System under the terms of the Act No. 447 of 1951. All regular, appointed and temporary employees of the Commonwealth at the date of employment become plan members of the System. The System is optional for Commonwealth officers appointed by the Governor and Head of Agencies.

At June 30, 2007 and 2006, membership consisted of the following:

	<u>2007</u>	<u>2006</u>
Retirees and beneficiaries		
currently receiving benefits	99,851	95,221
Current participating employees	<u>107,256</u>	<u>116,018</u>
Total membership	<u><u>207,107</u></u>	<u><u>211,239</u></u>

The plan members of the System, other than those joining the System after March 31, 1990, are eligible for the benefits described below:

Retirement Annuity

Plan members are eligible for a retirement annuity upon reaching the following age:

Policemen and Firefighter:

50 with 25 years of credited service

58 with 10 years of credited service

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Other Employees:

55 with 25 years of credited service

58 with 10 years of credited service

Plan members are eligible for monthly benefit payments determined by the application of stipulated benefit ratios to the plan member's average compensation. Average compensation is computed based on the highest 36 months of compensation recognized by the System. The annuity, for which a plan member is eligible, is limited to a minimum of \$300 per month and a maximum of 75% of the average compensation.

Merit Annuity

Plan members are eligible for merit annuity with a minimum of 30 years or more of credited service. The annuity for which the plan member is eligible is limited to a minimum of 65% and a maximum of 75% of the average compensation.

Deferred Retirement Annuity

A participating employee who ceases to be an employee of the Commonwealth after having accumulated a minimum of ten years of credited service qualifies for retirement benefits provided his/her contributions to the System are left within the System until attainment of 58 years of age.

Coordinated Plan

On the Coordinated Plan the participating employee contributes a 5.775% of the monthly salary for the first \$550 and 8.275% for the excess over \$550. By the time the employee reaches 65 years old and begins to receive social security benefits, the pension benefits are reduced by the following:

- \$165 per month if retired with 55 years of age and 30 years of credited service
- \$110 per month if retired with less than 55 years of age and 30 years of credited service
- All other between \$82 and \$100 per month
- Disability annuities under the coordinated plan are also adjusted at age 65 and in some cases can be reduced over \$165 per month

Non-Coordinated Plan

On the Non-Coordinated plan the participating employee contributes an 8.275% of the monthly salary and does not have any change on the pension benefits upon receiving social security benefits.

Reversionary Annuity

A plan member, upon retirement, could elect to receive a reduced retirement annuity giving one or more benefit payments to his/her dependents. The life annuity payments would start after the death of the retiree for an amount not less than \$240 yearly or greater than the annuity payments being received by the retiree.

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Occupational Disability Annuity

A participating employee, who as a direct result of the performance of his/her occupation is totally and permanently disabled is eligible for a disability annuity of 50% of the compensation received at the time of the disability.

Non-occupational Disability Annuity

A participating employee totally and permanently disabled for causes not related to his/her occupation, and with no less than 10 years of credited service, is eligible for an annuity of 1.5% of the average compensation of the first 20 years of credited services increased by 2% for every additional year of credited service in excess of 20 years.

Death Benefits

Occupational:

- Surviving spouse - annuity equal to 50% of the participating employee's salary at the date of the death
- Children - \$10 per month for each child, minor or student, up to a maximum benefit per family of 100% of the participating employee's salary at the date of the death. If no spouse survives, or dies while receiving the annuity payments, each child, age 18 or under, is eligible to receive an annuity of \$20 per month up to the attainment of 18 years of age or the completion of his/her studies.

Non-occupational:

- Beneficiary - the contributions and interest accumulated as of the date of the death plus an amount equal to the annual compensation at the time of the death.

Post-retirement:

- Beneficiary with surviving spouse age 60 or over and child, age 18 or under, up to 50% (60%, if not covered under Title II of the Social Security Act) of retiree's pension or otherwise the excess, if any, of the accumulated contributions at the time of retirement over the total annuity benefits received before death, limited to a minimum of \$750.

Refunds

A participating employee who ceases his/her employment with the Commonwealth without right to a retirement annuity has the right to a refund of the contributions to the System plus any interest earned thereon.

Amendments to Benefits Structure for Plan Members Who Joined the System on or After April 1, 1990

Act No. 1 of February 16, 1990 made certain amendments applicable to new participating employees joining the System effective April 1, 1990. These changes consist principally of an increase in the

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retirement age from 55 to 65, a decrease in the benefit percentage of the average compensation in the occupational disability and occupational death benefits annuities from 50% to 40%, and the elimination of the Merit Annuity for participating employees (except policemen and firemen) who have completed 30 years of creditable service.

Cost of Living Adjustment for Pension Benefits

Act No. 10 of May 21, 1992 provided for increases of 3% every three years, of the pensions paid by the System to those plan members with three or more years of retirement. The Act requires further legislation to grant this increase every three years, subject to the presentation of actuarial studies regarding its costs and the source of financing. Since fiscal year 1992 to 2004 there have been other acts addressing the cost of living allowance (C O L A.) as Act No. 207 of August 13, 1995, Act No. 221 of August 9, 1998, Act No. 40 of June 13, 2001, and Act No. 157 of June 27, 2003.

On April 24, 2007 the Governor signed the Act No. 35 to provide for an increase of 3% of the pension paid by the System to those plan members which the retirement date was prior to January 1, 2004.

To protect the financial health of the System, the increases granted pursuant to the above laws are being financed through appropriations from the Commonwealth and contributions from municipalities and public corporations.

Other Benefits Granted

For fiscal years 2003 to 2006 the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico granted additional benefits to the System's retirees. As of June 30, 2007 these increases are being funded through special appropriations from the Commonwealth for the amount corresponding to the Commonwealth agencies and by contributions from the public corporations and municipalities.

Early Retirement Programs

During fiscal year 2001 the Commonwealth granted three additional retirement programs through Act No. 370, dated December 31st, 1999, Act No. 119 dated July 13th, 2000, and Act No. 174 dated August 12th, 2000. These acts applied to employees of the Municipality of San Juan, employees of the State Insurance Fund Corporation and the employees within the three branches of the of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, respectively. These early retirement programs ended in fiscal year 2006, time in which the total employees became fully beneficiaries of the System. To avoid any economic impact on the System, the employers were responsible for contributing to the System the amounts to cover the benefit payments and the employer and employee contributions with respect to the plan members covered until reach the normal retirement age.

On November 22, 2005 the Commonwealth issued the Act No. 143 which provided an early retirement program for the employees of the Puerto Rico Industrial Development Company (PRIDCO). The actuarial cost of the implementation of the PRIDCO's early retirement program would be paid by PRIDCO prior to the implementation of the program as established in the act.

During fiscal year 2007 the Commonwealth issued the Act No. 273, dated December 21, 2006, to implement an early retirement program for the employees of the Puerto Rico Tourism Company.

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(Tourism). Also the Municipality of San Juan issued the Resolution No. 41, dated November 17, 2006, which provided also, an early retirement program for the municipalities' employees. The actuarial cost of the implementation of the Tourism's early retirement program would be paid by Tourism prior to the implementation of the program. The Municipality of San Juan would reimburse the annuities and other benefits paid by the System during a five year period plus the employer and employee contributions with respect to the plan members covered until reach the normal retirement age.

As of June 30, 2007, \$18.9 million, \$23.1 million and \$27 million have been received from PRIDCO, Tourism and the Municipality of San Juan, respectively, to amortize the increase in additional annuities paid by the System.

Amendment to Act No. 447 Effective January 1, 2000 to create a Defined Contribution Plan

On September 24, 1999, Law 305, an amendment to Act No. 447 of May 15, 1951, which created the System, was enacted to establish a defined contribution plan, known as System 2000 to cover employees joining the System on or after January 1, 2000.

Employees participating in the current system as of December 31, 1999, were allowed to elect either to stay in the defined benefit plan or transfer to System 2000. People joining the public sector on or after January 1, 2000, are only allowed to become members of System 2000. System 2000 is a hybrid defined contribution plan, also known as a cash balance plan. Under this new plan, there will be a pool of plan assets, which will be invested by the System, together with those of the current defined benefit plan. The Commonwealth will not guarantee benefits at retirement age.

The annuity will be based on a formula which assumes that each year the employee's contribution (with a minimum of 8.275% of the employee's salary up to a maximum of 10%) will be invested as instructed by the employee in an account which either: (1) earns a fixed rate based on the two-year Constant Maturity Treasury Notes or, (2) earns a rate equal to 75% of the return of the System's investment portfolio (net of management fees), or (3) earns a combination of both alternatives. Plan members receive periodic account statements similar to those of defined contribution plans showing their accrued balances. Disability benefits are not granted under System 2000 rather should be provided to those plan members that voluntarily elect to participate in a private insurance long-term disability program. The employers' contributions (9.275% of the employee's salary) with respect to employees under System 2000 will continue but will be used to fund the defined benefit plan. System 2000 will reduce the retirement age from 65 years to 60 for those employees who joined the current plan on or after January 1, 2000.

At June 30, 2007 and 2006, System 2000 membership within the System's total membership consisted of the following:

	<u>2007</u>	<u>2006</u>
Current participating employees	<u>69,581</u>	<u>60,324</u>

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3. FUNDING POLICY

The contribution requirement to the System is established by law and is not actuarially determined. Required employers' contributions consist of 9.275% of applicable payroll in the cases of municipalities, central government and public corporations. Required employee contribution consists of 5.775% of the first \$550 of the monthly salary with the excess at 8.275% for the coordinated plan and 8.275% of the total monthly salary for participating employee's contributions for the non-coordinated plan. Commonwealth contributions should ultimately cover any deficiency between the participating employers' and employee's contributions and the System's pension benefit obligations and general and administrative deductions.

The System received from the Commonwealth \$117.9 and \$113.6 million in 2007 and 2006, respectively, to cover special laws. The additional contributions are accounted as reduction of benefits payments, except for approximately \$17 million and \$16.7 million in 2007 and 2006, respectively, which are received under the provisions of Law No. 127 of 1958 that covers the occupational disability of firefighter, policemen and other personnel disabled during high risk circumstances.

The System, besides the contributions received from plan members and employers, also receives legislative appropriations from special laws to cover additional benefits and the increase in benefits to retired employees. In the past years there have been laws that granted additional benefits; such as, summer and Christmas bonuses, medical plan contributions, and various increases in cost of living allowances (3%), among others. Most of the funds used to cover these benefits are budget by the Commonwealth through legislative appropriations.

As of June 30, 2007 and 2006 the System believes that they had to cover approximately \$73.9 million, for each year, of costs from its resources that should have been received through special laws. From these costs, as of June 30, 2007 and 2006 there were \$3 and \$4.1 million, respectively, included in the financial statements as receivables from the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico; the remaining amount has not been accrued pending a final review by the System and the acceptance by the Office of Management and Budget of the Commonwealth.

Senior Pension Funding Bonds

On February 27, 2007, the System's administration and the Government Development Bank for Puerto Rico, acting as the System's fiscal agent, presented to the Board of Trustees, a financial transaction for the issuance of pension funding bonds in order to reduce the System's unfunded actuarial accrued liability. The Board of Trustees authorized to continue the process for this transaction.

Actuarial Information

Calculations of the present value of benefits under the System were made by consulting actuaries as of June 30, 2005, using the projected unit credit actuarial cost method. Significant assumptions underlying the actuarial computations include: (a) assumed rate of return on investments of 8.5%, (b) assumed compound rate of wage increases of 5% per year, and (c) assumed mortality rate based on the Group Annuity Table for 1983.

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As of June 30, 2005 the actuarial accrued liability and the unfunded actuarial accrued liability were approximately \$12,284 and \$9,956 million, respectively.

The Legislature of the Commonwealth enacted Act No. 1 of February 16, 1990 to improve the solvency of the System for the next 50 years. Among other provisions, the legislation increased the level of contributions to the System, reduced the benefits for new participating employees and increased the retirement age from 55 to 65 years. Further, through Act 305 of September 24, 1999, the defined benefit plan was closed and a defined contribution plan was created (as described in Note 2) for all plan members who started working for the Commonwealth effective January 1, 2000 or after.

As an employer, the System has contributed \$1,525,000 and \$1,536,000 which represented its contractually required contribution for the years ended June 30, 2007 and 2006, respectively.

4. CASH AND INVESTMENTS

Custodial Credit Risk Related to Deposits

As of June 30, 2007 and 2006, the System's custodial credit risk was approximately \$275.4 million and \$44.0 million, respectively, related to the bank balance of cash and short-term investments deposited at GDB for Puerto Rico. These deposits are exempt from the collateral requirement established by the Commonwealth.

Custodial credit risk is the risk that, in an event of a bank failure, the System's deposits might not be recovered. The Commonwealth requires that public funds deposited in commercial banks must be fully collateralized for the amount deposited in excess of federal depository insurance. All securities pledged as collateral are held by the Secretary of the Treasury of the Commonwealth. Deposits at GDB for Puerto Rico are uninsured and uncollateralized, as these entities, which are component units of the Commonwealth, are exempt from compliance with the collateralization requirement.

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Investments

The following table shows the fair value of the investments in marketable securities held by the System as of June 30, 2007 and 2006 (in thousands):

	<u>2007</u>	<u>2006</u>
	(in thousands)	
Bonds:		
US Government and agencies' securities		
Not Under Repurchase Agreement	\$ 96,879	202
Under Repurchase Agreement	—	91,504
Total US Government and agencies' securities	<u>96,879</u>	<u>91,706</u>
US Corporate bonds		
Not Under Repurchase Agreement	52,760	6,465
Under Repurchase Agreement	—	56,654
Total US Corporate bonds	<u>52,760</u>	<u>63,119</u>
Total bonds	<u>149,639</u>	<u>154,825</u>
Equity Investments:		
US Corporate stocks	1,137,987	948,269
Non-US Corporate stocks	<u>555,157</u>	<u>428,632</u>
Total stocks	<u>1,693,144</u>	<u>1,376,901</u>
Private equity investments	<u>47,784</u>	<u>41,609</u>
Total equity investments	<u>1,740,928</u>	<u>1,418,510</u>
Total investments	<u>\$ 1,890,567</u>	<u>1,573,335</u>

Cash and short-term investments include approximately \$148.2 million as of June 30, 2006 held as pledged collateral by a custodian bank in connection with a master repurchase agreement which was executed on June 29, 2007, liquidating such liability and liberating the associated collateral (see note 9).

The System's investments are exposed to custodial credit risk, credit risk, concentration of credit risk, foreign currency risk and interest rate risk. Following is a description of these risks as of June 30, 2007.

Custodial Credit Risk Related to Investments

Custodial credit risk for investments is the risk that, in the event of the failure of the counterparty to a transaction, the System may not be able to recover the value of the investment or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. At June 30, 2007 and 2006 securities investments were registered in the name of the System and were held in the possession of the System's custodian banks, State Street Bank and Trust, Citibank N.A., and Morgan Stanley.

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Credit Risk

All fixed income securities at the time of purchase must be of investment grade quality. All issuances shall be rated investment grade by at least two of the nationally recognized rating agencies. The portfolio is expected to maintain a minimum weighted average credit quality of either "A" or better using either Standard and Poor's or Moody's Investor Service credit ratings. The following table presents the bonds Moody's ratings as of June 30, 2007 and 2006, respectively (in thousands):

Moody's Rating	Investment Type	Fair Value	
		2007	2006
AAA	US Government and Agencies Securities	\$ 96,879	84,702
AAA	Corporate Bonds	990	1,045
AA1	Corporate Bonds	2,344	2,710
AA3	Corporate Bonds	12,522	11,508
A1	Corporate Bonds	4,414	5,420
A2	Corporate Bonds	5,229	2,574
A3	Corporate Bonds	4,449	6,826
BAA1	Corporate Bonds	2,653	5,429
BAA2	Corporate Bonds	7,279	12,584
BAA3	Corporate Bonds	8,886	4,264
BA1	Corporate Bonds	—	2,130
B1	Corporate Bonds	—	3,810
B2	Corporate Bonds	—	1,125
B3	Corporate Bonds	—	3,694
CAA1	Corporate Bonds	3,994	—
NR	GNMA	—	7,004
	Total bonds	<u>\$ 149,639</u>	<u>154,825</u>

Concentration of Credit Risk

No investment in marketable securities in any organization represents 5% or more of the System's net assets held in trust for pension benefits.

Interest Rate Risk

In accordance with its investment policy, the System manages its exposure to declines in fair values by structuring the investment portfolio so that securities mature to meet cash requirement for benefit payments, thereby avoiding the need to sell securities on the open market prior to maturity. Investments in equity securities are not subject to the maximum maturity policy since they do not carry a maturity date. The System is expected to achieve capital preservation and income generation by investing in diversified portfolio of marketable, investment grade core fixed income securities.

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The following table summarizes the investments on debt securities of the System at June 30, 2007 (in thousands):

	Maturity from	Fair Value	Investment Maturities (In Years)			
			Less than 1	1-5	More than 5-10	More than 10
U S Government and agencies securities	(2007-2033)	\$ 96,879	86,038	—	4,939	5,902
Corporate bonds	(2007-2035)	52,760	—	22,817	15,432	14,511
Total bonds		\$ 149,639	86,038	22,817	20,371	20,413

As of June 30, 2007, investments maturities are as follows:

Maturity	Maximum Maturity
Less than one year	57%
One to five years	15%
More than five to ten years	14%
More than ten years	14%

Foreign Currency Risk

As of June 30, 2007 and 2006, the System owned approximately \$555 and \$428 million, respectively, in an international equity commingled fund under the custody of Morgan Stanley investment bank, which represented approximately 74.11% and 74.03%, respectively, of the total commingled fund. As of June 30, 2007 this pooled trust has an asset mix and country allocation as shown in the following table:

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Assets Mix			2007	2006
			Percent	Percent
Cash and Short Term Investments			1.51	0.94
Future Contracts			12.14	8.76
Equity Securities			86.35	90.30
Total			100.00	100.00
Country Allocation	Currency	Currency Code	Portfolio %	Portfolio %
Poland	Zlotych	PLN	0.61	0.49
Russia	Rubles	RUB	0.99	1.51
Eastern Europe			1.60	2.00
Austria	Euro	EUR	1.00	0.78
Belgium	Euro	EUR	0.55	0.63
Finland	Euro	EUR	0.95	1.22
France	Euro	EUR	9.39	8.31
Germany	Euro	EUR	11.61	9.98
Greece	Euro	EUR	0.24	0.24
Ireland	Euro	EUR	0.05	-
Netherlands	Euro	EUR	2.47	2.51
Italy	Euro	EUR	0.99	-
Portugal	Euro	EUR	0.16	0.14
Spain	Euro	EUR	2.02	2.27
Euro Europe			29.43	26.08
Brazil	Real	BRL	1.93	1.27
Colombia	Pesos	COP	0.05	-
Mexico	Pesos	MXN	1.05	0.50
Latin America			3.03	1.77
Cyprus	Pounds	CYP	0.04	-
Turkey	Lira	TRY	0.22	0.71
Middle East			0.26	0.71
Denmark	Kroner	DKK	0.41	0.40
Norway	Kroner	NOK	1.32	0.45
Sweden	Krona	SEK	2.61	2.13
Switzerland	Francs	CHF	4.72	5.23
United Kingdom	Pounds	GBP	17.85	20.27
Non-Euro Europe			26.91	28.48
Australia	Dollars	AUD	3.81	3.65
China	Yuan Renminbi	CNY	1.80	-
Hong Kong	Dollars	HKD	1.26	3.38
Indonesia	Rupiahs	IDR	0.48	-
Japan	Yen	JPY	24.72	29.70
Malaysia	Ringgits	MYR	0.08	-
New Zealand	Dollars	NZD	0.01	0.01
Singapore	Dollars	SGD	2.14	1.80
South Korea	Won	KRW	0.56	-
Thailand	Baht	THB	0.00	0.43
Taiwan	New Dollars	TWD	0.14	-
Pacific			35.00	38.97
Emu	Euro	EUR	0.60	0.60
South Africa	Rand	ZAR	0.14	0.45
India	Rupees	INR	1.52	-
Other			2.26	1.05
Cash			1.51	0.94
Total			100.00	100.00

Investments in Limited Partnerships

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(A Pension Trust Fund of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico)***
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Years Ended June 30, 2007 and 2006*

As of June 30, 2007, the System had capital commitments and contributions as follows (in thousands):

	<u>Date of Commitment</u>	<u>Total Commitment</u>	<u>FY 07 Contributions</u>	<u>Contributions to Date at Cost</u>	<u>Estimated Value</u>
Grupo Guayacán, Inc					
Guayacán Fund of Funds, LP	Sept 1996	\$ 25,000	224	23,503	8,735
Guayacán Fund of Funds II, LP	Aug 1999	25,000	3,772	23,411	16,859
Advent-Morro Equity Partner, Inc					
Guayacán Private Equity Fund, LP	Jan 1997	5,000	—	4,407	5,153
Guayacán Private Equity Fund II, LP	Apr 2007	15,000	1,200	1,200	1,129
Venture Capital Fund, Inc	Nov 1995	800	—	800	633
GF Capital Management & Advisors, LLC					
GF Capital Private Equity Fund LP	Dec 2006	25,000	3,125	3,125	2,754
Chase Capital Partners Private Equity Fund of Funds Corporate Investors II, LTD	Jul 2000	20,000	1,068	17,969	12,521
Martineau Bay Resort, s en c (s e)	Jul 1998	1,796	—	1,796	—
Total alternative investments		<u>\$ 117,596</u>	<u>9,389</u>	<u>76,211</u>	<u>47,784</u>

As of June 30, 2006, the System had capital commitments and contributions as follows (in thousands):

	<u>Date of Commitment</u>	<u>Total Commitment</u>	<u>FY 06 Contributions</u>	<u>Contributions to Date at Cost</u>	<u>Estimated Value</u>
Grupo Guayacán, Inc					
Guayacán Fund of Funds, LP	Sept 1996	\$ 25,000	—	23,279	9,246
Guayacán Fund of Funds II, LP	Aug 1999	25,000	—	19,639	16,916
Advent-Morro Equity Partner, Inc					
Guayacán Private Equity Fund, LP	Jan 1997	5,000	477	4,407	5,234
Venture Capital Fund, Inc	Nov 1995	800	—	800	737
Chase Capital Partners Private Equity Fund of Funds Corporate Investors II, LTD	Jul 2000	20,000	1,266	16,307	9,476
Martineau Bay Resort, s en c (s e)	Jul 1998	1,796	—	1,796	—
Total alternative investments		<u>\$ 77,596</u>	<u>1,743</u>	<u>66,228</u>	<u>41,609</u>

The fair value of investments in limited partnerships as of June 30, 2007 and 2006 amounted to

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approximately \$47.8 and \$41.6 million, respectively, and is presented within investments in the statements of plan net assets. The allocations of net gain and net loss to limited partners are based on certain percentages, as established in the limited partnership agreements. The distributions for these investments were as follows:

- During fiscal year 2007, \$224 thousand were invested to Guayacán Fund of Funds, L.P., a Delaware limited partnership created by Grupo Guayacán, Inc. as General Partner in which the System has a total commitment of \$25 million. The Fund has commitments to invest in fifteen (15) US based and international venture partnerships and familiarizes the local pension funds with the private equity asset class without the risks inherent in geographically constrained investments. There were no contributions to this fund during fiscal year 2006.
- During fiscal year 2007, \$3.8 million were invested to Guayacán Fund of Funds II, L.P., a Delaware limited partnership created by Grupo Guayacán, Inc. as General Partner in which the System has a total commitment of \$25 million. The Fund seeks to provide investors with a superior investment return and extensive diversification by investing in nineteen (19) Private Equity investment partnerships in the United States and Europe. The Fund also invests a portion of its assets in a Puerto Rico based Private Equity investment entity. There were no contributions to this fund during fiscal year 2006.
- During fiscal year 2007, there were no contribution to the Guayacán Private Equity Fund, L.P., a limited partnership organized pursuant to the laws of the state of Delaware and authorized to engage in business in the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, in which the System has a total commitment of \$5 million. The purpose of the Partnership is to make equity investments in privately held companies as established in its charter. Total contributions for fiscal year 2006 amounted to approximately \$477 thousand.
- During fiscal year 2007, \$1.2 million were invested to Guayacán Private Equity Fund II, L.P., a limited partnership organized in April 2007, pursuant to the laws of the State of Delaware, in which the System has a total commitment of \$15 million. The Partnership intends to seek out, invest in, and add value to companies, which will be based or operating in Puerto Rico or in companies whose products or services are targeted at the U.S.-Hispanic market, with specific interest in those companies where Advent-Morro's Equity Partners, Inc. Puerto Rico contact, know-how and track record can be leveraged to enhance investment selection and post-investment value-add. Guayacán Private Equity Fund II, L.P. will strive to have a balanced mix of portfolio investments primarily focusing on later stage opportunities such as: expansion financing, leveraged buyouts, management buyouts and recapitalizations. The Partnership may invest in de-novo companies that are being set up to enter established industries via market consolidation opportunities and/or internal growth.
- During fiscal years 2007 and 2006 there were no additional contributions to Venture Capital Fund, Inc., a Puerto Rico corporation organized pursuant to Act No. 3 of October 6, 1987, as amended, known as the Puerto Rico Capital Investment Funds Act that is managed by Advent-Morro Equity Partners (Advent-Morro), in which the System has a total commitment of \$800 thousand. Advent-Morro is a Puerto Rico based private equity firm. The Fund was created to make private equity investments in operating companies which are based, or are operating or a

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combination both in Puerto Rico. Since inception, the Fund has invested in 25 companies some of which it continues to provide capital for their expansion.

- During fiscal year 2007, \$3.1 million were invested in GF Capital Private Equity Fund, L.P., a limited partnership organized under the laws of the State of Delaware, in which the System has a total commitment of \$25 million. The purpose of the partnership is to make private equity investments in a variety of industries including media and entertainment, branded consumer products, and software for media and telecommunications applications. The Partnership initiatives are focused on companies capitalized at between \$20 to \$400 million with a representation of buy-outs, growth capital and recapitalizations.
- During fiscal year 2007 and 2006, \$1.1 and \$1.3 million, respectively, were invested in Chase Capital Partners Private Equity Fund of Funds Corporate Investors II, LTD a limited partnership, organized by Chase as General Partner in which the System has a total commitment of \$20 million. The Fund's investment strategy is to capitalize on a globally diversified portfolio of private equity investment opportunities across various sectors including buyouts, growth equity, venture capital and other special situations through partnership and direct investments.

The investment in Martineau Bay represents an investment in a hotel resort that filed under Chapter 11 of the United States Bankruptcy Code.

Securities Lending Transactions

The System entered into securities lending transactions. The System's securities custodian, as agent, manages the securities lending program and receives liquid collateral. At June 30, 2007 and 2006, the collateral received represents 103.88% and 103.23%, respectively, of the fair value of the securities lent.

Securities lending obligations for which collateral was received at June 30, 2007 and 2006 consisted of the following (in thousands):

	Fair Value	
	2007	2006
Securities Lent		
US Equity	\$ 61,844	35,885

The underlying collateral for these securities had a market value of approximately \$64.2 and \$37 million as of June 30, 2007 and 2006, respectively, and was invested as follows (in thousands):

	2007		2006	
Asset Backed Commercial Paper	\$ 9,369	14.58%	937	2.53%
Reverse Repo U.S. Agency Delivered	6,154	9.58%	5,191	14.01%
Certificate of Deposits	—	0.00%	2,811	7.59%
Reverse Repo Mortgage Backed Tri-Party	48,720	75.84%	28,108	75.87%
Total	\$ 64,243	100.00%	37,047	100.00%

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The System has low credit risk exposure to borrowers. The System's rights to collateral are defined in the contractual agreement. There is collateral in excess of 100%. In case of borrower default, the System has immediate rights to collateral. Borrower's creditworthiness is also proactively reviewed by the Lending Agent.

5. LOANS AND INTEREST RECEIVABLE FROM PLAN MEMBERS

The loans receivable from plan members are guaranteed by the contributions of plan members and by other sources, including mortgage deeds and any unrestricted amount remaining in the escrow funds. In addition, collections on loans receivable are received through payroll withholdings.

The allowance for loan losses is considered a general allowance for all categories of loans and interest receivable except mortgage loans, and also a specific allowance for the special collection project loans balances.

The composition of loans and interest receivable from plan members is summarized as follows (in thousands):

	<u>2007</u>	<u>2006</u>
Loans receivable:		
Mortgage	\$ 107,680	96,544
Personal	439,854	405,756
Cultural trips	<u>27,813</u>	<u>23,762</u>
Total loans to plan members	575,347	526,062
Accrued interest receivable	<u>16,200</u>	<u>16,727</u>
	591,547	542,789
Less: Allowance for adjustments and losses in realization	<u>(14,233)</u>	<u>(14,237)</u>
Total loans receivable, net	<u>\$ 577,314</u>	<u>528,552</u>

6. ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE FROM EMPLOYERS

During 2007 the System recorded approximately \$64.5 million as a reduction of annuities disbursements, regarding the amount billed for special laws that are the financial responsibility of the corresponding employers. The management of the System recorded all revenues during fiscal year 2007 since they believe that the information available in previous years was not sufficient and reliable to determine an accurate amount.

From the \$41 million of accounts receivable from employers as of June 30, 2007, 46% are supported by installment payment agreements signed by the counterparties, 37% accepted the amount billed by the System, but requested a term extension to sign the agreements after analysis by the governing bodies of the counterparties and 17% which have not accepted nor rejected the amount billed by the System.

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The total amount included as receivable as of June 30, 2007, includes an allowance for doubtful accounts of approximately \$7 million mainly caused by the amount billed to the employers which as of end of fiscal year have not replied to the System either accepting or rejecting the amount billed to them. It is the management understanding that the remaining receivable balances do not need an allowance for doubtful accounts since these employers have consistently showed an acceptable payment history toward the System.

Accounts receivable from employers consist of contributions and loan repayments due from municipalities and public corporations. The employers, other than Commonwealth agencies, must pay directly to the System. According to Act 447, each employer must pay on a monthly basis, the amounts regarding contributions and loan repayments, on or before the fifteenth day of the following month. After that date, interests are charged, as established by the System. As of June 30, 2007 and 2006, the receivable from employers amounted to \$117.4 and \$63.6 million, respectively.

7. INVESTMENT IN PRTA HOLDINGS

On August 4, 1997, the Senate of Puerto Rico approved Law No. 54, which authorized the Government to commence negotiations to sell the Puerto Rico Telephone Company (PRTC or TELPRI). On June 24, 1998, the Senate and the House of Representatives issued Joint Resolution 209 to authorize the final sale of 50% plus one share of the stock of TELPRI to a joint venture created between GTE Holdings (Puerto Rico) LLC (a subsidiary of Verizon Communications) and Banco Popular de Puerto Rico (the Buyers) and to designate the use of the sale proceeds.

In the same resolution, it was established that the shares of TELPRI's common stock that were not sold on the Closing Date of the First Sale, as defined in the Resolution, should be transferred to the GDB, and further, it also instructed GDB to create a subsidiary to hold and dispose of that stock for the benefit of the System. The First sale took place on March 2, 1998. After the First sale, the Commonwealth retained 43% of TELPRI's stock.

Subsequently, GDB created a subsidiary, known as PRTA Holdings and transferred the TELPRI's stock retained by the Commonwealth to that subsidiary. On December 28, 2000, PRTA Holdings issued and assigned its non-cumulative, non-voting preferred stock to the System, entitling the System to receive the benefits that the TELPRI's stock would generate in the future. PRTA Holdings' capital structure consists of 100 shares of common stock at \$0.01 each owned by GDB and 100 shares of non-convertible, non-voting preferred stock, owned by the System. As established by the Articles of Incorporation of PRTA Holdings, the product of the future sale of any shares of the TELPRI stock and any dividends declared by TELPRI will benefit the System. During the years ended June 30, 2007 and 2006, the System received \$9.9 and \$40.7 million, respectively, consisting of the dividends declared and paid by TELPRI.

In connection with the First Sale of TELPRI's stock on March 2, 1998, the Buyer was granted an option, to purchase an additional 15% of the TELPRI's stock at a fixed price of \$45.94 per share, expiring on March 2, 2002. The Buyer exercised the option on January 25, 2002. The total proceeds from the exercise of this option amounted to \$172 million.

On March 30, 2007 PRTA Holdings sold to Sercotel, S.A. the remaining TELPRI's stocks at a fixed price of \$75.60931 per share. Total proceeds from the sale amounted to \$529.3 million. The book value of the stocks was \$495.3 million, resulting in a realized gain of \$34 million. The proceeds of

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this transaction were used to: (1) repay the liability associated to the securities sold under agreements to repurchase, (2) repay the line of credit with the Santander Bank, and (3) to cover the bank overdraft at the Treasury Department (See notes 10 and 11)

8. CAPITAL ASSETS

Capital assets activity for the year ended June 30, 2007 was as follows (in thousands):

	Beginning Balance	Increases	Decreases	Ending Balance
Capital assets, not being depreciated:				
Land	\$ 969	—	—	969
Construction in progress	—	1,375	—	1,375
Total capital assets, not being depreciated	969	1,375	—	2,344
Capital assets, being depreciated:				
Building and improvements	7,631	—	—	7,631
Equipment	12,780	295	117	12,958
Total capital assets, being depreciated	20,411	295	117	20,589
Less accumulated depreciation for:				
Building and improvements	3,342	113	—	3,455
Equipment	10,344	770	112	11,002
Total accumulated depreciation	13,686	883	112	14,457
Total capital assets				
being depreciated, net	6,725	(588)	5	6,132
Total capital assets, net	\$ 7,694	787	5	8,476

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Capital assets activity for the year ended June 30, 2006 was as follows (in thousands):

	Beginning Balance	Increases	Decreases	Ending Balance
Capital assets, not being depreciated:				
Land	\$ 969	—	—	969
Capital assets, being depreciated:				
Building and improvements	7,631	—	—	7,631
Equipment	12,677	186	83	12,780
Total capital assets, being depreciated	20,308	186	83	20,411
Less accumulated depreciation for:				
Building and improvements	3,229	113	—	3,342
Equipment	9,637	790	83	10,344
Total accumulated depreciation	12,866	903	83	13,686
Total capital assets being depreciated, net	7,442	(717)	—	6,725
Total capital assets, net	\$ 8,411	(717)	—	7,694

9. OTHER ASSETS

At June 30, 2007 and 2006, other assets consisted of the following (in thousands):

	2007	2006
Reposessed and foreclosed properties	\$ 2,672	2,893
Executed land	4,699	4,699
Total	\$ 7,371	7,592

Reposessed and foreclosed properties consist mainly of properties acquired through foreclosure proceedings related to delinquent mortgage loans. Foreclosed properties are valued at the outstanding principal balance of the related mortgage loan upon foreclosure. These properties will be sold under a bidding process intended to recover the outstanding principal balance of the related mortgage loan. Gain or loss is recognized at the time of sale.

Differences resulting from recognition of losses at the point of sale rather than upon foreclosure, as required by accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, are not material. Management believes that the carrying value of these properties approximates its fair value.

As of June 30, 2007 and 2006, a total of 14,618 square meters of land remained under the possession of the System. According to an independent appraisal as of June 8, 2005, the estimated market value of this land approximates \$22.8 million.

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10. SECURITIES SOLD UNDER AGREEMENTS TO REPURCHASE

During fiscal year 2005, securities underlying agreements to repurchase were delivered to, and are being held by, the counterparties with whom the repurchase agreements were transacted. The counterparties have agreed to resell to the System the same securities at the maturity of the agreements. The System may be required to provide additional collateral based on the fair value of the underlying securities.

On June 29, 2007 the System executed the repurchase agreement with the counterparty, liquidating the liability associated with this transaction and liberating the associated collateral, using the sales proceeds of the investment in PRTA Holdings (see note 7).

The following table presents the liability associated with the repurchase transactions, the amortized cost and market value of the collateral as of June 30, 2006 (in thousands):

	Fiscal Year 2006		
	Repurchase Liability	Amortized cost of collateral	Market value of collateral
U S Treasury securities	\$ 63,944	64,528	64,839
U S. Government agencies securities	19,362	19,987	19,863
Collateralized mortgage obligations	7,200	7,017	6,802
Corporate bonds	48,568	53,379	56,654
Total	\$ 139,074	144,911	148,158

11. LINE OF CREDIT

The System entered into a credit agreement with a financial institution as of June 29, 2006 in which loans could be made from time to time in the aggregate principal amount not exceeding \$112 million at any time outstanding, at a variable rate subject to LIBOR plus the Applicable Margin (50 basis points in the case of LIBOR rate or 0 basis points in the case of Base Rate Advances). As of June 30, 2006 the outstanding balance of the line of credit was approximately \$60 million, however this balance was paid on June 29, 2007 with the sales proceeds of the investment in PRTA Holdings (see note 7).

12. GUARANTEE INSURANCE RESERVE FOR LOANS TO PLAN MEMBERS

The System provides life insurance that guarantees the payment of the outstanding principal balance of mortgage, personal and cultural trip loans in case of death of a plan member. The plan members who obtained these loans from the System pay the coverage in its entirety. The life insurance rates are actuarially determined and do not vary by age, sex or health status.

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13. REIMBURSEMENT CLAIM

The System, besides receiving contributions from plan members and the plan sponsor, also receives legislative appropriations from special laws to cover the increase in benefits to retirees. There have been several acts which established an increase of 3% in pension annuities every three years for those members who meet the requirements outlined by these acts (Act No. 10 of May 21, 1992, Act No. 207 of August 13, 1995, Act No. 221 of August 9, 1998, Act No. 40 of June 13, 2001, and Act No. 157 of June 27, 2003). Also there have been other laws that granted additional benefits, such as, summer and Christmas bonuses, and medical plan contributions, among others. Most of the funds needed to cover these benefits are budgeted by the Commonwealth through legislative appropriations. Nevertheless, the System believes that the costs of pension benefits from 1992 to June 30, 2004 pursuant to the above laws were not received in full by the System from legislative appropriations. The System had to cover approximately \$73.9 million from its resources that the System believes should have been received through special laws appropriations. As of June 30, 2007 the System had filed a reimbursement claim with the Office of Management and Budget of the Commonwealth to collect this amount. The final outcome of this claim cannot be presently determined, therefore no accruals has been made in the System's financial statements.

14. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

Loss Contingency

The System is defendant or co-defendant in various lawsuits resulting from the ordinary conduct of its operations. Based on the advice of legal counsel and considering insurance coverage, management is of the opinion that the ultimate liability, if any, will not have a significant effect on the financial status of the System.

Construction Commitments

The System has entered into various contracts with outside contractors for construction and remodeling the building facilities. The System records the liability for these contracts as progress billings are received, based on completed work. The uncompleted portion of these contracts approximated \$2 million as of June 30, 2007.

* * * * *

***Required Supplementary Schedules of Employers'
Contributions and Funding Progress***

***Employee's Retirement System of the Government
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Schedule of Employer's Contribution

June 30, 2007

(In Thousands)

<u>Year Ended June 30,</u>		<u>Annual Required Contributions</u>	<u>Contributions</u>	<u>Percentage Contributed</u>	<u>(Excess)/ Deficiency</u>
2007	\$	Not available	443,491	N/A	—
2006		564,217	398,372	71%	(165,845)
2005		578,387	374,823	65%	(203,564)
2004		578,387	330,336	57%	(248,051)
2003		802,536	330,404	41%	(472,132)
2002		802,536	308,228	38%	(494,308)
2000		890,800	549,855	62%	(340,945)
1999		845,000	491,800	58%	(353,200)

Annual Required Contribution for the year ended June 30, 2001 is not available
Information prior to June 30, 2001 is from June 30, 2001 Audited Financial Statements.

See notes to supplementary schedule of employers' contributions and funding progress

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Schedule of Funding Progress

June 30, 2007

(In Thousands)

Actuarial Valuation Date	Actuarial Value of Plan Assets	Actuarial Accrued Liability - Unit Credit (AAL)	Unfunded AAL (UAAL)	Funded Ratio	Annual Covered Payroll	UAAL as a Percentage Covered Payroll
June 30, 2005	\$ 2,327,871	12,283,865	9,955,994	19%	4,125,866	241%
June 30, 2004	2,141,442	—	—	N/A	—	N/A
June 30, 2003	1,947,402	11,191,357	9,243,955	17%	3,334,441	277%
June 30, 2002	1,979,677	—	—	N/A	—	N/A
June 30, 2001	2,428,664	9,881,481	7,452,817	25%	2,549,446	292%
June 30, 2000	2,041,800	9,459,300	7,417,500	22%	2,463,400	301%
June 30, 1999	1,858,000	8,308,000	6,450,000	22%	2,575,000	250%

Annual Required Contribution for the year ended June 30, 2001 is not available.

Information prior to June 30, 2001 is from June 30, 2001 Audited Financial Statements.

See notes to supplementary schedule of employers' contributions and funding progress

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Notes to Supplementary Schedules of

Employer's Contribution and Funding Progress

June 30, 2007

1. SCHEDULE OF CONTRIBUTIONS

The Schedule of Contributions provides information about the annual required contributions (ARC) and the extent to which contributions made cover the ARC. The ARC is the annual required contribution for the year calculated in accordance with certain parameters, which include actuarial methods and assumptions.

The System's Schedule of Contributions includes both Commonwealth's and participating employee's contributions as the Commonwealth's contributions, ultimately, should cover any deficiency between the participating employee's contributions, the pension benefits and the System's administration costs.

The information was obtained from last actuarial report as of June 30, 2005

2. SCHEDULE OF FUNDING PROGRESS

The Schedule of Funding Progress provides information about the funded status of the System and the progress being made in accumulating sufficient assets to pay benefits when due. The information was obtained from the last actuarial report as of June 30, 2005.

3. ACTUARIAL DATA

The information presented in the required supplementary schedules was determined as part of the actuarial valuations at the dates indicated. Starting July 1, 2001, the actuarial valuation is being performed every two years. Additional information as of the latest actuarial valuation follows:

Valuation Date	June 30, 2005
Actuarial Cost Method	Projected unit credit cost method
Amortization Method	Level percent of pay
Remaining Amortization Period	21 years
Asset Valuation Method	Market value
Actuarial Assumptions:	
Investment rate of return*	8.50%
Projected salary increases*	5.00%
Mortality rate	Group Annuity Mortality Table for 1983
Cost of living adjustment	None

* Includes inflation at 3.50%

* * * * *

Appendix III

Additional Information Relating to the System

General

The System is a trust created by the Legislature of Puerto Rico in 1951 pursuant to the Act to provide retirement and disability annuities, death benefits, and loans to certain of Puerto Rico's public employees. Persons eligible to become members of the System (the "Members") include: (i) all persons holding regular positions in any executive department, agency, administration, board, commission, committee, office or instrumentality of the Executive Branch of the Government of the Commonwealth; (ii) all members and regular employees of the Legislative Branch of the Government of the Commonwealth; (iii) all officers and regular employees of the municipalities of the Commonwealth; and (iv) all officers and regular employees of participating public corporations. As of June 30, 2007, the System's active membership totaled approximately 176,837 participating employees, with a total of 99,851 retirees and beneficiaries as of such date.

As of June 30, 2007, the System owned net assets held in trust for pension benefits totaling \$2,891,501,000. The System has the authority to transact all of its business, invest its funds and hold its securities and other properties in its own name. The Act specifically authorizes the System to borrow money, including through the direct placement of debt, and secure any such borrowing with its own assets.

Changes in the structure of the System

At its inception, the System was structured as a defined benefit plan. In a defined benefit plan, the members of the plan are entitled to retirement benefits which are defined and determinable. Those retirement benefits could be, as it was the case of the System prior to the 1999 amendments, previously defined by a statute. As of June 30, 2007, 207,107 Members were participating employees, retirees and beneficiaries of the defined benefit plan, and, therefore, entitled to receive retirement benefits that were expressly defined in the Act.

In February 1990, the Act was amended to reduce future pension liabilities of the System. Said amendments provided, among other things, for an increase in the level of contributions to the System and limited the retirement benefits for new Members by increasing the number of years of service required for vesting certain benefits and reducing the level of benefits in the case of early retirement. Disability and death benefits were also reduced for new Members as a result of these amendments.

In 1999, the Act was further amended to provide that all persons who became Members of the System on or after January 1, 2000, would no longer be entitled to participate in the defined benefit plan, and would instead participate in a defined contribution plan established by such amendment to the Act. A defined contribution plan is a retirement plan that provides for an individual account for each participant and for benefits based solely upon the amount contributed to the participant's account and any income, expenses, gains and losses, and any forfeitures of accounts of other participants which may be allocated to such participant's account. This change in the structure of the System responded primarily to the need of the System to address its large actuarial deficit.

Among the factors that contributed to the deficit were: (i) the historical undercapitalization of the System, (ii) increases in certain post-employment benefits were not properly funded and (iii) the System assets have consistently been insufficient to satisfy the System's obligations. By converting the System

into a defined contribution plan, the System would no longer be responsible for covering future deficits. Under the defined contribution plan, each Member would have an individual account, in which the contributions made by such Member will be deposited into. When the Member retires, the Administrator disburses the amount deposited in such Member's account in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

SUMMARY OF HISTORICAL ACCOUNTING DATA
(dollars in thousands)

	Fiscal Year Ended June 30,				
	<u>2003</u>	<u>2004</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2007</u>
Additions ⁽¹⁾	\$ 663,883	\$ 951,894	\$ 981,777	\$1,073,839	\$1,253,124
Deductions ⁽²⁾	696,158	757,854	795,348	860,379	902,954
Net (Decrease) Increase ⁽³⁾	(32,275)	194,040	186,429	213,460	350,170
Net Assets	1,947,402	2,141,442	2,327,871	2,541,331	2,891,501
Total Assets	1,989,345	2,234,947	2,502,958	2,776,142	2,931,300
Total Cash and Investments ⁽⁴⁾	1,905,355	2,130,094	2,403,094	2,652,988	2,778,189

Source: Audited Financial Statements of the Employees Retirement System

- (1) Additions consist of employer and employee contributions, investment income, special law contributions, insurance premiums on loans to members and other income.
- (2) Deductions include retirement and disability annuities, death and other benefits, refunded employer contributions, refunded participating employee contributions, insurance claims on loans to plan members and general, administrative and interest expenses.
- (3) Net (Decrease) Increase is equal to the excess of additions over deductions reduced by net amounts transferred to other retirement systems.
- (4) Investments are comprised of interest bearing accounts, marketable securities and Member loans. This amount reflects the fair market value of investments, net of premiums and discounts.

Benefits to Members

The System provides retirement and other benefits to its Members under various plans, the requirements and benefits of which are described below.

Normal and Deferred Retirement Benefits

The following table sets forth the various age and years of service requirements for the normal and deferred retirement benefits available to Members who fulfill each of those requirements. The minimum pension benefit set by the Puerto Rico Legislature is \$400 per month. Only those Members who entered into the System prior to January 1, 2000 are entitled to receive the retirement benefits described below. Other benefits such as loans and life insurance, however, are available to all Members. For purposes of computing retirement and disability benefits, the term "average compensation" shall mean the average salary for the three highest paid years of employment.

BENEFIT VESTING TABLE

<u>Years of Service</u>	<u>Minimum Age Requirement</u>	<u>Retirement Benefits</u>
Not less than 30	55	75% of the average compensation.
Not less than 30	Less than 55	65% of the average compensation.
Less than 30, but not less than 25	55	The average compensation multiplied by a factor of 1.5% and by the number of years of service credited up to 20 years, plus the average compensation multiplied by a factor of 2% and by the number of years of services credited in excess of 20 years.
Less than 25, but not less than 10	58	The average compensation multiplied by a factor of 1.5% and by the number of years of service credited up to 20 years, plus the average compensation multiplied by a factor of 2% and by the number of years of services credited in excess of 20 years.

A Member who terminates service before the age of 58 and who has completed 10 but less than 25 years of service is vested in a deferred retirement annuity payable beginning at least at age 58. Those Members of the System who were employed by the Puerto Rico Police Department or the Puerto Rico Firefighters Corp have the option to receive a deferred annuity if they are at least 50 years old and have completed at least 25 years of service.

Retired Members are free to work with private entities but cannot work on a full-time basis with the Commonwealth.

After resignation or removal from service, Members may request immediate reimbursement of all contributions made by them. Members are required by the Act to contribute a percentage of their salary to the System. Members must effectuate such statutory contributions until they retire or resign. The Act grants the Secretary of the Treasury or any paying agent of the System the authority to withhold a portion of each Member's salary and transfer the amount so withheld to the System. Any outstanding debt of such Member with the System is deducted from such contributions prior to making the reimbursement. The vested right to receive a deferred annuity is forfeited if the Member's accumulated contributions are refunded upon such Member's request.

Disability Retirement Benefits

Disability retirement benefits are available to Members who have made contributions to the System for at least 10 years. Disability retirement annuities are computed as follows: the average compensation multiplied by a factor of 1.5% and by the number of years of service credited up to 20 years, plus the average compensation multiplied by a factor of 2% and by the number of years of service credited in excess of 20 years. Members who elect to receive benefits under this plan are severely restricted from seeking employment.

Pre-Retirement Death Benefits

Beneficiaries of a Member who dies prior to retirement are entitled to a refund of such Member's accumulated contributions, plus a lump sum payment equal to one year's salary for the position that the Member was holding at the time of death.

Post-Retirement Death Benefits

Beneficiaries of a Member who dies while receiving retirement benefits will receive all contributions not received by the Member, to the extent the survivors of the Member are not entitled to receive an annuity from the System. The minimum post-retirement death benefit set by the Puerto Rico Legislature is \$750.00.

Summary of Benefits Paid by the System

The following table sets forth the amounts and types of benefits paid by the System during the five-year period ended June 30, 2007:

BENEFITS SUMMARY

As of Fiscal Year Ended June 30 (In Thousands)					
	<u>2003</u>	<u>2004</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2007</u>
Annuity Benefits ⁽¹⁾	\$614,500	\$672,578	\$713,814	\$772,647	\$800,786
Death Benefits	12,370	11,099	10,894	14,984	13,872
Benefits under Law 127 ⁽²⁾	17,931	14,553	14,731	16,684	17,000
Total	\$644,801	\$698,230	\$739,439	\$804,315	\$831,658

Source: Audited Financial Statements of the Employees Retirement System

⁽¹⁾ Annuity Benefits consist of retirement, merit and disability annuities.

⁽²⁾ Law 127 provides for the payment of death and disability benefits for certain employees of the Police Department, the Firefighters Corp, the Administration of Correctional Facilities, the Puerto Rico National Guard and the Treasury Department.

Loans

The System offers Members mortgage, personal and cultural trip loans.

The System may grant a Member a mortgage loan if the following conditions are met: (i) the mortgage loan is for the purpose of building, acquiring, expanding or refinancing such Member's home; (ii) the mortgage loan is not greater than three times the combined annual salary of Member and such Member's spouse; (iii) the mortgage loan does not exceed 90% of the value of the real estate property to be acquired or built and the maximum amortization term may not exceed 30 years; and (iv) the mortgage loan is secured by a first mortgage on the real property which is being built, acquired, expanded or refinanced. The Board has the responsibility of setting the maximum amount that the System may lend to a Member.

The Act provides that the System may invest its assets by means of granting personal loans to its Members. Personal loans may only be granted to provide Members with a source of financing the down payment for a home, which home shall be for the exclusive use of the Member to whom the personal loan was granted.

Cultural trip loans are low interest loans granted to Members who have work for one of the Government Employers for at least one year. Members who comply with this requirement may borrow up to the total amount contributed by them to the System to cover the cost incurred in connection with cultural travel.

Insurance

The System provides life insurance that guarantees the payment of the outstanding principal balance of mortgage, personal and cultural trip loans in case of the death of a Member. Members who obtained these loans from the System pay the coverage in its entirety. The life insurance rates are actuarially determined and do not vary by age, sex or health status.

Investments

The Act provides that the System may invest all its assets not used to cover operational and administrative expenses. Said investments may be made in certain types of securities. The Act authorizes the System to invest in fixed income securities, in capital stock of any corporation organized under the laws of the Commonwealth, any state of the United States of America or any foreign jurisdiction and in risk capital. The Act also provides that the System may invest up to 15% of its assets in income-yielding real estate and restricts the amount of assets which the System may invest in foreign jurisdictions. At present, the System may only invest up to 30% of its assets in foreign jurisdictions.

The System's Board of Trustees has investment authority and sole fiduciary responsibility for the management of the System's assets. The Board is guided by the System's Investment Committee, management, and the staff in the Actuarial Studies and Investments Office who carry out the daily activities of the investment program.

The System's goal is to efficiently and effectively manage investments to achieve the highest possible return at an acceptable level of risk. The System's investment portfolio is diversified into several asset classes, so that over the long run any weaknesses in one area are offset by gains in another. The Board follows a strategic asset allocation policy that targets the percentage of funds to be invested in each asset class.

The System's investments are managed in accordance with the Statement of Investment Guidelines for Public Plans set forth by the Government Development Bank.

The table below describes the System's investment portfolio at fair value.

INVESTMENT PORTFOLIO

	As of Fiscal Year Ended June 30 (In Thousands)				
	<u>2003</u>	<u>2004</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2007</u>
Fixed Income Securities					
Bonds and Notes of the US Federal Government	\$ 44,425	\$ 23,325	\$ 99,462	\$ 91,706	\$ 96,879
Corporate Bonds	173,668	83,116	66,978	63,119	52,760
Capital Stock					
US Equity	719,525	866,200	865,857	948,269	1,137,987
Non-US Equity	225,379	296,562	334,275	428,632	555,157
Alternative Investments					
Private Equity Investments	<u>34,089</u>	<u>41,632</u>	<u>41,244</u>	<u>41,609</u>	<u>47,784</u>
Total	\$ 1,197,086	\$ 1,310,835	\$ 1,407,816	\$ 1,573,335	\$1,890,567

Source: Audited Financial Statements of the Employees Retirement System

Summary of Loan Portfolio

The following table sets forth by categories the principal amount of loans made by the System to Members during the five-year period ended June 30, 2007:

LOAN PORTFOLIO

	As of Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2007 (In Thousands)				
	<u>2003</u>	<u>2004</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2007</u>
Mortgage Loans	\$ 65,436	\$ 72,375	\$ 82,295	\$ 96,544	\$ 107,680
Personal Loans	203,083	286,944	362,668	405,756	439,854
Cultural Trip Loans	<u>13,277</u>	<u>16,245</u>	<u>19,750</u>	<u>23,762</u>	<u>27,813</u>
Total	\$ 281,796	\$ 375,564	\$ 464,713	\$ 526,062	\$ 575,347

Source: Audited Financial Statements of the Employees Retirement System

Appendix IV

COMMONWEALTH OF PUERTO RICO
Financial Information and Operating Data Report
January 1, 2008

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COMMONWEALTH OF PUERTO RICO
Financial Information and Operating Data Report
January 1, 2008

INTRODUCTION

Geographic Location and Demography

Puerto Rico, the fourth largest of the Caribbean islands, is located approximately 1,600 miles southeast of New York City. It is approximately 100 miles long and 35 miles wide.

According to the United States Census Bureau, the population of Puerto Rico was 3,808,610 in 2000 (3,927,776 as of July 1, 2006 according to a Census Bureau estimate), compared to 3,522,000 in 1990. As of 2000, the population of San Juan, the island's capital and largest city, was 434,375.

Relationship with the United States

Puerto Rico was discovered by Columbus in 1493 and shortly thereafter the island was conquered and settled by the Spaniards. It remained a Spanish possession for four centuries.

Puerto Rico came under United States sovereignty pursuant to the Treaty of Paris, signed on December 10, 1898, which ended the Spanish-American War. Puerto Ricans have been citizens of the United States since 1917. In 1950, after a long evolution toward greater self-government for Puerto Rico, the Congress of the United States enacted Public Law 600, which is "in the nature of a compact" and which became effective upon its acceptance by the electorate of Puerto Rico. It provides that those sections of existing law which defined the political, economic, and fiscal relationship between Puerto Rico and the United States would remain in full force. It also authorized the people of Puerto Rico to draft and adopt their own Constitution. The Constitution was drafted by a popularly elected constitutional convention, overwhelmingly approved in a special referendum by the people of Puerto Rico and approved by the United States Congress and the President of the United States, becoming effective upon proclamation of the Governor of Puerto Rico on July 25, 1952. Puerto Rico's relationship with the United States is referred to herein as commonwealth status.

The United States and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico (the "Commonwealth") share a common defense, market, and currency. The Commonwealth exercises virtually the same control over its internal affairs as do the 50 states. It differs from the states, however, in its relationship with the federal government. The people of Puerto Rico are citizens of the United States but do not vote in national elections. They are represented in Congress by a Resident Commissioner who has a voice in the House of Representatives but no vote. Most federal taxes, except those such as Social Security taxes which are imposed by mutual consent, are not levied in Puerto Rico. No federal income tax is collected from Puerto Rico residents on income earned in Puerto Rico, except for certain federal employees who are subject to taxes on their salaries.

The official languages of Puerto Rico are Spanish and English.

Governmental Structure

The Constitution of the Commonwealth provides for the separation of powers of the executive, legislative, and judicial branches of government. The Governor is elected every four years. The Legislative Assembly consists of a Senate and a House of Representatives, the members of which are elected for four-year terms. The highest court within the local jurisdiction is the Supreme Court of Puerto

Rico. Puerto Rico constitutes a District in the federal judiciary and has its own United States District Court. Decisions of this court may be appealed to the United States Court of Appeals for the First Circuit and from there to the Supreme Court of the United States.

Governmental responsibilities assumed by the central government of the Commonwealth are similar in nature to those of the various state governments. In addition, the central government assumes responsibility for local police and fire protection, education, public health and welfare programs, and economic development.

Principal Officials Responsible for Fiscal Matters

Aníbal Acevedo Vilá was sworn in as Governor of Puerto Rico on January 2, 2005. He is a graduate of the University of Puerto Rico, where he obtained a Bachelor's degree in Political Science and a Juris Doctor degree. He obtained an LL.M. from Harvard Law School and served as law clerk for Puerto Rico Supreme Court Judge Federico Hernández Denton and for U.S. First Circuit Court of Appeals Judge Levin Campbell. He also served in the public sector as legislative adviser to the Governor of Puerto Rico. From 1993 to 2001, he served as an elected member of the Puerto Rico House of Representatives. From 2001 until assuming his position as Governor, he served as the elected Resident Commissioner of the Commonwealth in the U.S. House of Representatives.

Juan C. Méndez Torres, Secretary of the Department of the Treasury (the "Treasury"), took office in January 2005. He is a certified public accountant and a graduate of the University of Puerto Rico, where he obtained a Bachelor's degree in Accounting and a Juris Doctor degree. He obtained an LL.M. in tax law from Georgetown University Law Center. From 2002 to mid-2004, he worked as a technical advisor to the Secretary of the Treasury. Prior to 2002, he worked as a tax attorney at a large law firm in Puerto Rico.

CPA José Guillermo Dávila Matos was appointed Executive Director of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico Office and Management and Budget in August 2006. Before that, he served for two years as Executive Vice President for Administration, Controllershship and Operations at GDB. Prior to entering public service, Dávila-Matos worked in the private sector for close to 20 years in various upper management positions. He is a Certified Public Accountant and earned a Bachelor's degree in Business Administration with a major in accounting from the University of Puerto Rico, Río Piedras. He is also a member of the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants.

Jorge Irizarry Herrans was appointed President of Government Development Bank ("GDB") on December 4, 2007. Mr. Irizarry served as Executive Vice President and Director of Financing of GDB from 2005 until his appointment as Acting President, and has over 30 years of experience in banking, investments and consulting, which he acquired while working at Chase Manhattan, Booz Allen Hamilton, Inc., Banco Mercantil, Banco de Ponce, PaineWebber, Inc., and Sandoval Associates. Mr. Irizarry has a Bachelor's degree in finance from New York University and holds a Masters Degree in Business Administration from Harvard Business School.

Political Trends

For many years there have been two major views in Puerto Rico with respect to Puerto Rico's relationship with the United States: one favoring commonwealth status, represented by the Popular Democratic Party, and the other favoring statehood, represented by the New Progressive Party. The following table shows the percentages of the total votes received by the gubernatorial candidates of the various parties in the last five elections. While the electoral choices of Puerto Rico's voters are not based solely on party preferences regarding Puerto Rico's relationship with the United States, candidates who

support a continuing relationship between Puerto Rico and the United States have prevailed in elections for many years.

	<u>1988</u>	<u>1992</u>	<u>1996</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>2004</u>
Popular Democratic Party	48.7%	45.9%	44.5%	48.6%	48.4%
New Progressive Party	45.8%	49.9%	51.1%	45.7%	48.2%
Puerto Rico Independence Party	5.4%	4.2%	3.8%	5.2%	2.7%
Others	0.1%	-	0.6%	0.5%	0.6%

With the results of the 2004 election, control of the executive branch continued under the Popular Democratic Party while the legislative branch is now controlled by the New Progressive Party. The composition of the Senate and House of Representatives by political party is as follows:

	<u>Senate</u>	<u>House</u>
Popular Democratic Party	9	18
New Progressive Party	17	32
Puerto Rico Independence Party	1	1
Total	<u>27</u>	<u>51</u>

The next general election (gubernatorial, municipal, and legislative) in Puerto Rico will be held in November 2008. Voter participation in Puerto Rico is substantially higher than in the United States, averaging 82% since 1972.

THE ECONOMY

General

The Commonwealth has established policies and programs directed principally at developing the manufacturing and services sectors of the economy and expanding and modernizing the Commonwealth's infrastructure. Domestic and foreign investments have been stimulated by selective tax exemptions, development loans, and other financial and tax incentives. Infrastructure expansion and modernization have been to a large extent financed by bonds and notes issued by the Commonwealth, its public corporations, and municipalities. Economic progress has been aided by significant increases in the levels of education and occupational skills of the population.

Puerto Rico has enjoyed more than two decades of almost continuous economic expansion. Virtually every sector of the economy has participated in this expansion, and record levels of employment have been achieved. Factors contributing to this expansion include government-sponsored economic development programs, increases in the level of federal transfer payments, and the relatively low cost of borrowing. In some years, these factors were aided by a significant rise in construction investment driven by infrastructure projects, private investment, primarily in housing, and relatively low oil prices. In the three fiscal years after the previous recession, during fiscal year 2002, the economy expanded at a moderate annual rate of 2.2%. During fiscal year 2006, real gross national product increased only 0.7% and more recently, several key economic figures have begun to indicate a contraction of economic activity. For fiscal year 2007, the Planning Board's March 2007 projection forecasts a real gross national product decline of 1.4% followed by slight real growth of 0.8% for fiscal year 2008.

Personal income, both aggregate and per capita, has increased consistently each fiscal year from 1985 to 2006. In fiscal year 2006, aggregate personal income was \$50.9 billion (\$44.0 billion in 2000

prices) and personal income per capita was \$12,997 (\$11,218 in 2000 prices).¹ Personal income includes transfer payments to individuals in Puerto Rico under various social programs. Total federal payments to Puerto Rico, which amount to around \$15 billion annually and include transfers to local government entities and expenditures of federal agencies in Puerto Rico, in addition to federal transfer payments to individuals, are lower on a per capita basis in Puerto Rico than in any state of the United States. Contrary to the popular perception that a significant amount of federal transfers to individuals constitutes grants, 80% of the transfer payments to individuals in fiscal year 2006 (\$8.0 billion), represented entitlements for previously performed services or resulting from contributions to programs such as Social Security, Veterans' Benefits, Medicare, and U.S. Civil Service retirement pensions. Grants represent the remainder of the federal transfers to individuals, mostly concentrated in the Nutritional Assistance Program (Food Stamps) and Pell Grant (higher education) Scholarships.

Total average annual employment (as measured by the Department of Labor and Human Resources Household Employment Survey (the "Household Survey")) has also increased. From fiscal year 2003 to fiscal year 2007, annual employment increased 6.3% to 1,262,900.

The dominant sectors of the Puerto Rico economy in terms of production and income are manufacturing and services. The manufacturing sector has undergone fundamental changes over the years as a result of increased emphasis on higher wage, high technology industries, such as pharmaceuticals, biotechnology, computers, microprocessors, professional and scientific instruments, and certain high technology machinery and equipment. The services sector, including finance, insurance, real estate, wholesale and retail trade, and tourism, also plays a major role in the economy. It ranks second to manufacturing in contribution to the gross domestic product and leads all sectors in providing employment.

The following table shows the gross national product for the five fiscal years ended June 30, 2006.

Commonwealth of Puerto Rico					
Gross National Product					
Fiscal Years Ended June 30,					
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006 ⁽¹⁾
Gross national product – \$ millions ⁽²⁾	\$45,071	\$47,479	\$50,709	\$53,601	\$56,688
Real gross national product – \$ millions (2000 prices)	41,900	42,795	43,967	44,814	45,111
Annual percentage increase in real gross national product (2000 prices)	(0.3%)	2.1%	2.7%	1.9%	0.7%
U.S. annual percentage increase in real gross national product (2000 prices)	0.6%	1.9%	4.0%	3.0%	3.4%

(1) Preliminary.

(2) In current dollars.

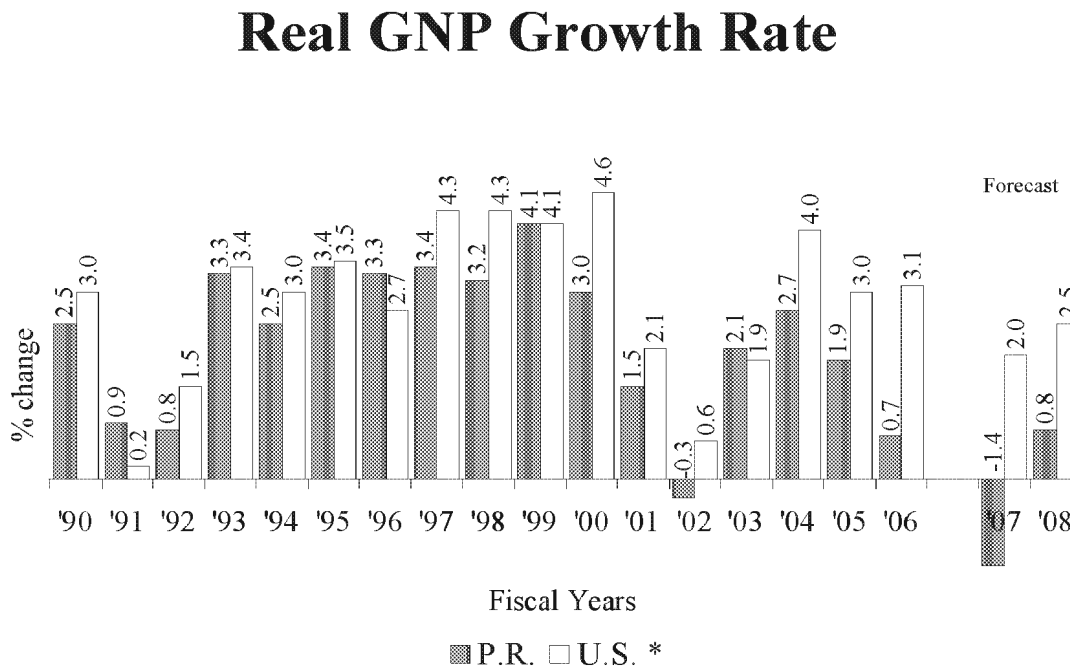
Sources: Puerto Rico Planning Board and Global Insight Inc.

The economy of Puerto Rico is closely linked to the United States economy, as most of the external factors that affect the Puerto Rico economy (other than the price of oil) are determined by the policies and performance of the economy of the United States. These external factors include exports, direct investment, the amount of federal transfer payments, the level of interest rates, the rate of inflation, and tourist expenditures. During fiscal year 2006 (from July 1, 2005 to June 30, 2006) approximately 83% of Puerto Rico's exports went to the United States mainland, which was also the source of

¹ Different price deflators are used for gross national product and personal income statistics. The year 2000 is used as a basis for comparison because that is the year used by the U.S. Department of Commerce.

approximately 51% of Puerto Rico's imports. Consequently, the recession in the United States in 2001 and the subsequent recovery were also reflected in the Puerto Rico economy, although to a lesser degree.

The following graph compares the growth rate of real gross national product for the Puerto Rico and United States economies since fiscal year 1990, and the forecast of the growth rate for fiscal years 2007 and 2008.



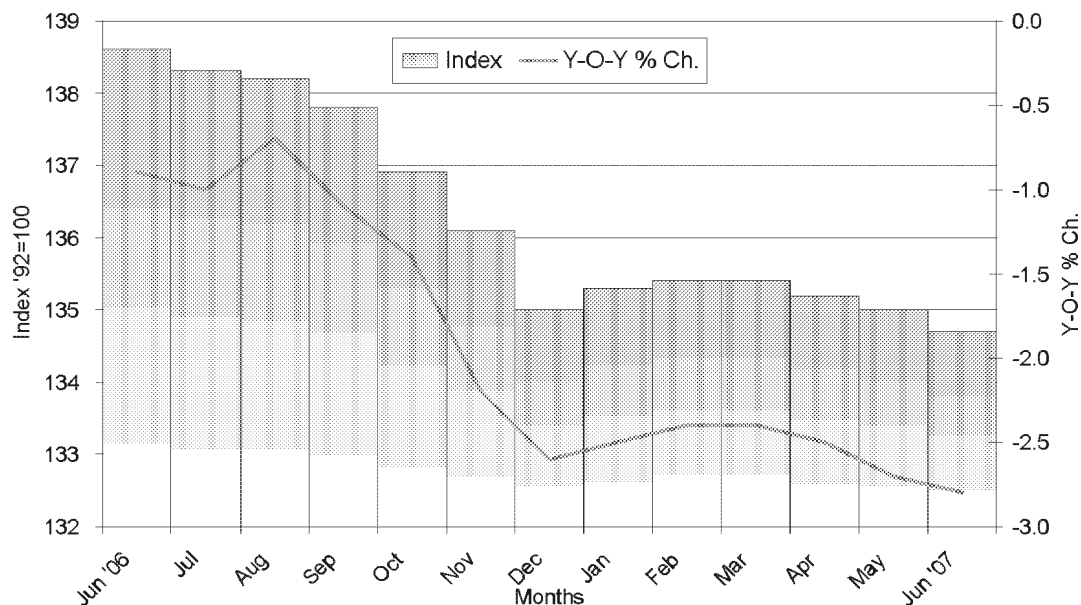
* Global Insight 11/07.

The Federal Open Market Committee has revised down its projections for GNP growth at the end of 2007 and 2008. The central tendency for growth in 2007 was reduced by about 40 basis points less than the July forecast for fiscal year 2007 and around 25 points for fiscal years 2008. Thus, Global Insight August forecast will reflect the downward scenario.

Since the 1950s, the Puerto Rico Planning Board (the "Planning Board") has prepared a complete set of macroeconomic measures like those prepared for the United States by the Bureau of Economic Analysis ("BEA") of the Department of Commerce, as part of the National Income and Product Accounts ("NIPA"). In contrast with BEA, which computes the economic accounts on a quarterly basis, the Planning Board computes Puerto Rico's NIPA on an annual basis. Like BEA, the Planning Board revises its statistics on a regular basis. The Planning Board classifies its statistics as preliminary until they are revised and made final in conjunction with the release of new data each year. Thus, all macroeconomic accounts for fiscal year 2006 shown in this report are preliminary until the revised figures are released and the forecasts for fiscal years 2007 and 2008 revised. Certain information regarding current economic activity is, however, available in the form of the economic activity index of Puerto Rico, a coincident indicator of ongoing economic activity. This index, which is shown in the table below, is composed of several variables (total employment, retail sales, electric power generation, motor vehicle registrations, and indices for manufacturing, construction, tourism, and external trade), which gauge virtually all sectors of the economy.

As the following graph shows, annual economic growth has been declining since August 2006.

Coincident Economic Activity Index



Forecast for Fiscal Year 2007

The Planning Board's current real gross national product forecast for fiscal year 2007, which was released in March 2007, projected a decline of 1.4%, or 2.0% in current dollars. Personal income is expected to decline by 1.2%, or 3.1% in current dollars (see footnote 1 on page I-4). The Planning Board expects real growth to return in fiscal year 2008, albeit at only 0.8%, or 5.1% in current dollars. The major factors affecting the economy at this point are, among others, the still relatively high oil prices, the slowdown of the U.S. economic activity and the continuing economic uncertainty generated by the Commonwealth's fiscal crisis, among others, and the effects on economic activity of the implementation of the new sales tax. Consumers will take a while to adjust their behavior to this new system.

According to the Household Survey, total employment for fiscal year 2007 averaged 1,262,900, an increase of 0.8% compared to 1,253,400 for fiscal year 2006. The unemployment rate for fiscal year 2007 was 10.4%, a decrease from 11.7% for fiscal year 2006.

Fiscal Year 2006

The Planning Board's preliminary reports on the performance of the Puerto Rico economy for fiscal year 2006 indicate that real gross national product increased 0.7% (5.8% in current dollars) over fiscal year 2005. Nominal gross national product was \$56.7 billion in fiscal year 2006 (\$45.1 billion in 2000 prices), compared to \$53.6 billion in fiscal year 2005 (\$44.8 billion in 2000 prices). Aggregate personal income increased from \$48.3 billion in fiscal year 2005 (\$43.6 billion in 2000 prices) to \$50.9 billion in fiscal year 2006 (\$44.0 billion in 2000 prices), and personal income per capita increased from \$12,365 in fiscal year 2005 (\$11,179 in 2000 prices), to \$12,997 in fiscal year 2006 (\$11,218 in 2000 prices).

According to the Household Survey, total employment for fiscal year 2006 averaged 1,253,400, an increase of 1.3% compared to 1,237,600 for fiscal year 2005. The driving force behind total employment is self-employment. The unemployment rate for fiscal year 2006 was 11.7%, an increase from 10.6% for fiscal year 2005, due to the partial government shutdown in May 2006 that resulted in the two week furlough of many government employees. As in the past, the economy of Puerto Rico followed the general performance and trends of the United States economy, although at a lower rate of growth.

Among the variables contributing to the Planning Board's downward revision in the forecast were the current effect of persistent high levels of oil prices, the upward trend in short-term interest rates, the depreciation of the dollar (which affects the value of imports from foreign countries, accounting for approximately 50% of total imports to Puerto Rico), and the deceleration of public investment due to the Commonwealth's budget deficit (which served, together with other factors, to reduce activity in construction and other sectors). The persistent high level of the price of oil and its derivatives (such as gasoline) has served to reduce the income available for other purchases and, thereby, negatively affected domestic demand. Due to the Commonwealth's dependence on oil for power generation and gasoline in spite of its recent improvements in power production diversification, the high level of oil prices is expected to account for an increased outflow of approximately \$2 billion in fiscal year 2006. The upward trend in short-term interest rates has also directly affected construction activity, which has been a major contributor to economic growth in recent years, and accentuated the fiscal difficulties of the Commonwealth's government with respect to the fiscal year 2006 budget deficit. The implementation of the tax reform legislation discussed below, however, is expected to alleviate the Commonwealth's fiscal difficulties by raising additional revenues from the imposition of a sales tax but this, too, may reduce net disposable income even after giving effect to certain income tax reductions provided in the tax reform legislation. For a discussion of the Commonwealth's fiscal difficulties and the recently enacted tax reform, see "Tax Reform" under *Puerto Rico Taxes, Other Revenues, and Expenditures*.

As can be observed from the above economic activity index charts, the EAI grew by 0.6% during fiscal year 2006 but was trending significantly downward during the second half of the fiscal year.

Fiscal Year 2005

The Planning Board's reports of the performance of the Puerto Rico economy during fiscal year 2005 indicate that the economy (as registered by real gross national product) grew by 1.9%. Nominal gross national product was \$53.6 billion (\$44.8 billion in 2000 prices), compared to \$50.7 billion in fiscal year 2004 (\$44.0 billion in 2000 prices). This represents an increase in nominal gross national product of 5.7%. Aggregate personal income increased from \$45.6 billion (\$42.5 billion in 2000 prices) to \$48.3 billion in fiscal year 2005 (\$43.6 billion in 2000 prices), and personal income per capita increased from \$11,724 in fiscal year 2004 (\$10,936 in 2000 prices), to \$12,365 in fiscal year 2005 (\$11,179 in 2000 prices).

According to the Household Survey, total employment for fiscal year 2005 averaged 1,237,600, an increase of 2.7% compared to 1,205,600 for fiscal year 2004. The unemployment rate for fiscal year 2005 was 10.6%, a decrease from 11.4% for fiscal year 2004. As in the past, the economy of Puerto Rico followed the performance and general trends of the United States economy but did not reach the level of U.S. real economic growth.

Economic Development Program

The Commonwealth's economic development program is now focused on initiatives aimed at producing more diversified and sustainable economic development. The six principal elements of these initiatives, as expressed in the Governor's Economic Development and Government Transformation Plan

for Puerto Rico, are the following: (i) developing world-class infrastructure, while encouraging private investment with innovative financial models and agile, effective evaluation processes; (ii) accelerating Puerto Rico's entry into the knowledge economy by creating a center of excellence in biotechnology, engineering and computing; (iii) promoting local enterprise and supporting local businesses (in Spanish, Apoyo al de Aquí) by providing innovative financing alternatives and access to domestic and foreign markets; (iv) transforming the tourist industry into a vehicle for Puerto Rico's economic development; (v) diversifying energy-generating sources to reduce dependence on petroleum by half; and (vi) transforming Puerto Rico's government, without the need for layoffs or privatization, through effective agency consolidation and decentralization functions to offer first-class services to all citizens in a sensible, effective and agile manner and to contribute to Puerto Rico's socio-economic development.

The Commonwealth has formulated a strategic plan to increase its competitiveness in knowledge-based economic sectors, such as research and development of science and technology products. Four major components of this strategic plan are: (i) building on the strong presence in Puerto Rico of multinational companies in the science and technology sectors; (ii) building on Puerto Rico's skilled workforce to promote the expansion of research and development facilities by companies currently operating in Puerto Rico; (iii) attracting new companies in such sectors; and (iv) providing incentives for companies and entrepreneurs to engage in the process of innovation and commercialization of new products and to establish research and development facilities in Puerto Rico. The last initiative includes the creation of the Puerto Rico Science & Technology Trust, a government-sponsored trust (currently capitalized at \$4.9 million and expected to grow to \$25 million in three years), that will provide grants and financing to companies, entrepreneurs, and universities that engage in these activities. As part of this plan, construction has begun on a biotechnology plant in Mayagüez and a molecular sciences building on the main campus of the University of Puerto Rico in Río Piedras. Additionally, the Department of Transportation has transferred land to the University of Puerto Rico for the construction of a cancer center.

As part of this strategic plan, the Commonwealth is actively pursuing local participation in the aerospace industry, including engineering design services and the outsourcing of business activities. Also, recently Industrial Development Company ("PRIDCO") began a program to improve local entrepreneurial capacity by evaluating local businesses with worldwide best practices, and the Economic Development Bank started a new venture capital program offering financing to entrepreneurs that present projects with great potential for commercialization.

The Commonwealth is also providing incentives to promote the establishment of distribution and call centers, the acquisition and development of patents, and the development of a local entrepreneurial class. Distribution and call centers located in the Commonwealth will benefit from a preferential tax rate of 4% for call centers located in Puerto Rico if they offer services to Latin America and 2% if they offer hemisphere or worldwide services. The Commonwealth has decided to focus on this type of industry because it is labor intensive, presents no environmental concerns, and is generally able to start operations quickly. Over two dozen call centers have recently been established with employment of over 2,500 persons.

With respect to the acquisition and development of patents, under newly enacted legislation, the Secretary of the Treasury may (i) negotiate the payment of taxes on patent royalties; and (ii) reduce the tax rate on patent royalties to a rate as low as 2%. These incentives are in addition to those already enacted for research and development carried out in the Commonwealth. To further develop a local entrepreneurial class, the Commonwealth has enacted legislation providing local entrepreneurs with the following benefits: (i) tax incentives to retailers that use their distribution channels to sell products made in Puerto Rico in other jurisdictions; (ii) requiring at least 15% of products and services purchased by government agencies to be locally manufactured or provided; and (iii) the use of government-sponsored

financing, marketing and/or training to promote the production of economically feasible products or services for Puerto Rico markets.

Puerto Rico Tax Incentives

One of the benefits enjoyed by the Commonwealth is that corporations operating in Puerto Rico (other than corporations organized in the United States with a local branch) and individuals residing in Puerto Rico generally are not subject to federal income taxes on income derived in Puerto Rico. This enables the Commonwealth to utilize local tax legislation as a tool for stimulating economic development, and it has done so for many years. See “Tax Incentives” below.

In this regard, the Commonwealth enacted legislation extending certain benefits of its most recent tax incentives law, Act No. 135 of December 2, 1997, as amended (the “1998 Tax Incentives Act”), to all eligible businesses operating under previous tax incentives laws. These benefits include a 200% deduction for research and development expenses and worker training expenses, the ability to deduct, as a current expense, investments in machinery and equipment, and the ability to claim a tax credit equal to 25% of the purchase price of a product manufactured in the Commonwealth (in excess of a base amount) or 35% of the purchase price of a locally-manufactured, recycled product.

The 1998 Tax Incentives Act was also amended to allow a credit against their Puerto Rico income tax liability for investors that acquire the majority of the stock, partnership interests or operational assets of an exempted business that is in the process of closing operations in Puerto Rico. A credit against Puerto Rico income tax liability is also provided to investors that contribute cash to such exempted business for the construction or improvement of its physical plant and the purchase of machinery and equipment. The amount of the credit is equal to 50% of the cash invested for such purposes, not to exceed \$5,000,000 per exempted business. The credits are subject to approval by the Secretary of the Treasury, and the maximum amount of such credits for any fiscal year is \$15,000,000.

In addition, legislation was enacted (i) amending the 1998 Tax Incentives Act to permit income tax rates lower than 2% for companies that establish operations in Puerto Rico in “core pioneer industries” which utilize innovative technology in their operations not used in Puerto Rico prior to January 1, 2000; (ii) granting tax credits with respect to eligible investments made in the construction or substantial rehabilitation of housing units to be rented to low income families; (iii) granting income tax exemption to financial institutions for the fees and interest income received in connection with loans or guarantees of loans made to finance tourism development projects; (iv) granting an exemption to qualified associations administering timesharing rights or vacation clubs and to owners’ associations in areas designated as tourism enhancement districts; (v) granting tax exemption for investments in infrastructure made by housing developers; (vi) granting tax credits to Puerto Rico businesses that acquire products manufactured in Puerto Rico for exportation; and (vii) granting tax credits for rehabilitating urban centers through the development of housing projects, community areas, commercial areas, parks and recreational spaces, construction and renovation of structures, and the development of undeveloped or under-developed sites.

In December 2006, two laws were approved that provide additional tax incentives to foster economic development in Puerto Rico. Act No. 289 of December 26, 2006 amended the 1994 Puerto Rico tax code in order to facilitate the creation of local Real Estate Investment Trusts (REITs). A REIT is a corporation, usually publicly traded, that manages a portfolio of real estate to earn profits for shareholders. Under Act No. 289, a special tax rate of 10% applies to the income from this type of investment. The creation of REITs is expected to encourage investment in residential, commercial and industrial properties and hotels, and will contribute to the development of a local capital market.

Act No. 287 of December 26, 2006 created a new financing conduit for PRIDCO-sponsored economic development activity, to be known as the Puerto Rico Investment Development Initiative. The interest paid on debt securities issued by companies operating under the Puerto Rico Industrial Incentives Act of 1998 is exempt from Puerto Rico income taxes for *bona fide* residents of Puerto Rico and local corporations. The proceeds of such debt can be used for general business purposes, such as raw materials and machinery acquisition, construction, general business expenses, intellectual property and research and development, among others, but 80% of the proceeds must be used within Puerto Rico by the benefited company.

The tax incentives under the 1998 Tax Incentives Act will be available until December 31, 2007 (although tax incentive concessions granted thereunder will continue to be in effect until their respective dates of expiration). Currently, the Puerto Rico Legislature is considering whether to amend, replace, or extend the effectiveness of the 1998 Tax Incentives Act.

Reduction of the Costs of Doing Business

The Commonwealth believes that to make Puerto Rico more competitive and foster investment it needs to reduce the cost of doing business in Puerto Rico. In order to accomplish this, the Commonwealth proposes to (i) promote the creation of more cogeneration power plants to diversify energy fuel sources and reduce oil imports for electric power generation; (ii) streamline the permitting process to accelerate and reduce the cost of investment in Puerto Rico; and (iii) create a multi-agency task force to expedite critical projects. The Commonwealth has also implemented additional initiatives to restructure certain government agencies in order to improve the services offered by these agencies and provide such services in a more efficient manner. Both PRIDCO and Tourism Company have completed restructurings resulting in their being able to respond more quickly to the needs of their constituents while shedding over 500 employment positions.

The Commonwealth is in the process of diversifying its energy fuel sources. Two cogeneration power plants, one of which is fueled by coal and the other by liquefied natural gas, have reduced Puerto Rico's dependence on oil imports for the generation of electricity by approximately 25%, from 99% to 74%. Currently, as part of the Electric Power Authority's capital improvement plan, the Authority is considering building an additional cogeneration power plant fueled by liquefied natural gas in the municipality of Mayagüez.

The Department of Economic Development and Commerce initiated a reengineering of the Commonwealth's investment project evaluation process in which all branches of the Commonwealth government participated. The first phase, completed in December 2006, evaluated and developed the model. Currently, the project is in second phase, which should be completed by the end of fiscal year 2007, and which consists of evaluating all laws, bylaws and management styles. The third phase – the implementation and measurement of the reengineering – is scheduled to start during the first semester of fiscal year 2008 and is expected to be completed the following fiscal year.

Federal Tax Incentives

In connection with the phase-out of Sections 30A and 936 of the U.S. Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "U.S. Code") (see "Tax Incentives – Incentives under the U.S. Code" below), the United States Senate requested the Joint Commission on Taxation ("JCT") and the United States Government Accountability Office ("GAO") to study the economic impact of this phase-out and present recommendations on alternative tax incentives for U.S.-based companies operating in Puerto Rico. In anticipation of the final phase-out of Sections 30A and 936 of the U.S. Code, most U.S.-based companies

operating under Sections 30A and 936 converted from United States corporations to Controlled Foreign Corporations (“CFCs”), thus lessening the impact of the phase-out of those sections on their operations.

In May 2006, the GAO published its study titled “Fiscal Relations with the Federal Government and Economic Trends during the phase-out of the Possessions Tax Credit.” The GAO study found that Puerto Rico’s per capita gross domestic product and gross national product were significantly lower compared to United States averages, and the absolute gap between the per capita gross national product of Puerto Rico residents and that of United States residents has increased. The GAO study further found that, although the value-added by United States companies claiming the possessions tax credit decreased by about two-thirds during the period 1993-2003, much of the decline was offset by growth in other corporations, such as pharmaceuticals. Finally, the GAO study determined that although residents of Puerto Rico pay considerably less total tax per capita than residents of the United States, they pay approximately the same percentage of their personal income in taxes. The GAO study, which is informative in nature, is intended to help the United States Congress decide which economic development initiatives will best suit Puerto Rico’s current situation.

In June 2006, the JCT published its pamphlet titled “An Overview of the Special Tax Rules related to Puerto Rico and an Analysis of the Tax and Economic Policy Implications of Recent Legislative Options” (the “JCT Report”). The JCT Report provides an overview of the tax and non-tax rules applicable to United States possessions, the special tax rules applicable to Puerto Rico and an economic analysis of such special tax rules. The JCT Report also presents certain legislative options and specific proposals that have been advocated by various parties in order to stimulate economic growth in Puerto Rico. Although these legislative options and specific proposals are not recommendations, the JCT Report does state that federal and Commonwealth tax policy must be coordinated in order to design and implement new tax proposals aimed at enhancing development in Puerto Rico by targeting problems unique to Puerto Rico, instead of problems common to the United States and Puerto Rico, which proposals are likely to induce business to relocate from the United State to Puerto Rico.

Recently, the United States Congress approved legislation to extend to production activities that take place in Puerto Rico the benefit of section 199 of the U.S. Code, which provides a nine percent reduction in the federal income tax rate, phased-in over five years (from 35% to 31.85% after 2009). This extension applies to activities occurring on the island of branches of U.S. corporations that are not controlled foreign corporations (“CFCs”). The Commonwealth is also seeking the extension of additional sections of the U.S. Code that provide a dividends received deduction for a percentage of profits generated in Puerto Rico by CFCs, as well as deductions that would encourage investments in research and development activities.

Employment and Unemployment

The number of persons employed in Puerto Rico during fiscal year 2007 averaged 1,262,900, a 0.8% increase from 1,253,400 in fiscal year 2006. Unemployment, although at relatively low historical levels, is about twice the United States average. The average unemployment rate decreased from 11.7% in fiscal year 2006 to 10.4% in fiscal year 2007.

The following table presents annual statistics of employment and unemployment for fiscal year 2003 through fiscal year 2007 and monthly statistics, seasonally adjusted, for the first three months of fiscal year 2008. These employment figures are based on the Household Survey, which includes self-employed individuals, instead of the non-farm, payroll employment survey (the "Payroll Survey"), which does not. The number of self-employed individuals represents around 17% of civilian employment in Puerto Rico, more than double the level in the United States.

**Commonwealth of Puerto Rico
Employment and Unemployment⁽¹⁾
(persons age 16 and over)
(in thousands)**

Fiscal Years Ended June 30,	Labor Force	Employed	Unemployed	Unemployment Rate⁽²⁾
		(Annual Average)		
2003	1,352	1,188	164	12.1%
2004	1,360	1,206	155	11.4
2005	1,385	1,238	147	10.6
2006	1,420	1,253	167	11.7
2007	1,409	1,263	147	10.4
		(Seasonally Adjusted)		
<u>Fiscal Year 2008</u>				
July	1,389	1,226	163	11.8%
August	1,412	1,279	133	9.4
September	1,364	1,213	151	11.1

(1) Totals may not add due to rounding.

(2) Unemployed as percentage of labor force.

Source: Department of Labor and Human Resources – Household Survey

Economic Performance by Sector

From fiscal year 2002 to fiscal year 2006, the manufacturing and services sectors generated the largest portion of gross domestic product. The three sectors of the economy that provide the most employment are manufacturing, services and government.

The following table presents annual statistics of gross domestic product by sector and gross national product for the five fiscal years ended June 30, 2002 through 2006.

Commonwealth of Puerto Rico					
Gross Domestic Product by Sector and Gross National Product					
(in millions at current prices)					
Fiscal Years Ended June 30,					
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006 ⁽¹⁾
Manufacturing	\$31,243	\$31,532	\$33,267	\$34,363	36,556
Services ⁽²⁾	26,913	28,919	30,476	32,299	33,613
Government ⁽³⁾	6,303	6,948	7,389	8,151	8,424
Transportation, communication and public utilities	4,948	5,178	5,343	5,353	5,508
Agriculture, forestry and fisheries	277	333	414	360	333
Construction ⁽⁴⁾	1,648	1,772	1,905	1,874	1,821
Statistical discrepancy	292	146	415	251	209
Total gross domestic product ⁽⁵⁾	\$71,624	\$74,827	\$79,209	\$82,650	\$86,464
Less: net payment abroad	(26,552)	(27,348)	(28,501)	(29,049)	(29,776)
Total gross national product ⁽⁵⁾	\$45,071	\$47,479	\$50,709	\$53,601	\$56,689

(1) Preliminary.

(2) Includes wholesale and retail trade, finance, insurance and real estate, tourism, and other services.

(3) Includes the Commonwealth, its municipalities and certain public corporations, and the federal government. Excludes certain other public corporations, like the Electric Power Authority and the Aqueduct and Sewer Authority whose activities are included under Services in the table.

(4) Includes mining.

(5) Totals may not add due to rounding.

Source: Planning Board

The data for employment by sector or industries presented here, like in the United States, are based on the Payroll Survey, which is designed to measure employment by sector. The Payroll Survey excludes agricultural employment and self-employed persons.

The following table presents annual statistics of average employment based on the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) for fiscal years 2002 to 2007.

Commonwealth of Puerto Rico Non-Farm, Payroll Employment by Economic Sector⁽¹⁾ (persons age 16 and over) Fiscal Years Ended June 30,						
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007⁽²⁾
Natural Resources and Construction	72,142	68,525	69,300	68,233	67,442	67,392
Manufacturing						
Durable Goods	50,500	48,567	48,808	48,067	46,492	44,850
Non-Durable Goods	74,300	70,192	69,633	69,250	66,367	60,958
Sub Total	124,800	118,759	118,441	117,317	112,859	105,808
Trade, Transportation, Warehouse & Utilities						
Wholesale Trade	32,200	32,183	33,300	33,717	33,992	33,158
Retail Trade	130,675	130,183	132,008	136,192	137,800	135,058
Transportation, Warehouse & Utilities	18,017	17,358	17,042	17,617	17,433	16,700
Sub Total	180,892	179,724	182,350	187,526	189,225	184,916
Information	22,483	21,617	21,917	22,608	22,600	21,733
Finance	44,975	44,667	46,850	48,633	49,767	49,975
Professional & Business	97,408	98,500	101,900	103,767	106,400	104,767
Educational & Health	86,400	92,408	98,108	99,967	103,583	105,842
Leisure & Hospitality	65,783	67,917	70,317	72,592	74,767	73,433
Other Services	16,992	18,858	20,671	21,257	21,267	22,283
Government	288,675	297,717	303,408	307,825	302,025	297,450
Total Non-Farm	1,000,550	1,008,692	1,033,262	1,049,725	1,049,935	1,033,599

(1) The figures presented in this table are based on the Payroll Survey prepared by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the Department of Labor and Human Resources. There are numerous conceptual and methodological differences between the Household Survey and the Payroll Survey. The Payroll Survey reflects information collected from payroll records of a sample of business establishments, while the Household Survey is based on responses to a series of questions by persons in a sample of households. The Payroll Survey excludes the self-employed and agricultural employment. Totals may not add due to rounding.

(2) Preliminary.

Source: Department of Labor and Human Resources, Current Employment Statistics Survey (Establishment Survey – NAICS Codes)

Manufacturing

Manufacturing is the largest sector of the Puerto Rico economy in terms of gross domestic product. The Planning Board figures show that in fiscal year 2006 manufacturing generated \$36.6 billion, or 42.3%, of gross domestic product. During fiscal year 2007, payroll employment for the manufacturing sector was 105,808, a decrease of 6.2% compared with fiscal year 2006, with most of the job losses occurring in labor-intensive industries. Most of the island's manufacturing output is shipped to the United States mainland, which is also the principal source of semi-finished manufactured articles on which further manufacturing operations are performed in Puerto Rico. The United States minimum wage laws are applicable in Puerto Rico. As of September 2007, the average hourly manufacturing wage rate in Puerto Rico was 68.6% of the average mainland United States rate.

Manufacturing in Puerto Rico is now more diversified than during the earlier phases of its industrial development and includes several industries less prone to business cycles. In the last three

decades, industrial development has tended to be more capital intensive and more dependent on skilled labor. This gradual shift in emphasis is best exemplified by large investments over the last decade in the pharmaceutical, scientific instruments, computers and electrical products industries in Puerto Rico. One of the factors encouraging the development of the manufacturing sector has been the tax incentives offered by the federal and Puerto Rico governments. Federal legislation enacted in 1996, however, which amended Section 936 of the U.S. Code, phased out these federal tax incentives during a ten-year period that recently ended. See “Tax Incentives – Incentives under the U.S. Code” under *The Economy*.

The following table sets forth gross domestic product by manufacturing sector for the five fiscal years ended June 30, 2002 through June 30, 2006.

Commonwealth of Puerto Rico
Gross Domestic Product by Manufacturing Sector
(in millions at current prices)

	Fiscal Years Ended June 30,				
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006 ⁽¹⁾
Pharmaceuticals	\$18,681	\$18,998	\$19,814	\$20,253	\$20,820
Machinery and metal products:					
Machinery, except electrical	3,845	3,507	3,372	3,397	3,378
Electrical machinery	1,757	1,771	1,818	1,926	2,237
Professional and scientific instruments	2,191	2,981	3,540	3,802	4,494
Other machinery and metal products	312	288	274	284	291
Food products	2,092	1,903	2,202	2,290	2,489
Other chemical and allied products	578	502	591	644	679
Apparel	530	353	344	364	337
Other ⁽²⁾	1,258	1,231	1,312	1,403	1,831
Total gross domestic product of manufacturing sector ⁽³⁾	<u>\$31,243</u>	<u>\$31,532</u>	<u>\$33,267</u>	<u>\$34,363</u>	<u>\$36,556</u>

(1) Preliminary.

(2) Includes petroleum products; petrochemicals; tobacco products; stone, clay and glass products; textiles and others.

(3) Totals may not add due to rounding.

Source: Planning Board

The following table presents annual statistics of average manufacturing employment by industry based on the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) for fiscal years 2003 to 2007.

Commonwealth of Puerto Rico Non-Farm Payroll Manufacturing Employment by Industry Group* (persons age 16 years and over)					
Industry Group	Fiscal Years Ended June 30,				
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007 ⁽¹⁾
<u>Durable Goods</u>					
Nonmetallic Mineral Products Manufacturing	4,444	4,706	4,471	4,108	3,792
Cement and Concrete Products Manufacturing	3,543	3,867	3,750	3,542	3,208
Fabricated Metal Products	6,198	6,490	6,427	5,808	5,817
Computer and Electronic	11,623	10,581	10,673	10,808	10,133
Electrical Equipment	7,415	7,744	7,645	6,858	6,567
Electrical Equipment Manufacturing	4,399	4,935	4,971	4,708	4,525
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	12,308	12,070	11,157	11,225	11,200
Medical Equipment and Supplies Manufacturing	11,336	11,059	10,473	10,492	10,467
Other Durable Goods Manufacturing	7,646	8,185	7,693	7,685	7,341
Total – Durable Goods	49,634	49,776	48,066	46,492	44,850
<u>Non-Durable Goods</u>					
Food Manufacturing	13,628	13,244	13,050	12,667	12,433
Beverage and Tobacco Products Manufacturing	3,159	3,038	3,175	3,425	3,267
Apparel Manufacturing	8,988	8,522	8,873	8,400	7,250
Cut and Sew Apparel Manufacturing	8,969	8,518	8,846	8,183	6,933
Chemical Manufacturing	31,183	31,385	32,885	32,335	30,067
Pharmaceutical and Medicine Manufacturing	26,645	27,187	28,572	28,017	25,742
Plastics and Rubber Products	3,340	3,210	2,744	2,350	2,217
Plastics Product Manufacturing	3,030	2,917	2,266	2,158	2,083
Other Non-Durable Goods Manufacturing	8,823	9,261	8,529	7,200	5,724
Total – Non-Durable Goods	69,121	68,660	69,256	66,367	60,958
Total Manufacturing Employment	118,755	118,436	117,322	112,869	105,808

* Totals may not add due to rounding.

(1) Preliminary.

Source: Department of Labor and Human Resources, Current Employment Statistic Survey (Establishment Survey – NAICS Codes)

Total employment in the manufacturing sector decreased by 12,947 from fiscal year 2003 to fiscal year 2007. Manufacturing employment had been declining during the past decade, but the decline accelerated during fiscal years 2002 and 2003, falling -10.6% and -4.8%, respectively. After that, manufacturing employment seemed to stabilize around 118,000 jobs, but the deceleration reappeared in fiscal year 2006 with the sector experiencing another significant drop of -3.8%. For fiscal year 2007 the employment decline accelerated further to -6.2%. During the last year the economy has lost around 7,050 jobs in the manufacturing sector. There are several reasons which explain this sector's job shrinkage: the end of the phase-out of Section 936, the net loss of patents on certain pharmaceutical products, the escalation of manufacturing production costs (particularly labor and electricity), and the increased use of job outsourcing. Puerto Rico's manufacturing sector is facing increased international competition, and new ideas and initiatives are necessary to improve this sector.

Leading United States and Foreign Companies with Manufacturing Operations in Puerto Rico¹

<u>Employment 2,500 and over</u>	<u>Product</u>	<u>Employment 200 to 499</u>	<u>Product</u>
Abbot Laboratories	Pharmaceuticals	Alcan Finance (BDA) LTC	Plastics
Baxter International, Inc.	Medical Devices	Bacardi Limited	Food
Johnson and Johnson	Surgical Products	Biovail Corporation International	Pharmaceuticals
Pfizer Pharmaceuticals LLC	Pharmaceuticals	Carolina Underwear Co.	Apparel
Wyeth	Pharmaceuticals	CEMEX	Cement
Zimmer Holdings, Inc.	Pharmaceuticals	Centennial Communication	Communications
		Checkpoint Systems Inc.	Electronic Instruments
		Coca Cola Company	Food
		Colgate-Palmolive Company	Consumer Products
		C.R. Bard	Surgical Instruments
		Curtis Instruments Inc.	Electrical Instruments
		Davis Creek Managing Partners	Metal Products
		E.I. DuPont de Nemours & Co.	Chemicals
		Eastern Canvas Products	Textile Products
		Espace Europee de Lenterprise	Pharmaceuticals
		Essilor International	Ophthalmic Products
		ICN Pharmaceuticals Inc.	Pharmaceuticals
		IDT Dutch Holding, BV	Communications
		Loctite Corporation	Chemicals
		Lutron Electronics Co. Inc.	Electronic Instruments
		Millipore Corporation	Surgical Instruments
		Mylan Laboratories, Inc.	Chemicals
		Northrop Grumman Corporation	Electrical Instruments
		Novartis Holding AG	Ophthalmic Products
		Nypro International	Medical Devices
		Owens Illinois Inc.	Glass and Plastics
		Packaging Coordinators Inc.	Packaging Products
		PepsiCo, Inc.	Food
		Pilgrim's Pride Corporation	Food
		Positronic Industries, Inc.	Electronics
		Rocky Shoes & Boots	Footwear
		Siemens AG	Electrical Instruments
		Sitnasuak Native Corporation	Apparel
		Soletron Corporation	Electronic Instruments
		St. Jude Medical, Inc.	Surgical Instruments
		Standard Motor Products Inc.	Motor Vehicle Parts
		Storage Technology Corp.	Electronics
		SwissAir Services Corp.	Transportation
		Symmetricon Inc.	Electronic Equipment
		Thomas & Betts Corporation	Electrical Instruments
		Timberland Company	Leather
		Warner Chilcott	Pharmaceuticals
		Watson Pharmaceutical, Inc.	Pharmaceuticals
<u>Employment 1,000 to 2,499</u>	<u>Product</u>		
Altadis	Cigars		
Amgen, Inc.	Pharmaceuticals		
Atento Teleservicios	Communications		
Eaton Corporation	Electronic Instruments		
Edwards Lifesciences LLC	Surgical Instruments		
Eli Lilly and Company	Pharmaceuticals		
General Electric Industrial Systems	Electronic Instruments		
Glaxo Smithkline	Pharmaceuticals		
Hewlett-Packard Co.	Computers		
Medtronic Europe SA	Surgical Instruments		
Merck & Co., Inc.	Pharmaceuticals		
Propper International Company	Apparel		
Sara Lee Corp	Apparel		
Schering Plough Corporation	Pharmaceuticals		
The Cooper Companies	Ophthalmic Products		
Tyco International	Surgical Products		
<u>Employment 500 to 999</u>	<u>Product</u>		
Advanced Medical Optics, Inc.	Ophthalmic Products		
Astra Zeneca PLC	Pharmaceuticals		
Becton-Dickinson & Co.	Surgical Instruments		
Bumble Bee Seafoods	Food		
Cardinal Health, Inc.	Surgical Instruments		
Grupo Gloria	Food		
Guidant Corp.	Medical Instruments		
Hamilton Sundstrand Corp.	Electrical Instruments		
Hubbell Incorporated	Electrical Instruments		
Ingersoll-Rand Co.	Electrical Instruments		
Ivax Pharmaceutical	Pharmaceuticals		
Pall Corporation	Ophthalmic Filters		
Patheon Inc.	Pharmaceuticals		
Procter & Gamble Co.	Pharmaceuticals		
Stryker Corp.	Surgical Instruments		
Unilever PLC	Consumer Products		
Wellco Enterprises, Inc.	Footwear		

¹ Based on the last employment figures reported by each company to PRIDCO.

Source: PRIDCO; Economic Analysis and Strategic Planning Area

Services

Puerto Rico has experienced significant growth in the services sector, which includes finance, insurance, real estate, wholesale and retail trade, tourism and other services, in terms of both income and employment over the past decade, showing a favorable trend as compared with certain other industrialized economies. During the period between fiscal years 2002 and 2006, the gross domestic product in this sector, in nominal terms, increased at an average annual rate of 4.5%, while payroll employment in this sector increased at an average annual rate of 2.5%. In the Puerto Rico labor market, self-employment, which is not accounted for in the Payroll Survey, represents approximately 17% of total employment according to the Household Survey. Most of the self-employment is concentrated in the service and construction sectors. For example, for fiscal year 2006, the number of self-employed individuals was 182,914, out of which 46.8% were in the services sector and 15.1% were in the construction sector. The development of the services sector has been positively affected by demand generated by other sectors of the economy, such as manufacturing, construction and agriculture. The services sector in Puerto Rico has a diversified base.

According to the Establishment Survey, for the first four months of fiscal year 2008 the net employment gain for this sector was 4,000 jobs, compared to same period in the previous year, for a net growth rate of 0.9%.

The high degree of knowledge, skills, and expertise in professional and technical services available in Puerto Rico places the island in a favorable competitive position with respect to Latin America and other trading countries throughout the world.

The services sector ranks second to manufacturing in its contribution to gross domestic product, and it is the sector with the greatest employment. In fiscal year 2006, services generated \$33.6 billion of gross domestic product, or 38.9% of the total. Services employment grew from 523,691 in fiscal year 2003 to 562,949 in fiscal year 2007 (representing 54.5% of total, non-farm, payroll employment). This represents a cumulative increase of 7.5% during such period. Wholesale and retail trade, finance, insurance and real estate experienced significant growth in fiscal years 2002 to 2006, as measured by gross domestic product. From fiscal year 2002 to 2006, gross domestic product increased in wholesale and retail trade from \$8.6 billion to \$10.7 billion, and in finance, insurance, and real estate from \$11.2 billion to \$14.7 billion. There are sixteen commercial banks and trust companies currently operating in Puerto Rico. Total assets of these institutions as of June 30, 2007 were \$111.0 billion. As of June 30, 2007, there were approximately thirty-five international banking entities operating in Puerto Rico licensed to conduct offshore banking transactions with total assets of \$79.4 billion.

The following tables set forth gross domestic product for fiscal years 2002 to 2006 and employment for the services sector for fiscal years 2002 to 2007.

Commonwealth of Puerto Rico
Gross Domestic Product by Service Sector*
(in millions at current prices)

	Fiscal Years Ended June 30,				
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006⁽¹⁾
Wholesale and retail trade	\$ 8,623	\$ 9,150	\$ 9,802	\$ 10,260	\$10,716
Finance, insurance and real estate	11,212	12,508	13,029	14,016	14,733
Other services ⁽²⁾	7,078	7,261	7,646	8,023	8,164
Total	\$26,913	\$28,919	\$30,476	\$32,299	\$33,613

* Totals may not add due to rounding.

(1) Preliminary.

(2) Includes tourism.

Source: Planning Board.

Commonwealth of Puerto Rico
Non-Farm Payroll Employment by Services Sector*
(thousands of persons age 16 and over)

	Fiscal Years Ended June 30,					
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007⁽¹⁾
Wholesale Trade	32,200	32,181	33,299	33,710	33,992	33,158
Retail Trade	130,675	130,180	132,008	136,189	137,800	135,058
Transportation, Warehouse & Utilities	18,017	17,352	17,054	17,615	17,433	16,700
Trade, Transportation, Warehouse & Utilities	180,892	179,713	182,361	187,514	189,225	184,916
Information	22,483	21,619	21,907	22,598	22,600	21,733
Finance	44,975	44,648	46,852	48,621	49,767	49,975
Professional and Business	97,408	98,498	101,899	103,767	106,400	104,767
Educational & Health	86,400	92,409	98,101	99,963	103,583	105,842
Leisure & Hospitality	65,783	67,912	70,310	72,586	74,767	73,433
Other Services	16,992	18,808	20,671	21,257	21,267	22,283
Total	514,933	523,607	542,101	556,306	567,609	562,949

* Totals may not add due to rounding.

(1) Preliminary.

Source: Department of Labor and Human Resources, Benchmark on Employment, Hours and Earnings

Hotels and Related Services – Tourism

During fiscal year 2006, the number of persons registered in tourist hotels, including residents of Puerto Rico and tourists staying in more than one hotel during their visit, was 1,913,400, an increase of 3.4% over the number of persons registered during the same period in fiscal year 2005. The number of non-resident tourists registered in tourist hotels during fiscal year 2006 increased 4.6% compared to fiscal year 2005. Hotel rooms available during fiscal year 2006 increased 3.9% compared to fiscal year 2005. The average number of rooms rented in tourist hotels increased 3.9% during fiscal year 2006 compared to fiscal year 2005. The average occupancy rate in tourist hotels during fiscal years 2005 and 2006 was 70.8%.

During fiscal year 2007, the number of persons registered in tourist hotels, including residents of Puerto Rico and tourists staying in more than one hotel during their visit, was 1,798,300, a decrease of

6.5% over the number of persons registered during fiscal year 2006. The average occupancy rate in tourist hotels during fiscal year 2007 was 71.3%, compared to 70.1% in fiscal year 2006. The average number of rooms rented in tourist hotels decreased 5.0% during fiscal year 2007 compared with fiscal year 2006. The average number of rooms available in tourist hotels decreased 6.3% from fiscal year 2006 to fiscal year 2007 as the completion of regular maintenance and rehabilitation of rooms (that normally results in a certain number of rooms being unavailable at any time) took longer to complete than in the past.

San Juan is the largest homeport for cruise ships in the Caribbean and one of the largest homeports for cruise ships in the world.

The following table presents data relating to visitors to Puerto Rico and tourist expenditures for the five fiscal years ended June 30, 2006.

Commonwealth of Puerto Rico
Tourism Data⁽¹⁾
Number of Visitors

Fiscal Years Ended June 30,	Tourist Hotels⁽²⁾	Cruise Ship	Other⁽³⁾	Total	Total Visitors? Expenditures (in millions)
2002	1,147,800	1,277,000	1,939,300	4,364,100	\$2,486.4
2003	1,239,200	1,163,900	1,999,200	4,402,300	2,676.6
2004	1,307,000	1,348,200	2,234,000	4,889,200	3,024.0
2005	1,361,640	1,386,925	2,324,275	5,072,840	3,238.6
2006	1,424,200	1,300,100	2,297,800	5,022,100	3,369.3

(1) Only includes information about non-resident tourists registering in tourist hotels. They are counted once even if registered in more than one hotel.

(2) Includes visitors in guesthouses.

(3) Includes visitors in homes of relatives, friends, and in hotel apartments.

Sources: Puerto Rico Tourism Company and the Planning Board

The Commonwealth, through the Convention Center District Authority, has completed the development of the largest convention center in the Caribbean, and the centerpiece of a 100-acre, private development, to include hotels, restaurants, cinemas, office space and housing. The convention center district is being developed at a total cost of \$1.3 billion to improve Puerto Rico's competitive position in the convention and group travel segments. The convention center opened on November 17, 2005.

The Convention Center District Authority also owns a multi-purpose coliseum located in San Juan, Puerto Rico. The coliseum, known as the Jose Miguel Agrelot Coliseum, was inaugurated in 2004 and has been host to various successful artistic and other events.

Government

The government sector of Puerto Rico plays an important role in the economy. In fiscal year 2006, the government accounted for \$8.4 billion of Puerto Rico's gross domestic product, or 9.7% of the total. The government is also a significant employer, providing jobs for 297,450 workers, or 28.8% of total, non-farm, payroll employment in fiscal year 2006. This total includes municipal employees. As of September 30, 2007, central government employment has been reduced by approximately 14,000 positions since September 2004.

On February 25, 1998, legislation was enacted permitting the unionization of employees of the central government (excluding municipal employees). Under this law, government employees are given collective bargaining rights subject to a number of limitations. Among those limitations are: employees

are prohibited from striking; salary increases are contingent on the availability of budgeted revenues; employees cannot be required to become union members and pay union dues; and collective bargaining negotiations cannot occur in an election year. During fiscal year 2006, the Commonwealth and its instrumentalities began to negotiate the economic and non-economic terms of at least forty collective bargaining agreements. The results of these negotiations could have a material impact on the General Fund.

Transportation

Thirty-four shipping lines offer regular ocean freight service to eighty United States and foreign ports. San Juan is the island's leading seaport, but there are also seaport facilities at other locations in Puerto Rico including Arecibo, Culebra, Fajardo, Guayama, Guayanilla, Mayagüez, Ponce, Vieques, and Yabucoa.

Luis Muñoz Marín International Airport is currently served by 25 United States and international airlines. At present, there is daily direct service between San Juan and Atlanta, Boston, Chicago, Dallas, Miami, New York, Philadelphia, and numerous other destinations within the United States. There is also regularly scheduled service between Aguadilla and Ponce and New York and between Puerto Rico and other Caribbean islands and certain Latin American and European cities. A major United States airline uses San Juan as a hub for its intra-Caribbean airline service. Several smaller airports serve intra-island traffic.

The island's major cities are connected by a modern highway system, which, as of December 31, 2006, totaled approximately 4,621 miles. The highway system comprises 391 miles of primary system highways, which are the more important interregional traffic routes and include PR-52, PR-22, PR-53 and PR-20 toll highways, 230 miles of primary urban system highways, 959 miles of secondary system highways serving the needs of intra-regional traffic and 3,041 miles of tertiary highways and roads serving local, intra-regional traffic.

The first phase of a new mass transit system, known as Tren Urbano, has been completed. Tren Urbano serves a portion of metropolitan San Juan and is expected eventually to serve the municipalities of Carolina and Caguas as well. It currently has ridership of about 33,000 per day.

The Port of the Americas Authority ("PAA") is responsible for the development and operation of the Port of the Americas, a deep draft port on the south coast of Puerto Rico. The first phase of the Port of the Americas was completed in fiscal year 2004. This initial phase included the improvement of piers 4, 5 and 6 of the Port and the acquisition of heavy equipment at a cost of \$40 million. During calendar year 2005, the PAA began the second phase of the Port, which phase is expected to be completed by the end of calendar year 2008. Completion of this second phase will provide capacity to handle up to 250,000 Twenty-Foot Equivalent Units ("TEU"). This second phase includes (i) dredging the entrance channel and adjacent areas of the Port to a depth of 50 feet; (ii) reconstructing the container terminals; (iii) commencing certain required environmental risk mitigation procedures; and (iv) preparing final construction schematics. With respect to these tasks, dredging is completed, the final design contract has been awarded, acquisition of environmental risk mitigation land is underway, and the contract for reconstruction of the container terminal was awarded in April 2006. The Port is expected to be capable of providing capacity for up to 700,000 TEUs when the third phase is completed.

As of September 30, 2007, PAA had an outstanding balance of \$94.6 million under various lines of credit from GDB. PAA is authorized to borrow up to \$250 million under these lines of credit. This debt is payable from annual legislative appropriations until the PAA starts generating revenues sufficient

to cover debt service and is also guaranteed by the Commonwealth. Partial operation of the Port of the Americas, at a capacity of up to 250,000 TEUs per year, could begin in early 2008.

Construction

Although the construction industry represents a relatively small segment of the economy compared to other sectors, it has made significant contributions to the growth of economic activity. During the period from fiscal year 2002 through fiscal year 2006, however, real construction investment decreased 1.1%. This decline was small compared to the high level of construction activity in prior fiscal years. The total value of construction permits increased 2.5% during the same five fiscal year period.

Public investment has been an important component of construction investment. During fiscal year 2006, approximately 42% of the total investment in construction was related to public projects. For fiscal year 2006 compared to fiscal year 2005, the total value of construction permits decreased 4.3% and total sales of cement, including imports, decreased 1.0%. Average payroll employment in the construction sector during fiscal year 2006 was 67,400, a decrease of 1.2% from fiscal year 2005, and it remained at that level for fiscal year 2007. Cement sales (including imports) continued their decline, falling 7.1% compared to fiscal year 2006 and 10.6% during the first four months of fiscal year 2008, compared to the same period in fiscal year 2007.

Total construction investment for fiscal year 2006 decreased (in real terms) by 5.8% (following a 7% real decline in fiscal year 2005) due principally to the drop in construction related public projects. For fiscal years 2007 and 2008, the Planning Board forecasts further construction investment decreases (in real terms) of 3.5% and 3.4%, respectively. Public investment will be primarily in housing, new schools (and school reconstruction programs), water projects, and other public infrastructure projects. Public investment in construction has been negatively affected by the Commonwealth's fiscal difficulties.

During the first three months of fiscal year 2008, the number of construction permits decreased 12.3% and the total value of construction permits increased 24.3% compared to the same period in fiscal year 2007.

Agriculture

The Department of Agriculture and related agencies have directed their efforts at increasing and improving local agricultural production, increasing efficiency and the quality of produce, and stimulating the consumption of locally produced agricultural products. During fiscal year 2006, gross income from agriculture was \$805.6 million, an increase of 1.5% compared with fiscal year 2005. Agriculture gross income consists of the total value of production in the principal agricultural sectors, which include traditional crops, livestock and poultry, grains, vegetables, fruits, ornamental plants and other products. During fiscal year 2006, starchy vegetables, coffee, poultry, fruits and ornamental plants contributed a higher percentage of the sector's income than in the previous fiscal year.

The Commonwealth supports agricultural activities through incentives, subsidies, and technical and support services, in addition to income tax exemptions for qualified income derived by bona fide farmers. Act No. 225 of 1995 provides a 90% income tax exemption for income derived from agricultural operations, an investment tax credit equal to 50% of the investment in qualified agricultural projects, and a 100% exemption from excise taxes, real and personal property taxes, municipal license taxes and tariff payments. It also provides full income tax exemption for interest income from bonds, notes and other debt instruments issued by financial institutions to provide financing to agricultural businesses. Subsequent legislation imposed an aggregate annual limit of \$15 million on the investment tax credits available under Act No. 225.

Policy changes have been implemented to promote employment and income generated by the agricultural sector. The policy initiatives include a restructuring of the Department of Agriculture, an increase in government purchases of local agricultural products, new programs geared towards increasing the production and sales of agricultural products, and a new system of agricultural credits and subsidies for new projects.

Higher Education

During the five decades from 1950 to 2000, Puerto Rico made significant advances in the field of education, particularly at the college and graduate school level. The transformation of Puerto Rico during the 1950s and 1960s from an agricultural economy to an industrial economy brought about an increased demand for educational services at all levels. During the 1970s and 1980s, certain higher wage, higher technology industries became more prominent in Puerto Rico. More recently, employment in the services sector has increased significantly. This has resulted in an increased demand for workers having a higher level of education and greater expertise in various technical fields. During the same time period, enrollments in institutions of higher learning rose very rapidly due to growth in the college-age population, and the increasing proportion of college attendance by such population. During the 1990s and into the current decade, college attendance and college attendance as a percentage of the college-age population continued to increase, and the college-age population has declined since 2000.

The following table presents comparative trend data for Puerto Rico and the United States with respect to college-age population and the percentage of such population attending institutions of higher learning.

Commonwealth of Puerto Rico Trend in College Enrollment						
Academic Year	Commonwealth of Puerto Rico			Mainland United States		
	Population 18-24 Years of Age	Higher Education Enrollment	Percent⁽¹⁾	Population 18-24 Years of Age	Higher Education Enrollment	Percent⁽¹⁾
1970	341,448 ⁽²⁾	57,340	16.8%	23,714,000 ⁽²⁾	8,580,887	36.2%
1980	397,839 ⁽²⁾	130,105	32.7%	30,022,000 ⁽²⁾	12,096,895	40.3%
1990	417,636 ⁽²⁾	156,147	37.4%	26,961,000 ⁽²⁾	13,621,000	50.5%
2000	428,892 ⁽²⁾	176,015	41.0%	27,143,455 ⁽²⁾	15,313,000	56.4%
2001	426,194 ⁽³⁾	185,015	43.4%	27,971,000 ⁽³⁾	15,928,000	56.9%
2002	423,852 ⁽³⁾	190,776	45.0%	28,463,000 ⁽³⁾	16,612,000	58.4%
2003	420,295 ⁽³⁾	199,842	47.5%	28,947,000 ⁽³⁾	16,900,000	58.4%
2004	416,020 ⁽³⁾	207,074	49.8%	29,245,000 ⁽³⁾	17,272,000	59.1%
2005	411,580 ⁽³⁾	208,032	50.5%	29,307,000 ⁽³⁾	17,428,000	59.5%

(1) Number of persons of all ages enrolled in institutions of higher education as percent of population 18-24 years of age.

(2) Based on census population as of April 1 of the stated year.

(3) Estimated population (reference date July 1 of the stated year).

Sources: United States Census Bureau (Mainland United States Population), United States National Center for Education Statistics, Planning Board (Puerto Rico Population) and Council on Higher Education of Puerto Rico

The University of Puerto Rico, the only public university in Puerto Rico, has eleven campuses located throughout the island. The University's total enrollment for academic year 2006-2007 was approximately 62,340 students. The Commonwealth is legally bound to appropriate annually for the University of Puerto Rico an amount equal to 9.60% of the average annual revenue from internal sources for each of the two fiscal years immediately preceding the current fiscal year.

In addition to the University of Puerto Rico, there are 40 public and private institutions of higher education located in Puerto Rico. Such institutions had an enrollment during academic year 2005-2006 of approximately 145,574 students and provide programs of study in liberal arts, education, business, natural sciences, technology, secretarial and computer sciences, nursing, medicine, and law. Degrees are offered by these institutions at the associate, bachelor, master, and doctoral levels.

Enrollment at other postsecondary education programs, including technical and vocational programs, amounted to an additional 33,629 students at approximately 76 institutions. This figure represents enrollment at federal Title IV eligible, non-degree granting institutions reporting data to the National Center for Education Statistics (Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System).

Institutions providing education in Puerto Rico must satisfy state licensing requirements to operate. Also, the vast majority of educational institutions are accredited by USDE-recognized accrediting entities.

Tax Incentives

One factor that has promoted and continues to promote the development of the manufacturing sector in Puerto Rico is the various local and federal tax incentives available, particularly those under Puerto Rico's Industrial Incentives Program and, until recently, Sections 30A and 936 of the U.S. Code. Tax and other incentives have also been established to promote the development of the tourism industry. These incentives are summarized below.

Industrial Incentives Program

Since 1948, Puerto Rico has had various industrial incentives laws designed to stimulate industrial investment in the island. Under these laws, which are designed to promote investment in Puerto Rico, companies engaged in manufacturing and certain other designated activities were eligible to receive full or partial exemption from income, property, and other local taxes. The most recent of these industrial incentives laws is the 1998 Tax Incentives Act.

The benefits provided by the 1998 Tax Incentives Act are available to new companies as well as companies currently conducting tax-exempt operations in Puerto Rico that choose to renegotiate their existing tax exemption grant, expand current operations or commence operating a new eligible business. The activities eligible for tax exemption include manufacturing, certain designated services performed for markets outside Puerto Rico (including the United States), the production of energy from local renewable sources for consumption in Puerto Rico and laboratories for research and development. Companies qualifying thereunder can benefit from income tax rates ranging from 2% to 7% for periods ranging from 10 to 25 years. In addition, the 1998 Tax Incentives Act grants 90% exemption from property taxes, 100% exemption from municipal license taxes during the first three semesters of operations and between 60% and 80% thereafter, and 100% exemption from excise taxes with respect to the acquisition of raw materials and certain machinery and equipment used in the exempt activities. The 1998 Tax Incentives Act also provides various special deductions designed to stimulate employment and productivity, research and development and capital investment in Puerto Rico.

Under the 1998 Tax Incentives Act, companies can repatriate or distribute their profits free of Puerto Rico dividend taxes. In addition, passive income derived from the investment of eligible funds in Puerto Rico financial institutions, obligations of the Commonwealth, and other designated investments are fully exempt from income and municipal license taxes. Individual shareholders of an exempted business are allowed a credit against their Puerto Rico income taxes up to 30% of their proportionate

share of the exempted business's income tax liability. Gain from the sale or exchange of shares of an exempted business by its shareholders during the exemption period is subject to a 4% income tax rate.

Under the 1998 Tax Incentives Act, core pioneer industries that employ innovative technologies in their operations, including high technology industries with activities that produce a significant economic impact, can be eligible for income tax rates below 2%. Eligible manufacturing industries may also qualify for certain payroll and training deductions, building and construction expense deductions, a 25% credit for purchases of products manufactured in Puerto Rico, and a 35% credit for purchases of locally recycled products and products manufactured with locally recycled materials.

The 1998 Tax Incentives Act also provides investors who acquire an exempted business that is in the process of closing its operations in Puerto Rico a 50% credit in connection with the cash purchase of such corporation's stocks or assets. Also, exempted businesses that produce high technology products may be eligible for a credit equal to the amount in excess of \$100 million of the annual taxes retained on the payment of rights, rents, royalties and licenses related to the production of such goods. Finally, call centers servicing markets outside Puerto Rico are exempt from paying excise taxes on the purchase of equipment needed for the operation of such call centers.

Tourism Incentives Program

For many years, Puerto Rico has also had incentives laws designed to stimulate investment in hotel operations on the island. The most recent of these laws, the Tourism Incentives Act of 1993 (the "Tourism Incentives Act"), provides partial exemptions from income, property, and municipal license taxes for a period of up to ten years. The Tourism Incentives Act also provides certain tax credits for qualifying investments in tourism activities, including hotel and condo-hotel development projects. Recently enacted legislation provides further tourism incentives by granting certain tax exemptions on interest income received from permanent or interim financing of tourism development projects and fees derived from credit enhancements provided to the financing of such projects. See "Government Development Bank for Puerto Rico – Tourism Development Fund" under *Public Corporations*.

As part of the incentives to promote the tourism industry, the Commonwealth established the Tourism Development Fund as a subsidiary of GDB with the authority to (i) make investments in or provide financing to entities that contribute to the development of the tourism industry and (ii) provide financial guarantees and direct loans for financing hotel development projects. To date, the Fund has provided direct loans and financial guarantees for loans made or bonds issued to finance the development of seventeen hotel projects representing over 3,900 new hotel rooms.

Incentives under the U.S. Code

United States corporations operating in Puerto Rico have been subject to special tax provisions since the Revenue Act of 1921. Prior to enactment of the Tax Reform Act of 1976, under Section 931 of the U.S. Code, United States corporations operating in Puerto Rico (and meeting certain source of income tests) were taxed only on income arising from sources within the United States.

The Tax Reform Act of 1976 created Section 936 of the U.S. Code, which revised the tax treatment of United States corporations operating in Puerto Rico by taxing such corporations on their worldwide income in a manner similar to that applicable to any other United States corporation but providing such corporations a full credit for the federal tax on their business and qualified investment income in Puerto Rico. The credit provided an effective 100% federal tax exemption for operating and qualifying investment income from Puerto Rico sources.

As a result of amendments to Section 936 of the U.S. Code made in 1996 (the “1996 Amendments”), its income tax credit based on operating and certain investment income was phased out over a ten-year period for companies that were operating in Puerto Rico in 1995, and is no longer available.

Controlled Foreign Corporations

Because of the modification and phase out of the federal tax incentives under Section 936 of the U.S. Code, many corporations previously operating thereunder reorganized their operations in Puerto Rico to become controlled foreign corporations (“CFCs”). A CFC is a corporation that is organized outside the United States and is controlled by United States shareholders. In general, a CFC may defer the payment of federal income taxes on its trade or business income until such income is repatriated to the United States in the form of dividends or through investments in certain United States properties. The Puerto Rico Office of Industrial Tax Exemption has received notification from numerous corporations that have converted part or all of their operations to CFCs. These include most of the major pharmaceutical, instrument and electronics manufacturing companies in Puerto Rico.

CFCs operate under transfer pricing rules for intangible income that are different from those applicable to United States corporations operating under Section 936 of the U.S. Code (“Section 936 Corporations”). In many cases, they are allowed to attribute a larger share of this income to their Puerto Rico operation but must make a royalty payment “commensurate with income” to their U.S. affiliates. Section 936 Corporations were exempted from Puerto Rico withholding taxes on any cost sharing payments they might have opted to make, but CFCs are subject to a fifteen percent Puerto Rico withholding tax on royalty payments.

Recently, the United States Congress approved legislation that would extend the benefit of Section 199 of the U.S. Code to production activities that take place in Puerto Rico. Section 199 provides a three-point reduction in the federal income tax rate, phased in over five years (from 35% to 31.85% after 2009). This extension applies to the U.S. branch activities located on the island and are not controlled foreign corporations.

DEBT

Public Sector Debt

Public sector debt comprises bonds and notes of the Commonwealth, its municipalities, and public corporations (“notes” as used in this section refers to certain types of non-bonded debt regardless of maturity), subject to the exclusions described below.

Section 2 of Article VI of the Constitution of the Commonwealth provides that direct obligations of the Commonwealth evidenced by full faith and credit bonds or notes shall not be issued if the amount of the principal of and interest on such bonds and notes and on all such bonds and notes theretofore issued which is payable in any fiscal year, together with any amount paid by the Commonwealth in the fiscal year preceding the fiscal year of such proposed issuance on account of bonds or notes guaranteed by the Commonwealth, exceeds 15% of the average annual revenues raised under the provisions of Commonwealth legislation and deposited into the Treasury (hereinafter “internal revenues”) in the two fiscal years preceding the fiscal year of such proposed issuance. Section 2 of Article VI does not limit the amount of debt that the Commonwealth may guarantee so long as the 15% limitation is not exceeded through payments by the Commonwealth on such guaranteed debt. Internal revenues consist principally of income taxes, property taxes and excise taxes. Certain revenues, such as federal excise taxes on offshore shipments of alcoholic beverages and tobacco products and customs duties, which are collected

by the United States Government and returned to the Treasury and motor vehicle fuel taxes and license fees, which are allocated to the Highway and Transportation Authority, are not included as internal revenues for the purpose of calculating the debt limit, although they may be available for the payment of debt service. In addition, the portion of the Sales Tax (as defined under “Tax Reform” under *Puerto Rico Taxes, Other Revenues, and Expenditures* below) allocated to the Puerto Rico Sales Tax Financing Corporation is also not included as internal revenues consistent with the legislation creating the Sales Tax Financing Corporation, which legislation provides that such portion is not “available resources” under the Constitutional provisions relating to the Bonds.

All or a portion of the proceeds of certain refunding bonds issued by the Commonwealth were invested in guaranteed investment contracts or federal agency securities (in each case rated in the highest category by Moody’s and S&P, none of which is eligible to be used for a legal defeasance under Puerto Rico law (“non-eligible investments”)). Since bonds refunded with proceeds of non-eligible investments are not legally defeased, such bonds are treated as outstanding for purposes of the 15% debt limitation.

Future maximum annual debt service for the Commonwealth’s outstanding general obligation debt is \$768,843,250 in the fiscal year ending June 30, 2020 (based on the assumption that the Public Improvement Refunding Bonds, Series 2004 A, which are variable rate bonds, bear interest at their actual rate per annum through July 1, 2012 and thereafter at 12% per annum, and the Public Improvement Refunding Bonds, Series 2004 B and a portion of the Public Improvement Bonds of 2006, Series A, each of which are also variable rate bonds, bear interest at 12% per annum). This amount (\$768,843,250) is equal to 9.21% of \$8,346,104,000, which is the average of the adjusted internal revenues for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2005 and June 30, 2006. If bonds refunded with non-eligible investments described in the preceding paragraph were treated as not being outstanding, and the interest on the Public Improvement Refunding Bonds, Series 2004 B and the above portion of the Public Improvement Bonds of 2006, Series A, was calculated using the effective fixed interest rate payable by the Commonwealth under the interest rate exchange agreements entered into in respect thereof, the percentage referred to in the preceding sentence would be 8.19% and future maximum annual debt service for the Commonwealth’s outstanding general obligation debt would be \$680,742,340 in the fiscal year ending June 30, 2020. Annual debt service payments on the PRASA guaranteed bonds have been paid by PRASA since fiscal year 2006 and, thus, such payments are not now included now in the calculation of the 15% debt limitation. In the event PRASA is unable to make any portion of the future debt service payments on its guaranteed bonds, the Commonwealth would be required to make such payments under its guarantee from the General Fund, and such debt service would be included in the calculation of the 15% debt limitation.

The Commonwealth’s policy has been and continues to be to maintain the amount of such debt prudently below the constitutional limitation. Debt of municipalities, other than bond anticipation notes, is supported by real and personal property taxes and municipal license taxes. Debt of public corporations, other than bond anticipation notes, is generally supported by the revenues of such corporations from rates charged for services or products. See *Public Corporations*. However, certain debt of public corporations is supported, in whole or in part, directly or indirectly, by Commonwealth appropriations or taxes.

Direct debt of the Commonwealth is issued pursuant to specific legislation approved in each particular case. Debt of the municipalities is issued pursuant to ordinances adopted by the respective municipal assemblies. Debt of public corporations is issued in accordance with their enabling statutes. GDB, as fiscal agent of the Commonwealth and its municipalities and public corporations, must approve the specific terms of each issuance.

The following table presents a summary of public sector debt as of September 30, 2007. Excluded from the table is debt not primarily payable from either Commonwealth or municipal taxes,

Commonwealth appropriations or rates charged by public corporations for services or products, some of which debt is set forth in footnote 4 below. Also excluded from the table is debt the inclusion of which would reflect double counting including, but not limited to, \$1.46 billion of outstanding bonds (as of September 30, 2007) issued by the Municipal Finance Agency to finance its purchase of bonds of Puerto Rico municipalities, and \$2.6 billion of obligations of the Public Finance Corporation issued to purchase certain Commonwealth public sector debt.

**Commonwealth of Puerto Rico
Public Sector Debt
(in thousands)**

	September 30, 2007
Puerto Rico direct debt ⁽¹⁾	\$9,960,950
Municipal debt	2,364,641
Public corporations debt	
Puerto Rico guaranteed debt ⁽²⁾	809,533
Debt supported by Puerto Rico appropriations or taxes ⁽³⁾	15,491,653
Other non-guaranteed debt ⁽⁴⁾	15,744,818
Total public corporations debt	32,046,004
Total public sector debt	\$44,371,595

- (1) Includes general obligation bonds, tax and revenue anticipation notes, and lines of credit provided by GDB. Excludes certain Commonwealth general obligation bonds in the principal amount of \$1.1 billion that have been refunded with proceeds that were invested in guaranteed investment contracts or other securities not eligible to effect a legal defeasance, even though such bonds will be considered outstanding under their respective authorizing resolutions and for purposes of calculating the Commonwealth's constitutional debt limitation.
- (2) Consists of \$470 million of bonds issued by Aqueduct and Sewer Authority, \$244.8 million of State Revolving Fund Loans incurred under various federal water laws, and \$94.6 million of bonds issued by Port of the Americas Authority. Excludes Public Buildings Authority bonds in the principal amount of \$2.76 billion and \$267 million of GDB bonds payable from available moneys of GDB.
- (3) Represents, among others, bonds and notes issued by Aqueduct and Sewer Authority, Highway and Transportation Authority, Housing Finance Authority, Infrastructure Financing Authority, Public Buildings Authority and Public Finance Corporation.
- (4) Excludes the following: \$1.9 billion of Infrastructure Financing Authority bonds, which are payable solely from the investment income of funds on deposit in the Infrastructure Development Fund consisting of proceeds from the sale of a controlling interest in Puerto Rico Telephone Company; \$1.2 billion of Children's Trust bonds which are payable solely from the payments to be received pursuant to the tobacco litigation settlement; \$619.1 million of Housing Finance Authority bonds, which are payable from Puerto Rico Housing Administration's annual allocation of Public Housing Capital Funds from the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development; \$153 million of Special Facilities Revenue Bonds issued by the Highway and Transportation Authority, which are payable from net toll revenues collected from the Teodoro Moscoso Bridge; \$155 million of Special Facilities Bonds issued by the Ports Authority, which are solely payable from the pledge of certain payments made by a private corporation under a special facilities agreement; \$82.7 million of Educational Facilities Revenue Bonds, 2000 Series A (University Plaza Project) issued by the Industrial, Tourist, Educational, Medical and Environmental Control Facilities Financing Authority, which are payable from rent payments made by the University of Puerto Rico; and approximately \$111 million of bonds issued by the Industrial, Tourist, Educational, Medical and Environmental Control Facilities Financing Authority to finance the construction of various government infrastructure projects, which are payable from rent payments made by various government entities. The bonds listed in this footnote are subsequently collectively referred to as the "Excluded Bonds." If the principal amounts of the Excluded Bonds were included in the above table, total public corporations' debt would be \$30,128,755,000 and total public sector debt would be \$45,870,694,000.

Source: Government Development Bank for Puerto Rico

No deductions have been made in the table above for debt service funds and debt service reserve funds. The table above and the amounts shown throughout this section as representing outstanding debt include outstanding capital appreciation bonds at their respective original principal amounts and do not include any accretion thereon.

Debt Service Requirements for Commonwealth General Obligation Bonds

The following table presents the debt service requirements for Commonwealth general obligation bonds outstanding as of May 31, 2007.

The table excludes debt service on \$1.08 billion of general obligation bonds refunded with refunding bonds the proceeds of which, pending the redemption of the refunded bonds, were invested in

guaranteed investment contracts or other securities not eligible to effect a legal defeasance. Such refunded bonds will be considered to be outstanding under their respective authorizing resolutions and for purposes of calculating the Commonwealth's constitutional debt limitation described above. In addition, in respect of certain variable rate, general obligation bonds as to which the Commonwealth has entered into interest rate exchange agreements, the interest in the table is calculated by using the respective fixed rates of interest that the Commonwealth is paying under said agreements. Debt service requirements for each fiscal year, as shown in the following table, include principal and interest due on July 1 immediately following the close of such fiscal year.

Puerto Rico Debt Service Requirements*
(in thousands)

Fiscal Year Ending June 30	Outstanding Bonds		Total Debt Service ⁽¹⁾
	Principal	Interest	
2008	210,367	432,419	642,786
2009	261,645	388,748	650,393
2010	276,720	373,802	650,522
2011	289,322	358,762	648,085
2012	310,255	337,670	647,925
2013	329,180	318,754	647,934
2014	328,358	321,620	649,978
2015	343,665	306,188	649,853
2016	360,585	289,631	650,216
2017	377,162	272,669	649,830
2018	395,220	254,996	650,216
2019	429,936	220,638	650,574
2020	489,305	191,437	680,742
2021	361,255	167,292	528,547
2022	287,855	150,541	438,396
2023	257,220	137,383	394,603
2024	245,635	125,685	371,320
2025	256,585	114,826	371,411
2026	258,780	103,804	362,584
2027	270,185	92,013	362,198
2028	282,090	79,751	361,841
2029	294,615	66,758	361,373
2030	308,115	52,474	360,589
2031	321,825	37,953	359,778
2032	157,515	22,638	180,153
2033	131,585	15,040	146,625
2034	99,205	8,409	107,614
2035	68,965	3,448	72,413
	<u>\$8,003,148</u>	<u>\$5,245,349</u>	<u>\$13,248,498</u>

* Totals may not add due to rounding. Excludes the debt service on certain economically (but not legally) defeased, general obligation bonds and includes the effective fixed rate on certain variable rate, general obligation bonds as to which the Commonwealth has entered into interest rate exchange agreements.

(1) Since fiscal year 1997, the Commonwealth had been paying approximately \$30 million annual debt service on PRASA bonds and other obligations guaranteed by the Commonwealth. Beginning with the debt service payment due January 1, 2006, the Commonwealth stopped making such payments, and PRASA resumed making all payments due on and after such date from its net revenues. In the event PRASA is unable to make any portion of the future debt service payments on its guaranteed bonds, the Commonwealth would once more be required to make such payments under its guarantee from the General Fund. See "Other Public Corporations — Aqueduct and Sewer Authority" under *Public Corporations* below.

Sources: Government Development Bank for Puerto Rico and Department of the Treasury

Ratings of Commonwealth General Obligation Bonds

On May 22, 2007, Moody's Investors Service ("Moody's") confirmed its "Baa3" and "Ba1" rating on the Commonwealth's general obligation debt and its appropriation debt, respectively, and its negative ratings outlook thereon.

On May 22, 2007, Standard & Poor's Rating Services, a division of The McGraw-Hill Companies, Inc. ("S&P"), lowered its rating on the Commonwealth's general obligation debt to "BBB-", changed its negative ratings outlook thereon to stable, and confirmed its "BBB-" rating on the Commonwealth's appropriation debt.

Commonwealth Guaranteed Debt

As of September 30, 2007, \$2.76 billion of Commonwealth guaranteed bonds of the Public Buildings Authority were outstanding. Maximum annual debt service on these bonds is \$219.5 million in fiscal year ending June 30, 2011, with their final maturity being July 1, 2036. No payments under the Commonwealth guaranty have been required to date for these bonds.

As of September 30, 2007, \$267 million of Commonwealth guaranteed bonds of GDB were outstanding. No payments under the Commonwealth guaranty have been required for these bonds.

As of September 30, 2007, GDB held approximately \$94.6 million of the Port of the Americas Authority's outstanding bonds, which are guaranteed by the Commonwealth. The Authority is authorized to issue and GDB is authorized to purchase its bonds guaranteed by the Commonwealth in a maximum aggregate principal amount of \$250 million. The proceeds from these bonds will be used to continue the development of the Port of the Americas. No payments under the Commonwealth guaranty have been required for these bonds.

As of September 30, 2007, the aggregate outstanding principal amount of obligations of PRASA guaranteed by the Commonwealth was \$714.8 million. This amount consisted of \$262.8 million in revenue bonds sold to the public, \$207.2 million in bonds issued to the United States Department of Agriculture, Rural Development, and \$244.8 million of loans by the State Revolving (Clean Water and Safe Drinking Water Act) Funds for the benefit of PRASA. From January 1997 through fiscal year 2005, the Commonwealth made debt service payments under its guaranty. Beginning with the debt service payment due January 1, 2006, the Commonwealth stopped making guarantee payments on these obligations. PRASA has resumed making payment on this debt. In the event PRASA is unable to make any portion of the future debt service payments on its guaranteed obligations, the Commonwealth would be required once more to make such payments from the General Fund under its guarantee. See "Other Public Corporations – Aqueduct and Sewer Authority" under *Public Corporations* below.

Trends of Public Sector Debt

The following table shows the growth rate of short-term and long-term public sector debt and the growth rate of Gross National Product (in current dollars) for the five fiscal years ended June 30, 2007 and the first three months of fiscal year 2008. As of September 30, 2007, outstanding short-term debt, relative to total debt, was 10.3%.

Commonwealth of Puerto Rico
Public Sector Debt and Gross National Product
(dollars in millions)*

June 30,	Public Sector Debt					Gross National Product ⁽¹⁾	
	Long Term ⁽²⁾	Short Term ⁽³⁾	Short Term as % of Total	Total	Rate of Increase	Amount	Rate of Increase
2003.....	\$28,102	\$1,605 ⁽⁴⁾	5.4%	\$29,707	6.1%	\$47,479	5.3%
2004.....	31,767	2,175 ⁽⁴⁾	6.4	33,942	14.3	50,709	6.8
2005.....	34,789	1,914 ⁽⁴⁾	5.2	36,703	8.1	53,601	5.7
2006.....	37,313	2,620 ⁽⁴⁾⁽⁵⁾	6.6	39,933	8.8	56,689	5.8
2007.....	39,492	3,326	7.8	42,818	7.2	N/A	N/A
September 30, 2007	39,810	4,561	10.3	44,371	3.6		

* Totals may not add due to rounding.

(1) In current dollars.

(2) Does not include the Excluded Bonds identified in footnote 4 of the table above entitled "Commonwealth of Puerto Rico — Public Sector Debt," which would have been issued and outstanding at the time, all of which would be considered long-term debt.

(3) Obligations (other than bonds) issued with an original maturity of three years or less and lines of credit with a remaining maturity of three years or less are considered short-term debt.

(4) Does not include the tax and revenue anticipation notes that were outstanding at the close of the indicated fiscal years because prior to the end of said fiscal years sufficient funds had been set aside for the payment of such notes in full.

(5) Includes a \$368 million line of credit from GDB to the Secretary of the Treasury, the proceeds of which were applied to pay debt service on general obligation bonds.

Source: Government Development Bank for Puerto Rico

The following table shows the trend of public sector debt by major category for the five fiscal years ended June 30, 2007 and the first three months of fiscal year 2008.

Commonwealth of Puerto Rico
Public Sector Debt by Major Category
(dollars in millions)*

June 30,	Commonwealth			Municipalities			Public Corporation ⁽¹⁾			Total		
	Long Term	Short Term ⁽²⁾	Total	Long Term	Short Term ⁽²⁾	Total	Long Term	Short Term ⁽²⁾	Total	Long Term	Short Term ⁽²⁾	Total
2003.....	\$6,709	\$177 ⁽³⁾	\$6,886	\$1,754	\$201	\$1,955	\$19,639	\$1,227	\$20,866	\$28,102	\$1,605	\$29,707
2004.....	7,758	761 ⁽³⁾	8,519	1,820	226	2,046	22,190	1,187	23,377	31,767	2,175	33,942
2005.....	8,761	257 ⁽³⁾	9,018	1,927	254	2,181	24,101	1,403	25,504	34,789	1,914	36,703
2006.....	9,841	552 ⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾	10,393	2,037	293	2,330	25,435	1,775	27,210	37,313	2,620	39,933
2007.....	10,335	224	10,559	2,164	299	2,463	26,993	2,803	29,796	39,492	3,326	42,818
September 30, 2007	8,651	1,310	9,961	2,084	280	2,364	29,075	2,971	32,046	39,810	4,561	44,371

* Totals may not add due to rounding.

(1) Includes Commonwealth guaranteed debt; does not include the Excluded Bonds.

(2) Obligations (other than bonds) issued with an original maturity of three years or less and lines of credit with a remaining maturity of three years or less are considered short-term debt.

(3) Does not include the tax and revenue anticipation notes which were outstanding at the close of the indicated fiscal years because prior to the end of said fiscal years sufficient funds had been set aside for the payment of such notes in full.

(4) Includes a \$368 million line of credit from GDB to the Secretary of the Treasury, the proceeds of which were applied to pay debt service on general obligation bonds.

Source: Government Development Bank for Puerto Rico

PUBLIC CORPORATIONS

In Puerto Rico, many governmental and quasi-governmental functions are performed by public corporations created by the Legislative Assembly with varying degrees of independence from the central government to perform generally a single function or a limited number of related functions. Most public corporations obtain revenues from rates charged for services or products, but many are subsidized to some extent by the central government. Most public corporations are governed by boards whose members are appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Senate, but some public corporations are attached to departments of the central government. Capital improvements of most of the larger public corporations are financed by revenue bonds issued under trust agreements or bond resolutions, or notes issued under loan agreements. The following table presents the outstanding bonds and notes of certain of the public corporations as of September 30, 2007 ("notes" as used in this section refers primarily to certain types of non-bonded debt regardless of maturity). Debt of certain other public corporations is excluded from this table because such debt is payable primarily from funds or grants provided by the federal government, is payable from sources other than Commonwealth appropriations or taxes or revenues of public corporations, or is payable from revenues derived from private sector services or products, such as industrial development bonds. Also excluded from this table is debt of certain public corporations the inclusion of which would reflect double counting. No deductions have been made in the table for debt service funds and debt service reserve funds. More detailed information about the major public corporations is presented in the following sections.

Commonwealth of Puerto Rico
Outstanding Debt of Public Corporations
September 30, 2007
(in thousands)

	Bonds			Notes			Total Bonds and Notes		
	With Guaranty	Without Guaranty	Total	With Guaranty	Without Guaranty	Total	With Guaranty	Without Guaranty	Total
Aqueduct and Sewer Authority	\$ 470,044	\$ -	\$ 470,044	\$ 244,843	\$ 1,218,762	\$ 1,463,605	\$ 714,887	\$ 1,218,762	\$ 1,933,649
Convention Center District									
Authority	-	465,800	465,800	-	155,221	155,221	-	621,021	621,021
Electric Power Authority	-	5,498,238	5,498,238	-	1,018,738	1,018,738	-	6,516,976	6,516,976
Highway and Transportation									
Authority	-	6,428,074 ⁽¹⁾	6,428,074	-	210,000	210,000	-	6,638,074	6,638,074
Housing Finance Authority ⁽²⁾	-	512,572	512,572	-	48,434	48,434	-	561,006	561,006
Industrial Development									
Company	-	263,744	263,744	-	86,710	86,710	-	350,454	350,454
Infrastructure Financing									
Authority	-	1,876,578 ⁽³⁾	1,876,578	-	55,037	55,037	-	1,931,615	1,931,615
Public Buildings Authority	2,754,575	-	2,754,575	-	224,630	224,630	2,754,575	224,630	2,979,205
Public Finance Corporation	-	2,843,664 ⁽⁴⁾	2,843,664	-	103,936	103,936	-	2,947,600	2,947,600
Port of the Americas Authority	94,646	-	94,646	-	-	-	94,646	-	94,646
Ports Authority	-	61,315 ⁽⁵⁾	61,315	-	594,966	594,966	-	656,281	656,281
P.R. Sales Taxes Financing									
Corp. (COFINA)	-	4,000,705	4,000,705	-	-	-	-	4,000,705	4,000,705
University of Puerto Rico	-	604,758 ⁽⁶⁾	604,758	-	25,291	25,291	-	630,049	630,049
Others	-	-	-	-	2,184,723	2,184,723	-	2,184,723	2,184,723
Total⁽⁷⁾	\$ 3,319,265	\$22,555,448	\$25,874,713	\$ 244,843	\$ 5,926,448	\$ 6,171,291	\$ 3,564,108	\$28,481,896	\$32,046,004

- (1) Excludes \$153 million of Special Facilities Revenue Bonds issued by the Highway and Transportation Authority, which are payable from net toll revenues collected from the Teodoro Moscoso Bridge.
- (2) Excludes the \$619.1 million of Housing Finance Authority bonds, which are payable solely from Puerto Rico Public Housing Administration's annual allocation of Public Housing Capital Funds from the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development.
- (3) Excludes \$1 billion of outstanding bonds of Infrastructure Financing Authority, which bonds are payable solely from the investment income of funds on deposit in the Infrastructure Development Fund consisting of proceeds from the sale of a controlling interest in Puerto Rico Telephone Company.
- (4) Payable primarily from Commonwealth appropriations.
- (5) Excludes \$155 million of Special Facilities Bonds issued by the Ports Authority, which bonds are payable solely from by the pledge of certain payments made by a private corporation under a special facilities agreement.
- (6) Excludes \$81.2 million of Educational Facilities Revenue Bonds, 2000 Series A (University Plaza Project) issued by the Industrial, Tourist, Educational, Medical and Environmental Control Facilities Financing Authority, which bonds are payable from rent payments made by the University of Puerto Rico.
- (7) Excludes accretion of interest from the respective issuance dates on capital appreciation bonds. Also excludes \$1.2 billion original principal amount of Children's Trust Tobacco Settlement Asset-Backed Bonds, Series 2002, which bonds will be repaid from payments made by certain tobacco companies under a master settlement agreement. See "Other Public Corporations" below.

Source: Government Development Bank for Puerto Rico

Government Development Bank for Puerto Rico

The principal functions of GDB are to act as financial advisor to and fiscal agent for the Commonwealth, its municipalities and public corporations in connection with the issuance of bonds and notes, to make loans and advances to public corporations and municipalities, and to make loans to private enterprises to aid in the economic development of Puerto Rico.

As of September 30, 2007, just under \$2 billion of bonds and notes of GDB (excluding its subsidiaries) were outstanding, consisting of \$267 million in Commonwealth guaranteed bonds and \$1.7 billion of medium term senior notes. Act No. 12 of May 9, 1975, as amended, provides that the payment of principal of and interest on specified notes and other obligations of GDB, not exceeding \$550 million, may be guaranteed by the Commonwealth, of which \$267 million were outstanding as of September 30, 2007. As of said date, GDB also had \$4.4 billion in loans outstanding to the central government of the Commonwealth and its public corporations and municipalities.

Act No. 82 of June 16, 2002 ("Act No. 82") amended GDB's Charter to authorize GDB to transfer annually to the General Fund, beginning with fiscal year 2001, up to 10% of its audited net income or \$10,000,000, whichever is greater. GDB is not required by Act No. 82 to transfer any funds. GDB made payments to the General Fund of \$11.6 million for fiscal year 2003 and \$18.4 million for fiscal year 2004. GDB did not make a payment to the General Fund under Act No. 82 for fiscal years 2005, 2006 and 2007 and does not expect to make a payment for fiscal year 2008.

Under Act No. 271 of November 21, 2002, GDB made a required special capital contribution to the Special Communities Perpetual Trust (the "Trust") of \$500 million and provided the Trust with a \$500 million, non-revolving, line of credit. The amounts transferred to the Trust were deposited in two investment accounts held by GDB for the benefit of the Trust. As of September 30, 2007, the Trust had repaid \$114.9 million of its line of credit and had an outstanding balance of \$385.1 million. The line of credit is payable from legislative appropriations.

GDB has several subsidiaries which perform various functions. The principal subsidiaries and their functions are listed below:

Housing Finance Authority. Housing Finance Authority (formerly known as Housing Finance Corporation) was created to provide needed rental housing units and stimulate the construction industry under federally subsidized programs. Effective February 8, 2002, Housing Finance Corporation became the Housing Finance Authority and the Housing Bank and Finance Agency was dissolved and its powers transferred to the Housing Finance Authority. Housing Finance Authority provides financing for rental housing units, stimulates the construction industry under federally subsidized programs and provides interim financing for low-income housing projects and single-family homeownership programs. It is also engaged in insuring and servicing mortgages originated by the former Housing Bank and Finance Agency. As of September 30, 2007, Housing Finance Authority's total outstanding loans to the private sector for development of housing projects targeted to low-and moderate income families were \$104.7 million. The Authority's mortgage loans to low and moderate income homeowners represented an additional \$70.0 million as of the same date.

Housing Finance Authority has outstanding tax-exempt revenue bonds and notes that were issued to finance the construction of housing units approved for federal rental subsidies and to finance home ownership of single family housing units. Such bonds and notes are generally limited obligations of Housing Finance Authority payable solely from revenues collected from such housing units, with certain exceptions. As of September 30, 2007, \$1.102 billion of Housing Finance Authority bonds were outstanding.

As of September 30, 2007, the Authority also had outstanding \$493.8 million of bonds and notes issued to fund certain payments of the Commonwealth under its mortgage subsidy and other programs for low and moderate income families, and to guarantee certain insurance obligations of the former Housing Bank and Finance Agency.

As of September 30, 2007, the Authority had total notes and bonds outstanding of \$1.221 billion (including \$48.4 million of debt outstanding under GDB lines of credit and \$7.8 million with other banks) and total unrestricted net assets of \$709.6 million.

Tourism Development Fund. The Tourism Development Fund promotes Puerto Rico's hotel and tourism industry by making available direct loans and guarantees to secure the private financing for new hotel development projects. The Tourism Development Fund is also authorized to make capital investments in tourism related projects. As of September 30, 2007, the Tourism Development Fund had outstanding direct loans in an aggregate principal amount of \$246.0 million and guarantees issued in the outstanding amount of \$128.4 million to finance several hotels and tourism-related projects.

The Tourism Development Fund has made payments under its guarantees and letters of credit in the aggregate amount of approximately \$313.4 million with respect to several projects, including \$282 million disbursed to pay in full the bonds issued to finance three projects, which bonds had been declared due and payable at the direction of the Tourism Development Fund due to the failure of the applicable borrowers to comply with their obligations under the related reimbursement agreements. Of the total amount disbursed, the Tourism Development Fund has been able to recover approximately \$199.7 million from the borrowers. After taking these payments and all related recoveries into account, the unrestricted net assets of the Tourism Development Fund as of September 30, 2007, were approximately \$143 million, and its allowances for losses on guarantees, loans, other assets and letters of credit were approximately \$23 million.

Capital Fund. The Government Development Bank for Puerto Rico Capital Fund (the "Capital Fund") invests and trades in debt obligations and publicly traded shares of domestic and foreign corporations separate from GDB's general investment operations. As of September 30, 2007, the Capital Fund had assets of \$90.3 million, of which \$58.8 million were invested in an equity index fund that invests mainly in growth, value, small cap and international stocks.

Development Fund. The Puerto Rico Development Fund (the "Development Fund") provides an alternate source of financing to private enterprises in Puerto Rico that have difficulties in obtaining financing from traditional sources. The Development Fund also guarantees obligations of these enterprises and invests in their equity securities. As of September 30, 2007, the Development Fund had no investments due to the sale of most of its assets to the Economic Development Bank for Puerto Rico in June 2006.

Public Finance Corporation. Puerto Rico Public Finance Corporation ("Public Finance Corporation") provides agencies and instrumentalities of the Commonwealth with alternate means of meeting their financing requirements. Public Finance Corporation currently holds notes payable by the Commonwealth, the Maritime Shipping Authority, the Office for the Improvement of Public Schools, the Department of Health, and the Aqueduct and Sewer Authority, among others. As of September 30, 2007, it had \$2.8 billion aggregate principal amount of bonds outstanding. All such bonds are limited, non-recourse obligations of Public Finance Corporation payable from the Puerto Rico Sales Tax Financing Corporation and/or Commonwealth appropriations made to pay the notes held by Public Finance Corporation. In addition, Public Finance Corporation had \$104 million of notes outstanding under a line of credit with GDB whose proceeds were used to pay fiscal year 2007 debt service on its bonds due to the

failure of the Commonwealth to make the required debt service appropriations on account of its fiscal problems.

Sales Tax Financing Corporation (“COFINA”) was created by Act No. 91 of the Legislative Assembly of Puerto Rico, approved May 13, 2006, as amended (“Act 91”), for the purpose of financing the payment, retirement or defeasance of certain appropriation-backed debt outstanding as of June 30, 2006. Act 91 vested COFINA with all the powers conferred on Government Development Bank under its charter (other than the power to act as fiscal agent), including the power to issue bonds for its corporate purposes, to the extent required in order for the Corporation to carry out the purposes for which it was created. Act 91 provides that present and future collections of the pledged sales tax be transferred to COFINA in exchange for, and in consideration of, COFINA’s commitment to pay, or establish mechanisms to pay, all or part of virtually all appropriation-backed debt outstanding as of June 30, 2006 with the net proceeds of the bonds issued by COFINA and with other funds and resources available to COFINA. As of September 30, 2007, approximately \$4.0 billion of COFINA’s bonds were outstanding, the net proceeds of all of which bonds were used to refinance and retire outstanding debt of Public Finance Corporation.

A description of certain other affiliates of GDB is provided in “Other Public Corporations” below.

Other Public Corporations

Aqueduct and Sewer Authority. Puerto Rico Aqueduct and Sewer Authority (“PRASA”) owns and operates the island’s public water supply and sanitary sewer facilities systems (the “Systems”).

PRASA needs to make substantial investments in infrastructure and a major overhaul of its operations to maintain the viability of the Systems and to finance its expansion for new users. Funds for this investment will be provided through a combination of revenues from PRASA, financing transactions, federal grants and other sources. Debt service on revenue bonds is payable from net revenues of the Systems after payment of current expenses. Due to PRASA’s financial difficulties and its inability to access the bond market, the Commonwealth guarantees the principal and interest payments to the bondholders of all outstanding revenue bonds issued by PRASA, including those issued to the United States Department of Agriculture, Rural Development, and loans granted by the Clean Water and Drinking Water State Revolving Funds for the benefit of PRASA. In February 2004, this guaranty was extended through new legislation to include debt obligations issued until 2010.

PRASA reported operational losses of \$343 million and \$361 million during fiscal years 2005 and 2006, respectively. The total debt of PRASA was \$1.9 billion as of September 30, 2007.

Beginning in fiscal year 2006, the Commonwealth’s General Fund ceased to provide financial assistance to PRASA, including making payments on PRASA’s guaranteed revenue bonds (as of January 1, 2006). As part of its efforts to regain fiscal independence, PRASA implemented substantial increases in water and wastewater service rates in two phases. The first phase took effect on October 10, 2005. The second phase took effect on July 1, 2006. The new rate structure also includes changes from bi-monthly to monthly invoicing of residential customers. There is no assurance that PRASA will generate sufficient revenues to enable it, after satisfying other senior obligations described below, to continue to pay debt service on its guaranteed bonds. In the event PRASA is unable to make any portion of the future debt service payments on its guaranteed bonds, the Commonwealth would once again be required to make such payments under its guarantee from the General Fund. PRASA has also begun to pay from its

revenues the debt service on a note it issued to Public Finance Corporation (in the principal amount of \$368.3 million), which note financed the cost of the north coast super-aqueduct, as well as notes issued to Public Finance Corporation (in the principal amount of approximately \$747 million), which notes financed its operations.

In June 2006, PRASA entered into an agreement to plead guilty to an indictment charging 15 felony counts of violating the federal Clean Water Act through the illegal discharge of pollutants from nine sanitary wastewater treatment plants and five drinking water treatment plants. Under the plea agreement, PRASA will pay a criminal fine of \$9 million and was placed on five years' probation. PRASA and the United States also reached a comprehensive civil settlement to resolve repeated environmental violations at 62 wastewater treatment plants throughout the Commonwealth. According to the civil settlement, PRASA will spend an estimated \$1.7 billion implementing approximately 145 capital improvement projects and other remedial measures at all of its wastewater treatment plants and related collection systems over the next 15 years. In December 2006, PRASA and the Commonwealth Department of Health executed a settlement agreement superseding 180 administrative orders against, and three prior settlement agreements with, PRASA. Under the terms of this agreement, PRASA paid a civil penalty of \$1.0 million and agreed to implement short, medium and long-term work plans, as well as interim mitigation and preventative measures, all to bring PRASA's water system into compliance with federal and Commonwealth potable water regulations. The total cost of complying with this settlement agreement is expected to be between \$700 and \$800 million.

PRASA is currently in the process of putting together a bond issue of approximately \$1.2 billion of senior lien, net revenue bonds to fund its capital improvement program and to refinance certain debt, including some of the working capital debt described above.

Children's Trust is a not-for-profit corporate entity created in 1999 as a public instrumentality of the Commonwealth. The Commonwealth has transferred to Children's Trust all of its rights, title and interest under the tobacco litigation Master Settlement Agreement, including the Commonwealth's right to receive initial, annual and strategic contribution payments to be made by the participating cigarette manufacturers under the Master Settlement Agreement.

Children's Trust issued \$1.2 billion Tobacco Settlement Asset-Backed Bonds in October 2002. The bond proceeds were used, among other things, to pay the cost of certain capital expenses of the Commonwealth and certain capital and working capital expenses of PRASA. On June 30, 2005, the Children's Trust issued \$108.2 million subordinate Tobacco Settlement Asset-Backed Bonds to pay working capital expenses of the Commonwealth. As of September 30, 2007, the outstanding principal amount of the Trust's bonds was \$1.2 billion. These bonds and any other additional senior bonds issued by Children's Trust are secured by a statutory pledge of the payments made and to be made by the participating cigarette manufacturers under the Master Settlement Agreement. To date, all principal and interest payments required to be made by the Trust on its outstanding bonds have been made on a timely basis from contribution payments made by the participating cigarette manufacturers under the Master Settlement Agreement.

Convention Center District Authority. The Convention Center District Authority was created to own, develop, finance, plan, design, build, operate, maintain, administrate and promote a new convention center and designated private parcels located within the Convention Center District in San Juan. The convention center opened on November 17, 2005.

The Industrial, Tourist, Educational, Medical and Environmental Control Facilities Financing Authority ("AFICA") financed the construction of a multi-purpose coliseum in San Juan, known as the José Miguel Agrelot Coliseum, with a line of credit provided by GDB. The Coliseum was transferred to

the Convention Center District Authority along with the associated line of credit. As of September 30, 2007, this line of credit with GDB had an outstanding balance of \$155.2 million, which is expected to be paid from the proceeds of Commonwealth general obligation bonds. The Authority's debt as of May 31, 2007 was \$624 million including \$468.8 million of bonds issued in March 2006 to finance the Convention Center and payable from a portion of a hotel room tax.

Electric Power Authority. The Authority owns and operates the island's electric system. The capital improvement program for the five-year period ending June 30, 2011 is estimated to cost approximately \$2.2 billion and will be financed primarily by borrowed funds, supplemented by internally generated funds. The Authority's bonded debt consists of Power Revenue Bonds, secured by a lien on net revenues of the electric system. As of September 30, 2007, the Authority's total debt was \$6.5 billion, including \$5.7 billion of bonds outstanding (not including accretion of interest from the respective issuance dates on capital appreciation bonds). As a means of reducing its dependency on oil, the Authority has entered into long-term power purchase agreements with the operators of two co-generation plants that use fuels other than oil. Currently, these two co-generation plants provide approximately 27% of the Authority's energy needs.

Health Insurance Administration was created in 1993 to negotiate and contract for the provision of comprehensive health insurance coverage for qualifying (generally low income) Puerto Rico residents. Under this system, the government selects, through a bidding system, one private health insurance company in each of eight designated regions of the island and pays such insurance company the insurance premium for each eligible beneficiary within such region. The health insurance system covers the entire island, and approximately 1.5 million persons were covered by the system during fiscal year 2006.

In January 2006, the Commonwealth entered into various contracts with several Medicare Advantage Organizations for the provision of health coverage to approximately 200,000 eligible beneficiaries. Pursuant to these agreements, the Commonwealth pays each Medicare Advantage Organization a premium difference to cover services not included in their contracts with the Center for Medicaid and Medicare Services.

The total cost of the health insurance program for fiscal year 2006 was \$1.56 billion, compared to \$1.46 billion for fiscal year 2005 and \$1.37 billion for fiscal year 2004. For fiscal year 2006, the General Fund covered \$984 million of the total cost of the health insurance program, while the remaining \$586 million was paid from federal, municipal and other sources. The fiscal year 2007 budget pegged the cost of the health insurance program at more than \$1.6 billion, of which the General Fund covered \$984 million, while the remaining \$633 million was paid from federal, municipal and other sources, including a loan of \$203 million from GDB. The health insurance program projected an \$82 million surplus for fiscal year 2007, which surplus will be used for costs of the program in fiscal year 2008. Negotiations with insurance companies will be focused on cost containment strategies that will seek to reduce this cost to the amount appropriated. See *Budget of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico*.

Highways and Transportation Authority. The Authority is responsible for highway construction in Puerto Rico. Such construction is financed by debt (interim notes and revenue bonds), revenues of the Authority, and federal and Commonwealth grants. Debt service on the Authority's revenue bonds constitutes a first lien on its gross revenues, which consist currently of all the proceeds of the tax on gasoline, one-half of the proceeds of the tax on gas oil and diesel oil, all the proceeds of the excise taxes on crude oil, unfinished oil and derivative products, up to \$120 million per fiscal year, highway toll revenues (which were increased approximately 43% in September 2005), and the gross receipts of \$15.00 per vehicle per year from certain motor vehicle license fees. Such revenues (except for toll revenues) may be applied first to the payment of debt service on general obligation bonds and notes of the Commonwealth and to payments required to be made by the Commonwealth under its guarantees of

bonds and notes, to the extent that no other revenues are available for such purpose. The Commonwealth has never applied such revenues for such payment. As of September 30, 2007, the Authority's total debt was \$6.6 billion, including \$6.4 billion in outstanding bonds.

The Authority has completed the first phase of a new mass transit system, known as Tren Urbano, to serve a portion of metropolitan San Juan. It was constructed under several design/build contracts and is being privately operated under a five-year contract with an additional five-year option at the Authority's election. The cost of the first phase was \$2.25 billion, which cost was financed by federal Transit Administration grants, other federal funding sources and the Authority's own resources, including revenue bonds. Tren Urbano commenced operations in June 2005.

The Authority is a party to a concession agreement under which a private company designed, constructed and currently is operating a toll bridge spanning the San José Lagoon. The toll bridge was financed with special facility revenue bonds of the Authority, the outstanding principal balance of which was \$153.2 million as of September 30, 2007, payable by the private operator of the bridge principally from toll revenues. The concession is for a term of 35 years, subject to earlier termination or extension. The bridge opened for traffic in February 1994. In certain circumstances described in the concession agreement, including where toll revenues are insufficient to generate certain rates of return to the private operator, the private operator may require the Authority, among other things, to assume the operator's obligations with respect to the special facility revenue bonds. Some of those circumstances, including low toll revenues, exist at this time, but the Authority does not currently anticipate that the operator will exercise its remedy against the Authority.

Industrial Development Company participates in the Commonwealth-sponsored economic development program by providing physical facilities, general assistance, and special incentive grants to manufacturers. The Company was merged with the Economic Development Administration in January 1998. Rentals derived from the leasing of specified facilities of the Company are pledged to the payment of the Company's revenue bonds. As of September 30, 2007, the Company's total debt was \$350.5 million. The Company restructured its operations in order to allow it to react quickly to changing business situations. Part of this restructuring included a significant reduction in the number of its employees.

Industrial, Tourist, Educational, Medical and Environmental Control Facilities Financing Authority was created to finance (through the issuance of its revenue bonds) industrial, tourist, educational, medical, and environmental control facilities in Puerto Rico for the use of private companies, non-profit entities, or government agencies. The bonds are payable solely from payments to be made to AFICA by such private companies, non-profit entities, or government agencies, and do not constitute a debt of the Commonwealth or any of its other public corporations or municipalities. As of September 30, 2007, approximately \$1.6 billion of AFICA's bonds were outstanding.

Infrastructure Financing Authority was created to provide financial, administrative, consulting, technical, advisory, and other types of assistance to other public corporations, governmental instrumentalities, political subdivisions and municipalities (collectively, "Benefited Entities") authorized to develop infrastructure facilities and to establish alternate means for financing those facilities. The Authority is authorized to issue bonds and provide loans, grants and other financial assistance for the construction, acquisition, repair, maintenance and reconstruction of infrastructure projects by Benefited Entities. The Authority oversees the Puerto Rico Infrastructure Fund, which is funded with annual fixed amounts from the first proceeds of federal excise taxes imposed on rum and other articles produced in Puerto Rico and sold in the United States which are transferred to Puerto Rico pursuant to the United States Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended. Currently, this amount is \$90 million through fiscal year 2009 and will then increase to \$117 million annually through fiscal year 2052. Rum is the only

article currently produced in Puerto Rico subject to federal excise taxes, the proceeds of which are required to be returned to the Treasury. The Authority is using these amounts to provide financial support for various infrastructure and other projects. As of September 30, 2007, the Authority's total debt was \$1.9 billion.

The Authority will invest approximately \$405 million in new infrastructure projects in connection with the holding of the Central American and Caribbean Games in Mayagüez, Puerto Rico, in 2010. In September 2006, the Authority issued \$469.8 million of bonds to finance these and other infrastructure projects.

Municipal Finance Agency is the municipal "bond bank" for Puerto Rico. The Agency is authorized to issue bonds to purchase general obligation bonds and notes of Puerto Rico municipalities and to fund a debt service reserve. Debt service on the Agency's bonds is payable from debt service payments on municipal bonds and notes held by the Agency and from the debt service reserve, including investment income thereon. The Commonwealth has agreed to pay such amounts to the debt service reserve as may be necessary to maintain it at its required level, subject to appropriation by the Legislative Assembly, which appropriation is authorized but not legally required to be made. To date no such payments have been required. As of September 30, 2007, the Agency had \$1.4 billion of bonds outstanding.

Port of the Americas Authority. Port of the Americas Authority is responsible for the development and operation of the Port of the Americas (the "Port"), a deep draft port on the south coast of Puerto Rico. In December of 2004, the first phase of the Port was completed at a cost of \$40 million. The Authority is authorized to issue bonds guaranteed by the Commonwealth in a maximum aggregate principal amount of \$250 million. The proceeds from these bonds will be used to continue the development of the Port. Currently, GDB is authorized to purchase bonds of the Authority in an aggregate principal amount not to exceed \$250 million. As of September 30, 2007, GDB held approximately \$94.6 million of the Authority's outstanding bonds, which are guaranteed by the Commonwealth.

Ports Authority. The Authority owns and operates the major airport and seaport facilities in Puerto Rico. The Authority derives revenues from a variety of sources, including charges on airplane fuel sales, air terminal space rentals, landing fees, wharfage, dockage and harbor fees, and rentals for the lease of property and seaport equipment. As of September 30, 2007, the Authority had \$612.3 million in debt, including \$27.5 million under a line of credit with GDB.

Public Buildings Authority is authorized to construct, purchase or lease office, school, health, correctional and other facilities for lease to departments, public corporations, and instrumentalities of the Commonwealth. Bonds that have been issued by the Authority to finance such facilities (through retirement of interim notes or otherwise) are payable from lease payments, which are largely derived from legislative appropriations and are secured by the Commonwealth's guaranty. The Authority is authorized by law to have outstanding at any one time up to \$3.325 billion of bonds guaranteed by the Commonwealth. As of September 30, 2007, \$2.76 billion of such bonds of the Authority were outstanding (not including accretion of interest from the respective issuance dates on capital appreciation bonds). As of September 30, 2007, Public Building Authority's line of credit with GDB had an outstanding balance of \$224 million. During December 2007, the Authority [issued] \$895,290,000 of Commonwealth guaranteed bonds. The bonds were issued to refund \$551 million of outstanding bonds and to provide funds to pay a portion of the costs of the Authority's capital projects and to repay certain outstanding notes of the Authority held by Government Development Bank.

Special Communities Perpetual Trust. The Special Communities Perpetual Trust, a public corporation, is an irrevocable and permanent trust. The Trust's principal purpose is to fund development projects which address the infrastructure and housing needs of underprivileged communities. GDB has made a special capital contribution to the Special Communities Perpetual Trust of \$500 million and provided the Trust with a \$500 million, non-revolving, line of credit. The amounts transferred by GDB were deposited in two investment accounts held by GDB for the benefit of the Special Communities Irrevocable Trust, of which \$671 million had been disbursed to the Trust as of September 30, 2007. As of September 30, 2007, the Special Communities Perpetual Trust's line of credit with GDB had an outstanding balance of \$385.1 million. The line of credit is payable from legislative appropriations.

Telephone Authority was created in July 1974 when the Commonwealth purchased the Puerto Rico Telephone Company ("PRTC") from International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation. PRTC operates the principal telephone system in Puerto Rico.

In 1999, the Telephone Authority sold a controlling interest in PRTC to a consortium led by a predecessor of Verizon Communications, Inc. ("Verizon"). The net proceeds of \$1.2 billion, after PRTC's outstanding debt was retired and certain employee benefits were paid, was deposited into the Infrastructure Development Fund held by the Infrastructure Financing Authority. In 2002, Verizon exercised an option to purchase additional shares from the Telephone Authority for \$172 million, leaving the Authority with a 28% ownership interest in PRTC. In 2007, the Authority sold its remaining interest in PRTC to a subsidiary of América Móvil, S.A. de C.V. for \$529 million, the proceeds from which were transferred to the Employees Retirement System of the Commonwealth.

University of Puerto Rico (the "University"), with approximately 62,340 students in academic year 2006-2007, is by far the largest institution of higher education on the island. Government appropriations are the principal source of University revenues, but additional revenues are derived from tuition, student fees, auxiliary enterprises, interest income, federal grants, and other sources. University capital improvements have been financed mainly by revenue bonds. As of September 30, 2007, the University's total debt was \$630.0 million, including \$604.7 million of outstanding revenue bonds.

In 2000, AFICA issued its \$86,735,000 Educational Facilities Revenue Bonds, 2000 Series A (University Plaza Project) for the purpose of financing the construction of additional student housing and parking and office space for the University. The project was built, is being operated by Desarrollos Universitarios, Inc., a Puerto Rico not-for-profit corporation, and is leased to the University for a term equal to the term of the bonds with University lease payments being sufficient to pay debt service on said bonds as they become due. These bonds are not included in the University's total debt or outstanding revenue bonds set forth in the prior paragraph.

Other public corporations (not described above) have outstanding debt in the aggregate amount of \$1.6 billion as of September 30, 2007. Debt service on \$720.5 million of such outstanding debt is being paid from legislative appropriations and sales tax receipts. The Commonwealth is not, however, obligated to make any such appropriations. Additional legislative appropriations are made to enable certain of such corporations to pay their operating expenses.

INSURANCE MATTERS

Government-owned property is insured through policies obtained by the Secretary of the Treasury and through self-insurance, except for property owned by the Electric Power Authority and PRASA, whose properties are insured through arrangements and policies obtained by the respective Authorities. Personal injury awards against the Commonwealth are limited by law to \$150,000 per occurrence.

RETIREMENT SYSTEMS

General. Public employees of the Commonwealth and its instrumentalities are covered by five retirement systems: the Employees Retirement System, the Puerto Rico System of Annuities and Pensions for Teachers (the “Teachers Retirement System”), the Commonwealth Judiciary Retirement System (the “Judiciary Retirement System”), the Retirement System of the University of Puerto Rico (the “University Retirement System”), and the Employees Retirement System of Puerto Rico Electric Power Authority (the “Electric Power Authority Retirement System”).

The University Retirement System and the Electric Power Authority Retirement System apply to employees of the University of Puerto Rico and Electric Power Authority, respectively. The Commonwealth is not required to contribute directly to those two systems, although a large portion of University revenues is derived from legislative appropriations.

Covered Employees. The Teachers Retirement System covers public school teachers and certain private school teachers, as well as teachers working in administrative positions. Substantially all active teachers of the Commonwealth’s Department of Education are covered by Act No. 91 of March 29, 2004 which superseded Act No. 218 of 1951. The new law establishes that: (i) the Teachers Retirement System’s active employees as of March 29, 2004 (not public school teachers or other Education Department employees) have the option to participate in the Teachers Retirement System or in the Employees Retirement System; (ii) persons hired by Teachers Retirement System after the approval of the new law may only become members of the Teachers Retirement System, (iii) active teacher employees of the Department of Education are members of the Teachers Retirement System, and (iv) licensed teachers working in private schools or other educational organizations may elect to become members of the Teachers Retirement System as long as the required employer and employee contributions are satisfied. The Judiciary Retirement System covers judges, and the Employees Retirement System covers all other employees of the Commonwealth, its municipalities and instrumentalities. As of March 30, 2007, the total number of participants, including active participants and retirees, in the three systems was as follows: Employees Retirement System, 274,060; Teachers Retirement System, 77,500 (June 30, 2006 datum); and Judiciary Retirement System, 691. The three systems are financed by contributions made by employers (the Commonwealth, public corporations, and municipalities) and employees, and investment income.

Funding Requirements. The central government is responsible for approximately 62% of total employer contributions to the Employees Retirement System, and the other 38% is the responsibility of public corporations and municipalities. The central government is also responsible for 100% and 99% of total employer contributions to the Judiciary and Teachers Retirement Systems, respectively. Retirement and related benefits provided by the systems and required contributions to the systems by employers and employees are determined by law rather than by actuarial requirements. For the Employees Retirement System, required employer contributions are 9.275% of applicable payroll. Required employee contributions for the Employees Retirement System vary according to salary and how the individual employee’s retirement benefits are coordinated with social security benefits. For the Judiciary Retirement System, required contributions are 20% of applicable payroll for the employer and 8% for the employees. For the Teachers Retirement System, required contributions are 8.5% of applicable payroll for the employer and 9.0% for the employees.

Actuarial Valuation of Employees and Judiciary Retirement System. According to the most recent actuarial valuation of the Employees Retirement System and Judiciary Retirement System submitted by a firm of independent consulting actuaries, as of June 30, 2005, the total pension benefit obligations for the Employees Retirement System and Judiciary Retirement System were \$12.284 billion and \$179 million, respectively. The unfunded pension benefit obligations of the Employees Retirement

System and Judiciary Retirement System for the same period were \$9.956 billion and \$104 million, respectively, representing funding ratios of 19% and 40%, respectively. Any amounts receivable from the Commonwealth with respect to benefits under special benefits laws (discussed below) are considered in the actuarial evaluation process to determine the unfunded pension benefit obligation of the Employees Retirement System to the extent receivables are recognized as such by the Employees Retirement System. The June 30, 2005 actuarial valuation was completed in accordance with the "Projected Unit Credit" method and assumed an investment return of 8.5% per year and a salary increase of 5% per year. Insofar as the statutorily mandated annual deposit to the Employees Retirement System and Judiciary Retirement System is insufficient to cover the actuarial pension benefit obligation, the unfunded pension benefit obligation of the System will continue to increase in the short term, and additional funding from the Commonwealth may ultimately be necessary to cover such unfunded obligation.

Actuarial Valuation of Teachers Retirement System. According to the most recent actuarial valuation of the Teachers Retirement System submitted by a firm of independent consulting actuaries, as of June 30, 2004 the accrued actuarial liability of the system was \$4.7 billion and the value of its assets amounted to \$2.4 billion, representing a funding ratio of 51%, and the resulting unfunded accrued liability was \$2.3 billion. This funding ratio takes into account the recent turn-around in the equities market and the restructuring of the portfolio's asset composition. The actuarial valuation assumed an investment return of 8%, yearly salary increases of 5%, employee and employer contributions of 9% and 8.5%, respectively, an inflation rate of 3.5%, and a remaining amortization period of 16 years for the unfunded accrued liability. The actuarial accrued liability does not include benefits paid under special benefits laws (described below) and will not include the obligation with respect to the prospective payments under special benefits laws because these are not obligations of the Teachers Retirement System, and the funding for such benefits will originate from the Commonwealth's General Fund. Insofar as the statutorily mandated annual deposit to the Teachers Retirement System is insufficient to cover the actuarial pension liability, the unfunded pension benefit obligation will continue to increase, and additional funding from the Commonwealth may ultimately be necessary to cover such unfunded liability.

Special Benefits. Various special benefits laws enacted in previous years provided for additional benefits for the Employees Retirement System, Teachers Retirement System, and Judiciary Retirement System. Specifically, in the case of the Employees Retirement System, Act No. 10 of May 21, 1992 provided for special benefit increases of 3% every three years. The first 3% increase was granted to retirees who had been receiving their annuities for three or more years as of that date. The second 3% increase was granted to retirees who had been receiving their annuities for three or more years as of January 1, 1995. This increase is being financed by additional contributions from the employers. The third 3% increase was granted to retirees who had been receiving their annuities for three or more years as of January 1, 1998. This third increase is being partially funded with additional contributions from some of the employers. In June 2001, the Legislative Assembly approved a fourth 3% increase, effective as of January 1, 2001, in post-retirement annuity payments granted on or prior to January 1, 1998. This increase will be funded by the General Fund for retirees who were employees of the central government and by municipalities and public corporations for retirees who were their employees. In June 2003, the Legislative Assembly approved a fifth increase of 3% in post retirement benefits effective January 1, 2004. This increase will also be funded by the General Fund for retirees who were employees of the central government and by municipalities and public corporations for retirees who were their employees. In June 2007, the Legislative Assembly approved a sixth increase of 3% in post retirement benefits effective January 1, 2007. This increase will also be funded by the General Fund for retirees who were employees of the central government and by municipalities and public corporations for retirees who were their employees. Subsequent increases will depend upon the express approval of the Board of Trustees of the Employees Retirement System and the Legislative Assembly, and must provide a funding source. In the case of the Judiciary Retirement System, Act No. 41 of June 13, 2001 provided a 3% special benefit increase in annuity payments, commencing on January 1, 2002 and every three years thereafter, to retirees

who have been receiving their annuities for three or more years as of that date. This increase will be funded by the General Fund.

The Teachers Retirement System is seeking reimbursement from the Commonwealth's Office of Management and Budget in the amount of \$119 million for special benefits paid by the System to its beneficiaries through June 30, 2004 pursuant to special benefit laws enacted by the Legislative Assembly. The Teachers Retirement System's interpretation of these special benefit laws, to the effect that the Commonwealth is required to reimburse the Teachers Retirement System for such special benefits paid, is being disputed by OMB. This dispute is currently under inter-agency arbitration proceedings. The Employees Retirement System is also seeking reimbursement from the Commonwealth (in connection with other special benefits laws applicable to its beneficiaries) in the amount of \$73.8 million, representing cumulative benefits paid to beneficiaries through June 30, 2005. The Employees Retirement System projects an additional shortfall of \$39.4 million for fiscal year 2006 in connection with special benefits laws payments. OMB believes that the basis of the claims from the Employees Retirement System is valid but that the amounts claimed remain to be verified and reconciled.

Amendments to Employees Retirement System. In February 1990, the organic act of the Employees Retirement System was amended to reduce the future pension liabilities of the Employees Retirement System. Among other provisions, the legislation increased the level of contributions to the Employees Retirement System and limited the retirement benefits for new employees by increasing the length of employment required for the vesting of certain benefits and reducing the level of benefits in the case of early retirement. The legislation also reduced the level of occupational disability benefits and death benefits received by new employees.

In 1999, the organic act of the Employees Retirement System was further amended to change it, prospectively, from a defined benefit system to a defined contribution system. This amendment provides for the establishment of an individual account for each employee hired by the Commonwealth after December 31, 1999 and for those current employees who elect to transfer from the existing defined benefit system. The individual account of each current employee is credited initially with an amount equal to his aggregate contributions to the Employees Retirement System, plus interest. Current employees who did not elect to transfer to the new defined contribution system will continue accruing benefits under the current defined benefit system. The individual account of each participant of the new defined contribution system is credited monthly with the participant's contribution and is credited semiannually with a rate of return based on either of two notional investment returns. Such accounts are not credited with any contribution by the employer. Instead, employer contributions will now be used completely to reduce the accumulated unfunded pension benefit obligation of the Employees Retirement System.

The law approving the sale of a controlling interest in PRTC to a consortium led by GTE International Telecommunications Incorporated (subsequently acquired by Verizon Communications Inc.) (see *Public Corporations* – Other Public Corporations – Telephone Authority) provides that any future proceeds received by the government from the sale of its then remaining 43% stock ownership in PRTC will be transferred to the Employees Retirement System to reduce its accumulated unfunded pension benefit obligation. In January 2002, Verizon exercised its option to purchase an additional 15% of the stock of PRTC for \$172 million. The proceeds of the sale were transferred to the Employees Retirement System. The Commonwealth has decided to exercise its "tag along" rights in connection with the sale by Verizon of its PRTC stock to Sercotel. As a result of the exercise of such rights, the Employees Retirement System received in June 2007 approximately \$529 million from the sale of its remaining stock participation in PRTC.

Historically, the Employees Retirement System achieved a return on investment of less than 2% on the PRTC stock, while the average return of the other assets in its portfolio was approximately 10.8%. In order to improve its funding ratio and address its continuing cash shortfalls, the Employees Retirement System intends to use the proceeds received from the sale of the PRTC stock to acquire other, higher-yield assets, such as personal and mortgage loans to participants of the System.

Cash Flow Shortfalls. The Employees Retirement System's disbursements of benefits during fiscal years 2003 through 2006 exceeded contributions and investment income for those years. The cash shortfall for fiscal year 2003 was covered with a portion of the proceeds from the sale to Verizon of the 15% stock ownership in PRTC and a loan received from the Department of the Treasury. The cash shortfall for fiscal year 2004 was covered with a loan received from the Department of the Treasury. Balances owed to the Department of the Treasury and other pending working capital needs through fiscal year 2005 were refinanced through a repurchase agreement with a financial institution in an amount of \$138 million collateralized with the assets of the Employees Retirement System. The cash shortfall for fiscal year 2006 was approximately \$70 million. This shortfall was covered with a line of credit provided by a private financial institution and collateralized with the assets of the Employees Retirement System. There was no cash shortfall for fiscal year 2007 on account of the receipt of the proceeds from the sale of the PRTC stock. Also with these proceeds the Employees Retirement System paid off the balances of the 2005 repurchase agreement and the 2006 line of credit used to cover the respective year's cash shortfalls.

Efforts to Address Cash Flow Shortfall and Improve Funding Ratio. The Employees Retirement System anticipates that its future cash flow needs for disbursement of benefits to participants are likely to exceed the sum of the employer and employee contributions received and its investment and other recurring income. The Employees Retirement System is also evaluating other measures to improve its cash flows and funding ratio. Some of these measures include, but are not limited to, the establishment of a maximum salary to calculate pension benefits, aggressive collection efforts with respect to employer contributions owed by the Commonwealth, the municipalities and public corporations, and the transfer to the Employees Retirement System of any amounts remaining in the Children's Trust after payment of all the outstanding bonds. See "Tax Reform" under *Puerto Rico Taxes, Other Revenues, and Expenditures*.

In addition, the Employees Retirement System is currently undertaking a financing that would significantly increase the System's funding ratio and reduce its unfunded pension benefit obligation. The financing involves the issuance by the Employees Retirement System of debt secured by a pledge of future employer contributions over the next 50 years. All net cash generated by this financing would be deposited into the Employees Retirement System trust to be invested along with its other assets as described above. The Employees Retirement System estimates that the financing will be undertaken during fiscal year 2008 and subsequent years.

The following tables present the Statement of Plan Net Assets and Statement of Changes in Plan Net Assets of the Employees Retirement System and the Judiciary Retirement System for the fiscal years 2005 and 2006 and at and as of the period ended April 30, 2007, and of the Teachers Retirement System for fiscal years 2004, 2005 and 2006.

The Commonwealth of Puerto Rico
Employees Retirement System
Statement of Plan Net Assets*
As of June 30, 2005 and 2006 and as of April 30, 2007

	2007⁽¹⁾	2006⁽¹⁾	2005⁽¹⁾
	Unaudited		
ASSETS			
Cash and Investments:			
Cash and Cash Equivalents:			
Deposits at Commercial banks	\$ 42,830,000	\$ 27,849,000	\$ 13,196,000
Deposited with GDB:			
Unrestricted	95,422,000	25,778,000	29,177,000
Restricted	2,306,000	2,156,000	1,578,000
Total Cash	140,588,000	55,783,000	43,951,000
Marketable Securities:			
Notes and Bonds	1,863,000	154,825,000	20,786,000
Stocks	1,643,507,000	1,376,901,000	1,200,132,000
Master Repo	148,273,000	-	145,654,000
Alternative investments	44,968,000	41,609,000	41,244,000
Total Investments	1,838,611,000	1,573,335,000	1,407,816,000
LOANS TO PLAN MEMBERS:			
Mortgage	97,649,000	96,544,000	82,295,000
Personal	431,538,000	405,756,000	362,363,000
Cultural Trips	26,305,000	23,762,000	20,590,000
Int. rec'able (net of loss allowance on loans)	-	2,490,000	-
Total Loans to Plan Members	555,492,000	528,552,000	465,247,000
Investment in PRTA Holdings	495,318,000	495,318,000	486,080,000
Total Cash, Investments and Loans to Plan Members	3,029,980,000	2,652,988,000	2,403,094,000
RECEIVABLES:			
Employer	75,919,000	43,343,000	34,656,000
General Fund of the Commonwealth	1,543,000	10,401,000	21,463,000
The Commonwealth of PR Judiciary	4,051,000	3,161,000	1,376,000
Investment Sales	3,812,000	1,279,000	2,090,000
Accrued Interest	2,688,000	2,385,000	2,209,000
Accrued Dividends	-	23,720,000	-
Other	65,936,000	23,579,000	21,896,000
Total Receivables	153,949,000	107,868,000	83,689,000
PROPERTY:	6,982,000	7,694,000	8,411,000
OTHER ASSETS:	7,311,000	7,592,000	7,764,000
Total Assets	3,198,222,000	2,776,142,000	2,502,958,000
LIABILITIES			
Book overdraft	43,861,000	-	-
Short Term Obligations	140,623,000	139,074,000	138,000,000
Line of Credit	60,000,000	60,000,000	-
Escrow Funds to Plan Members and Guarantee Insurance	7,986,000	8,433,000	20,366,000
Investment Purchases	5,341,000	1,179,000	2,079,000
Other Liabilities	99,495,000	26,125,000	14,642,000
Total Liabilities	357,306,000	234,811,000	175,087,000
Net Assets Held in Trust for Pension Benefits	\$2,840,916,000	\$2,541,331,000	\$2,327,871,000

* Totals may not add due to rounding.

⁽¹⁾ Rounded to the nearest thousand.

**The Commonwealth of Puerto Rico
Employees Retirement System
Statement of Changes in Plan Net Assets*
As of June 30, 2005 and 2006 and as of April 30, 2007**

	2007⁽¹⁾	2006⁽¹⁾	2005⁽¹⁾
ADDITIONS:	Unaudited		
Contributions:			
Employer	\$ 380,650,000	\$ 398,372,000	\$ 374,823,000
Employees	281,940,000	342,697,000	332,376,000
Special	17,000,000	16,684,000	14,731,000
Total Contributions	<u>679,590,000</u>	<u>757,753,000</u>	<u>721,930,000</u>
Investment Income:			
Realized Gain or Loss	29,102,000	33,023,000	36,418,000
Unrealized Gain or Loss	244,335,000	156,492,000	150,225,000
Dividend Income	13,628,000	49,938,000	19,111,000
Interest Income	59,699,000	63,486,000	49,917,000
Total	<u>346,764,000</u>	<u>302,939,000</u>	<u>255,672,000</u>
Less Investment Expense	(6,723,000)	(10,123,000)	(3,749,000)
Insurance Premiums on Plan Member Loans		14,492,000	-
Other Income	6,376,000	8,778,000	7,925,000
Net Investment Income	<u>346,417,000</u>	<u>292,816,000</u>	<u>259,848,000</u>
Total Additions	<u>1,026,006,000</u>	<u>1,073,839,000</u>	<u>981,777,000</u>
DEDUCTIONS:			
Annuities	643,873,000	772,647,000	713,814,000
Special	17,000,000	16,684,000	14,731,000
Death Benefits	25,539,000	14,984,000	10,895,000
Refunds:			
Employer	4,630,000	1,666,000	1,734,000
Employees	5,039,000	20,707,000	17,947,000
Insurance Claims on Plan Member Loans		1,216,000	-
Administrative Expenses	30,340,000	32,475,000	36,228,000
Net Adjustment in the conversion to a new loan application	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Total Deductions	<u>726,422,000</u>	<u>860,379,000</u>	<u>795,348,000</u>
Net Increase	<u>299,585,000</u>	<u>213,460,000</u>	<u>186,430,000</u>
Net Assets Held in Trust for Pension			
Benefits:			
Beginning of the Year	2,541,331,000	2,327,871,000	2,141,442,000
End of Year	<u>\$2,840,916,000</u>	<u>\$2,541,331,000</u>	<u>\$2,327,871,000</u>

* Totals may not add due to rounding.

(1) Rounded to the nearest thousand.

The Commonwealth of Puerto Rico
Judiciary Retirement System
Statement of Plan Net Assets*
As of June 30, 2005 and 2006 and as of April 30, 2007

	2007⁽¹⁾	2006⁽¹⁾	2005
ASSETS	Unaudited		
Cash and Investments:			
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 2,430,000	\$ 1,599,000	\$ 1,803,777
Cash Deposited with GDB			
Unrestricted	208,000	180,000	921,430
Restricted	-	-	871
Total Cash	2,638,000	1,779,000	2,726,079
Receivables:			
Accrued Interest	245,000	250,000	252,862
Investment Sales	244,000	561,000	102,365
Other	41,000	45,000	48,657
Total Receivables	530,000	856,000	403,885
Marketable Securities:			
Notes and Bonds	21,338,000	19,822,000	20,031,133
Stock	66,691,000	56,108,000	49,360,624
Total Marketable Securities	88,029,000	75,930,000	69,391,458
LOANS TO PLAN MEMBERS (including accrued interest receivables)			
Mortgage	19,000	36,000	43,247
Personal	198,000	190,000	173,292
Cultural Trips	36,000	48,000	34,453
Total Loans to Plan Members	253,000	274,000	251,269
Total Cash, Investments and Loans to Plan Members	91,450,000	78,839,000	72,772,692
LIABILITIES			
Book Overdraft	3,686,000	1,902,000	827,661
Due to the Employees Retirement System of the Government of Puerto Rico	4,051,000	3,161,000	1,376,260
Escrow Funds to Plan Members and Guarantee Insurance	52,000	52,000	130,022
Investment Purchases	309,000	67,000	123,315
Other Liabilities	2,515,000	807,000	518,647
Total Liabilities	10,613,000	5,989,000	2,975,906
Net Assets Held in Trust for Pension Benefits	\$80,837,000	\$72,850,000	\$69,796,786

* Totals may not add due to rounding.

⁽¹⁾ The fiscal years 2006 and 2007 financial statements list all amounts "in thousands".

The Commonwealth of Puerto Rico
Judiciary Retirement System
Statement of Changes in Plan Net Assets*
As of June 30, 2005 and 2006 and as of April 30, 2007

	2007⁽¹⁾	2006⁽¹⁾	2005
	Unaudited		
ADDITIONS:			
Contributions:			
Employer	\$ 5,387,000	\$ 6,727,000	\$ 6,469,432
Employees	2,274,000	2,960,000	2,775,268
Total Contributions	<u>7,661,000</u>	<u>9,687,000</u>	<u>9,244,701</u>
Investment Income:			
Realized Gain or Loss	1,162,000	952,700	1,997,588
Unrealized Gain or Loss	9,838,000	5,943,982	2,247,722
Dividend Income	182,000	205,000	206,323
Interest Income	1,208,000	1,220,000	1,158,023
Total	<u>12,390,000</u>	<u>7,943,247</u>	<u>5,609,657</u>
Less Investment Expense	(3,000)	(279,000)	(190,134)
Other Income	-	-	3,645
Net Investment Income	<u>12,387,000</u>	<u>6,964,000</u>	<u>5,423,169</u>
Total Additions	<u>20,048,000</u>	<u>16,651,000</u>	<u>14,667,871</u>
DEDUCTIONS:			
Annuities	11,088,000	12,403,000	11,229,901
Refunds:			
Employer	-	-	135,074
Employees	38,000	-	124,296
Administrative Expenses	935,000	1,195,000	1,232,060
Net Adjustment in the conversion to a new loan application	-	-	-
Total Deductions	<u>12,061,000</u>	<u>13,598,000</u>	<u>12,721,333</u>
Net Increase	<u>7,987,000</u>	<u>3,053,000</u>	<u>1,946,538</u>
Net Assets Held in Trust for Pension Benefits:			
Beginning of the Year	72,850,000	69,796,786	67,850,247
End of the Year	<u>\$ 80,837,000</u>	<u>\$ 72,850,000</u>	<u>\$ 69,796,786</u>

* Totals may not add due to rounding.

(1) The fiscal years 2006 and 2007 financial statements list all amounts "in thousands".

The Commonwealth of Puerto Rico
Annuities and Pension for Teachers
Statement of Plan Net Assets*
As of June 30 of the Indicated Years
(in thousands)

	2006	2005	2004
ASSETS			
Cash:			
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 53,515	\$ 79,017	\$ 67,113
Cash with fiscal agent	-	2,853	-
Cash restricted	1,717	1,595	2,396
Cash deposited with Government Development Bank for Puerto Rico	2,993	3,536	3,717
Total Cash	58,225	87,001	73,226
Investments, at fair value:			
Bonds and notes	463,474	257,030	280,747
Stocks	1,886,625	1,833,168	1,678,679
Total investment at fair value	2,350,099	2,090,198	1,959,426
Other investments:			
Mortgage notes acquired from third parties	-	-	-
Private equity investments	46,215	44,747	43,660
Total investments	2,396,314	2,134,945	2,003,086
Loan to plan members:			
Mortgage	104,830	109,605	110,293
Personal	246,074	234,335	233,342
Cultural trips	1,429	1,338	1,148
Total loans to plan members	352,333	345,278	344,783
Total investments and loans	2,806,872	2,567,224	2,421,095
Accounts receivable:			
Receivable for investments sold	12,163	10,516	5,535
Accrued interest and dividends receivable	6,371	4,449	5,380
Other	14,932	2,593	2,500
Total accounts receivable	33,466	17,558	13,415
Property and equipment, net	25,665	26,206	24,332
Other assets	691	600	619
Total Assets	\$ 2,866,694	\$ 2,611,588	\$ 2,459,461
LIABILITIES			
Investments purchased	\$ 11,422	\$ 14,262	\$ 10,567
Cash overdraft in cash with fiscal agent	13,949	-	7,812
Accounts payable	3,043	3,768	2,570
Obligation under capital lease	57	78	96
Accrued expenses	4,289	4,314	3,071
Line of credit	4	4	240
Escrow fund of mortgage loans and guarantee insurance reserve for loans to plan members	5,988	6,069	9,911
Bonds payable	20,430	21,285	22,090
Other liabilities	625	669	109
Total liabilities	59,807	50,449	56,466
Net Assets Held in Trust for Pension Benefits	\$ 2,806,887	\$ 2,561,139	\$ 2,402,995

* Totals may not add due to rounding.

The Commonwealth of Puerto Rico
Annuities and Pensions for Teachers
Statement of Changes in Plan Net Assets*
As of June 30 of the Indicated Years
(in thousands)

	2006	2005	2004
ADDITIONS:			
Contributions:			
Participating Employees	\$ 129,473	\$ 131,481	\$ 118,743
Employer	119,199	120,887	110,548
Special	61,066	60,853	40,409
Total contributions	<u>309,738</u>	<u>313,221</u>	<u>269,700</u>
Investment Income:			
Interest income	57,899	47,577	55,878
Dividend Income	14,684	20,339	17,264
Net appreciation (depreciation) in fair value of investments	258,182	161,685	240,732
	<u>330,765</u>	<u>229,601</u>	<u>313,874</u>
Less investment expense	5,792	4,986	4,958
Net investment income	<u>324,973</u>	<u>224,615</u>	<u>308,916</u>
Other income	13,085	1,167	32,397
Total additions	<u>\$ 647,796</u>	<u>\$ 539,003</u>	<u>\$ 611,013</u>
DEDUCTIONS:			
Benefit paid to participants:			
Annuities and death benefits	332,425	313,551	292,401
Special benefits	42,837	38,592	32,210
Refunds of contributions	4,135	2,912	3,432
Administrative expenses	22,651	25,804	22,637
Total deductions	<u>402,048</u>	<u>380,859</u>	<u>350,680</u>
Net increase in net assets held in trust for pension benefits	<u>245,748</u>	<u>158,144</u>	<u>260,333</u>
Net assets held in trust for pension benefits			
Beginning of year	2,561,139	2,402,995	2,142,662
End of year	<u>\$ 2,806,887</u>	<u>\$ 2,561,139</u>	<u>\$ 2,402,995</u>

* Totals may not add due to rounding.

COMMONWEALTH FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For fiscal year 2006, the basic financial statements of the Commonwealth were audited by KPMG LLP. KPMG LLP did not audit the financial statements of the Public Buildings Authority capital project fund or The Children's Trust special revenue funds (major funds), and certain activities, funds and component units identified separately in its report. Those financial statements were audited by other independent auditors whose reports were furnished to KPMG LLP, and its opinion on the basic financial statements, insofar as it relates to the amounts included in the basic financial statements pertaining to such activities, funds and component units, is based solely on the reports of the other auditors. The report of KPMG LLP contains an emphasis paragraph for the adoption of Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 42, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Impairment of Capital Assets and for Insurance Recoveries*, as of June 30, 2006.

The Comprehensive Annual Financial Report of the Commonwealth ("CAFR") for fiscal year 2006, which includes the basic financial statements of the Commonwealth for fiscal year 2006, was filed by the Commonwealth with each nationally recognized municipal securities information repository (each, a "NRMSIR") in August 2007, and an amendment thereto was filed with each NRMSIR in September 2007.

PUERTO RICO TAXES, OTHER REVENUES, AND EXPENDITURES

The Secretary of the Treasury has custody of the funds of the central government and is responsible for the accounting, disbursement and investment of such funds. Central government funds are grouped into three major categories or "types" of funds, as follows: (i) Governmental Fund Types, which include the General, Special Revenue, Debt Service (also referred to herein as Redemption), and Capital Project Funds; (ii) Proprietary Fund Types, which include the Enterprise and Internal Service Funds; and (iii) Fiduciary Fund Types, which include the Trust and Agency Funds. These funds do not include funds of the municipalities, because the municipalities are governmental entities with independent treasuries. The Special Revenue Fund is incorporated into the General Fund for financial reporting purposes (but not for budgetary purposes).

The General Fund is the primary operating fund of the Commonwealth. General Fund revenues are broadly based and include revenues raised internally as well as those from non-Puerto Rico sources. Internal revenues consist principally of income taxes and excise and sales taxes. Revenues from non-Puerto Rico sources are derived from federal excise taxes and customs duties returned to the Commonwealth. The primary expenditures of the Commonwealth through the General Fund are for grants and subsidies, and personal and other services.

Summary and Management's Discussion of General Fund Results

The following table presents the actual revenues and expenditures of the General Fund on a cash basis for fiscal year 2004 through fiscal year 2006, and the projected revenues and expenditures for fiscal years 2007 and 2008.

The amounts shown in the following table as expenditures may be different than those reflected in the budget or in the Commonwealth's financial statements because the table shows only cash disbursements, while the budget includes all authorized expenditures, regardless of when the related cash is actually disbursed. In addition, transfers to the Redemption Fund (used to pay debt service on the Commonwealth's bonds), which are included in the budget under "debt service," are shown as a deduction from total revenues in calculating "adjusted revenues" in the table and are not included under "expenditures." Finally, certain expenditures incurred in excess of budgeted amounts may not be

reflected in the table as expenditures to the extent they are paid from reserve funds, such as moneys in the Budgetary Fund. In fiscal years 2004 and 2005, there were approximately \$85 million and \$98.6 million, respectively, of such expenditures that are not reflected in the table. A discussion of the budget for fiscal years 2007 and 2008 appears below under *Budget of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico*.

Amounts listed under “Other Income” represent recurring General Fund revenues not appropriately attributable to other revenue line items, such as repayment of General Fund advances to municipalities and government agencies and funds. “Other Expenditures” represent recurring General Fund expenditures not appropriately attributable to other expenditures line items, such as advances to government agencies and municipalities, which advances are to be reimbursed to the General Fund by law. Amounts listed under “Capital Outlays and Other Debt Service” represent debt service on obligations and capital expenditures for which the Legislative Assembly has by resolution agreed to appropriate funds. General Fund revenues, expenditures, and transfers as presented in the table differ from the General Fund revenues, expenditures, and transfers as presented in the financial statements of the Commonwealth, as the latter statements reflect an expanded General Fund entity in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles.

Commonwealth of Puerto Rico
General Fund Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Cash Balance
(in thousands)

	2004	2005	2006	2007 ^(*)	2008 ^(*)
Beginning cash balance	\$ 179,058	\$ 108,512	\$ 42,933	\$ (0)	\$ (478,665)
Revenues from internal sources:					
Income Taxes:					
Individuals	2,720,920	2,885,903	3,087,748	3,112,892	3,067,000
Corporations	1,831,027	1,870,937	1,872,458	2,007,902	1,922,000
Partnerships	3,005	3,245	2,787	2,960	3,000
Withheld from non-residents	631,100	612,005	921,260	933,728	1,206,000
Tollgate taxes	31,579	22,973	27,397	25,082	10,000
Interest	10,108	10,489	11,536	12,112	13,000
Dividends	70,192	80,398	66,721	138,860	66,000
Total income taxes	5,297,931	5,485,950	5,989,906	6,233,536	6,287,000
Sales and use tax	-	-	-	582,560	911,000
Commonwealth excise taxes:					
Alcoholic beverages	296,302	298,235	292,180	279,028	288,000
Cigarettes	144,733	146,527	135,267	132,398	128,000
Motor vehicles	551,181	606,662	533,957	396,667	429,000
Other excise taxes	701,129	740,921	682,477	315,847	94,000
Total Commonwealth excise taxes	1,693,345	1,792,345	1,643,881	1,123,940	939,000
Property taxes	-	3,949	1,106	800	-
Inheritance and gift taxes	15,691	7,129	9,466	4,663	4,000
Licenses	84,231	85,216	91,310	98,594	107,000
Other:					
Lottery	65,387	64,638	62,729	65,508	63,000
Electronic lottery	86,115	68,011	55,212	72,253	60,000
Miscellaneous non-tax revenues	379,501	430,534	431,803 ⁽⁶⁾	321,154	331,000
Total Other	531,003	563,183	549,744	458,915	454,000
Total revenues from internal sources	7,622,201	7,937,772	8,285,413	8,503,008	8,702,000
Revenues from non-Commonwealth sources:					
Federal excise taxes ⁽¹⁾	328,921	341,166	346,272	372,536	361,000
Customs	34,266	26,731	9,553	14,503	14,000
Total revenues from non-Commonwealth sources	363,187	367,897	355,825	387,039	375,000
Total net revenues	7,985,388	8,305,669	8,641,238	8,890,047	9,077,000
Other Income (refunds) ⁽²⁾	62,789	(55,409)	76,085	(8,335)	150,000 ⁽⁸⁾
Transfers to Redemption Fund ⁽³⁾	(341,538)	(369,985)	(484,812)	(512,197)	(450,702)
Proceeds of notes and other borrowings ⁽⁴⁾	3,940,397	4,925,595	4,115,897 ⁽⁷⁾	1,872,096	2,300,000
Repayment of notes and other borrowings ⁽⁵⁾	(3,713,634)	(3,909,434)	(3,005,838)	(1,926,273)	(2,356,497)
Adjusted revenues	7,933,402	8,896,436	9,342,570	8,315,338	8,719,801
Expenditures:					
Grants and subsidies	3,468,531	3,617,386	3,944,349	3,387,199	2,262,516
Personal services	3,951,387	4,783,567	4,796,382	4,590,962	5,592,684
Other services	400,594	389,346	525,377	594,345	592,994
Materials and supplies	73,757	72,411	50,227	79,186	161,924
Equipment purchases	20,572	20,707	19,378	27,965	62,757
Capital outlays and other debt service	675	78,598	49,789	21,576	103,423
Transfers to agencies	-	-	-	92,770	-
Other disbursements	88,432	-	-	-	-
Total expenditures	8,003,948	8,962,015	9,385,503	8,794,003	8,776,298
Adjusted revenues less expenditures	(70,546)	(65,579)	(42,933)	(478,665)	(56,497)
Ending cash balance	\$ 108,512	\$ 42,933	\$ 0	\$ (478,665)	\$ (535,162)

(*) Preliminary.

(+) Estimated.

(1) Excludes transfers by the Commonwealth to the Conservation Trust Fund and amounts deposited by the Secretary of the Treasury into a separate account for the promotion of Puerto Rico runs in foreign markets.

(2) Consists of net revenues from the General Fund's non budgetary funds plus a reserve for future tax refunds reduced by estimated tax refunds.

(3) Consists of amounts to pay principal of and interest on general obligation bonds and notes of the Commonwealth. Does not include amounts deposited directly into the Redemption Fund from non-General Fund revenues.

(4) Consists of proceeds of borrowing from GDB and proceeds from Commonwealth's Tax and Revenue Anticipation Notes, including a \$741 million loan from GDB authorized by the Legislature in 2006.

(5) Consists of repayments of borrowing from GDB and repayments of Commonwealth's Tax and Revenue Anticipation Notes.

(6) Includes proceeds of \$100 million generated by the issuance of the Commonwealth's Public Improvement Refunding Bonds, Series 2006 A, which were privately placed.

(7) Includes \$50 million from the Emergency Fund used for operating expenses.

(8) Includes \$150 million related to the sale of properties.

Source: Department of the Treasury

Fiscal Year 2007

Preliminary collections for the fiscal year ended on June 30, 2007 totaled \$8.890 billion, \$7 million more than the Treasury Department's revised estimate for that period. This amount includes (i) \$933 million in non-resident withholding, (ii) \$1.123 billion in excise taxes, (iii) \$583 million of sales tax revenues, and (iv) \$269 million from special temporary tax measures.

General Fund expenses for fiscal year 2007 are currently projected to be \$9.221 billion, which is \$267 million below the amount initially budgeted and takes into consideration \$160 million in a portion of savings from the 10% budget reserve and \$107 million in health-related expenditure reductions. The \$9.221 billion amount does not include \$522 million of debt service payments on a portion of the Commonwealth's outstanding appropriation debt, which debt service was excluded from the budget based on the provisions of Act No. 91 of May 13, 2006, which created the Dedicated Sales Tax Fund to service in part the repayment of such appropriation debt.

The difference between projected revenues and expenses for fiscal year 2007 will be covered, if legislation is approved, by a \$240 million transfer of funds from Government Development Bank that was originally set aside from General Fund appropriations to cover a portion of debt service payments on the Commonwealth's appropriation debt which set aside is no longer needed on account of the passage of Act No. 91 referred to above. The remaining shortfall (about \$100 million) will be covered by cash management procedures such as delaying payments to certain vendors for a short period of time (carrying over into fiscal year 2008).

Fiscal Year 2006

General Fund total revenues for fiscal year 2006 were \$8.541 billion (approximately \$235 million, or 2.8%, more than received in fiscal year 2005). This increase was attributable to increases in income taxes (\$504 million, including \$309 million in taxes withheld from non-residents), together with decreases in external revenues (\$12 million), excise taxes (\$147 million), and miscellaneous non-tax revenues (\$113 million). The increase in revenues from individual income taxes is mainly attributable to administrative measures and economic activity. The increase in the withholding tax on non-residents includes two extraordinary payments amounting to \$200 million.

Total cash expenditures for fiscal year 2006 were \$9.596 billion (excluding about \$500 million in expenditures that occurred "off budget" for items such as refinanced debt service on general obligation debt and payment of vendor debts from prior years for Public Buildings Authority and subsidy and operational expenses of Agricultural Services and Development Administration) which exceeded original budgeted expenditures by \$651 million, attributed mainly to increases in the area of education (\$321 million), public safety and protection (\$99 million), health (\$207 million), and special contributions to pensions (\$42 million), and reductions in the area of general government (\$4 million), welfare (\$3 million), contributions to municipalities (\$1 million), and other debt service (\$10 million).

The approximately \$1.6 billion shortfall was covered by the release of \$64 million in reserve funds held at GDB, borrowings from GDB and other sources of about \$1.4 billion and about \$150 million of "cash management" practices which had the effect of delaying payment of certain expenses until the start of fiscal year 2007. Also, during a two-week period in early May 2006, the Commonwealth was forced to furlough non-essential government workers because it was projected to run out of cash until the above borrowings were implemented in the aftermath of the passage of fiscal and tax reform legislation described below in order to allow the workers to return to work.

Fiscal Year 2005

General Fund total net revenues for fiscal year 2005 were \$8.306 billion, representing an increase of \$320 million or 4%, from fiscal year 2004 net revenues. This amount excludes proceeds of a loan of \$550 million obtained from GDB, which is included as part of "Proceeds of notes and other borrowings." The major changes in revenues from fiscal year 2004 were: (i) increases in total income taxes of \$188 million, mainly resulting from increases in income taxes collected from individuals of \$165 million and in income taxes collected from corporations of \$40 million; (ii) increases in total excise taxes of \$99 million; and (iii) net increases in other revenues of \$32 million, mainly as a result of an increase in miscellaneous non-tax revenues of \$51 million.

Total cash expenditures for fiscal year 2005 were \$9.220 billion (excluding \$98.6 million covered with funds from the Budgetary Fund), which exceeded budgeted expenditures by \$366 million, attributed mainly to increases in the area of education (\$300.5 million), public safety and protection (\$18.6 million), health (\$28.7 million), welfare (\$10.2 million), and economic development (\$8 million). This amount also excludes approximately \$98.6 million of additional expenditures that were not originally budgeted. Various financing transactions were entered into to cover this imbalance.

Fiscal Year 2004

General Fund total net revenues for fiscal year 2004 were \$7.985 billion, representing an increase of \$394 million, or 5.2%, from fiscal year 2003 net revenues. This amount excludes proceeds of a loan of \$233 million obtained from GDB, which is included as part of "Proceeds of notes and other borrowings." This amount also excludes \$88 million of additional non-recurring revenues. The major changes in revenues from fiscal year 2003 were: (i) increases in total income taxes of \$377 million, mainly resulting from increases in income taxes from individuals of \$203 million and in income taxes withheld from non-residents of \$114 million; (ii) increases in total excise taxes of \$42 million; and (iii) decreases in other revenues of \$65 million, mainly as a result of a decrease in miscellaneous non-tax revenues of \$59 million. Approximately \$170 million of the increase in total income taxes for fiscal year 2004 relates to the collection of past taxes as a result of an incentives plan implemented by the Treasury.

Total cash expenditures for fiscal year 2004 were \$8.004 billion, which amount excludes certain amounts related to fiscal year 2004 but disbursed in fiscal year 2005. This amount also excludes approximately \$293 million of additional expenditures that were not originally budgeted and were covered with reserve funds (\$50 million), the reimbursement of certain federal education funds (\$141 million), and other sources. After considering (i) debt service payments (separately identified in the table as "Transfers to Redemption Fund"), (ii) \$227 million in net borrowings from GDB and other sources, and (iii) \$63 million in other income from the General Fund's non-budgetary funds, the ending cash balance of the General Fund decreased from \$179 million at the end of fiscal year 2003 to \$109 million at the end of fiscal year 2004.

Fiscal Year 2003

General Fund total revenues for fiscal year 2003 were \$7.592 billion, representing an increase of \$138 million, or 1.9%, from actual fiscal year 2002 revenues. This amount excludes proceeds of a loan of \$250 million obtained from GDB, which is included as part of "Proceeds of notes and other borrowings." The major changes from fiscal year 2002 were: (i) increases in income taxes from individuals of \$67 million and in corporate income taxes of \$71 million; (ii) increases in excise taxes on alcoholic beverages and cigarettes of \$83 million, and an increase in motor vehicles excise taxes of \$81 million; (iii) an increase in electronic lottery revenues of \$32 million; and (iv) a decrease in miscellaneous non-tax revenues of \$124 million and in income taxes withheld from non-residents of \$66 million. The decrease

in miscellaneous non-tax revenues relates to certain special administrative measures that had been implemented by the Secretary of the Treasury in fiscal year 2002 and that did not apply to fiscal year 2003.

Total cash expenditures for fiscal year 2003 were \$7.590 billion, which amount excludes certain amounts related to fiscal year 2003 but disbursed in fiscal year 2004. This amount also excludes \$150 million of additional expenditures that were not originally budgeted and were covered with reserve funds, federal fiscal relief funds and other sources. The principal reason for these higher expenditures was higher than anticipated education costs. After considering (i) \$332 million in debt service payments (separately identified on the table as "Transfers to Redemption Fund"), (ii) \$238 million in net borrowings from GDB (which includes the \$250 million loan mentioned above) and other sources, and (iii) \$79 million in reserve for future tax refunds reduced by estimated tax refunds (separately identified on the table as "Other Income (refunds)"), the ending cash balance of the General Fund was reduced from \$350 million at the end of fiscal year 2002 to \$179 million at the end of fiscal year 2003.

Tax Reform

Act No. 117 of July 4, 2006 ("Act 117") amended the Puerto Rico Internal Revenue Code of 1994 (the "PR Code") to provide, among other things, for a general sale and use tax of 5.5% to be imposed by the central government (the "Central Government Sales Tax"). Act 117 also authorized each municipal government to impose a municipal sale and use tax of 1.5% (the "Municipal Sales Tax" and, together with the Central Government Sales Tax, the "Sales Tax"). In general, the Municipal Sales Tax has the same tax base, exemptions (except for unprocessed foods) and limitations as those provided for the Central Government Sales Tax. Act 117 also provides certain income tax reductions to address the regressive effect of the Sales Tax on taxpayers in lower income tax brackets.

The Sales Tax is imposed on the sale, use, consumption and storage of taxable items, which include tangible personal property, taxable services, admission rights and certain other types of transactions covering separable and identifiable taxable items which are sold for a single price, subject to certain exceptions and limitations. The Sales Tax will not be imposed on, among other things: (i) taxable items acquired by merchants for resale, (ii) taxable items acquired by manufacturing plants, (iii) taxable items acquired for use and consumption outside of Puerto Rico, (iv) certain food products that do not need to be heated before their sale, (v) prescription drugs, (vi) the rental payments received by a lessor of real property which is used for residential or commercial purposes, (vii) services provided by designated professionals, (viii) cash, cash equivalents, stocks, bonds, notes, mortgage loans, insurance, securities and interest derived for the use or forbearance of money, (ix) sales of real property, and (x) leases in which the Industrial Development Company is the owner of the property.

Act 117 also repealed the 5% general excise tax imposed on imported goods and the 3.6% general excise tax imposed on goods manufactured in Puerto Rico. Other items, such as fuel, crude oil and petroleum products, and vehicles, however, will remain subject to the excise tax previously applicable to such items, and are not subject to the Sales Tax.

The Sales Tax became effective on November 15, 2006 and the effective date of the repeal of the 5% general excise tax was October 16, 2006. Municipalities were authorized to implement the Municipal Sales Tax starting on July 1, 2006, and most have done so. The revenues derived from the Sales Tax will be distributed as follows: (i) municipal governments will retain 13/15 of the Municipal Sales Tax (equivalent to a tax of 1.3% out of the total 7% Sales Tax), (ii) the Dedicated Sales Tax Fund, created by Act No. 91 of May 13, 2006, as amended, will receive one-seventh of the Sales Tax (equivalent to a tax of 1% out of the total 7% Sales Tax), and (iii) the General Fund will receive the balance of the Sales Tax (equivalent to a tax of 4.7% out of the total 7% Sales Tax). The Secretary of the Treasury projects for

fiscal year 2008 that each percentage point of the Sales Tax will generate annually approximately \$202 million of gross revenues and that the Sales Tax will generate total annual gross revenues for the General Fund of approximately \$911 million. For fiscal year 2007, the corresponding projections are \$191 million and \$576 million. The increase in revenues to be generated by the Sales Tax will be partly offset by the elimination of the 5% general excise tax and the effect of the income tax reduction measures included in Act 117.

Act 117 also provided for special income tax rates with respect to certain transactions occurring on and between July 1, 2006 and December 31, 2006 (the "Transition Period"). Eligible dividends declared by domestic corporations or partnerships during the Transition Period will qualify for a 5% special income tax. The dividend does not need to be distributed to qualify for the 5% special income tax rate. During the Transition Period, Act 117 also provides a special tax rate of 5% (10% in the case of resident corporations and partnerships) in connection with "built-in" gains associated to capital assets held for periods in excess of six months (the "Special Capital Gains Tax"). In order to take advantage of the Special Capital Gains Tax, a taxpayer must file an election with the Secretary of the Treasury. The sale of the capital asset is not required to qualify for the Special Capital Gains Tax. In addition to the other conditions mentioned herein, the Special Capital Gains Tax is only available in connection with capital assets consisting of stock or participations of domestic and foreign corporations and partnerships, and real property located in Puerto Rico. However, in the case of resident corporations and partnerships, the Special Capital Gains Tax applies only to real property located in Puerto Rico.

For a discussion of the budget imbalance in fiscal year 2007 and the revenues generated through March 31, 2007 from the provisions of Act 117, see "Fiscal Year 2007" under "Summary and Management's Discussion of General Fund Results" above.

Major Sources of General Fund Revenues

Income Taxes

The Commonwealth's income tax law, the Internal Revenue Code of 1994, as amended (the "P.R. Code"), imposes a tax on the income of individual residents of Puerto Rico, trusts, estates, and domestic and foreign (if engaged in a trade or business in Puerto Rico) corporations and partnerships at graduated rates. A flat tax is imposed on certain payments made to non-residents of Puerto Rico, which is collected through an income tax withholding.

Individuals. Resident individuals are subject to tax on their taxable income from all sources. The P.R. Code has five tax brackets for individuals with tax rates of 7%, 10%, 15%, 28%, and 33%. Dividend income from Puerto Rico corporations and certain qualifying foreign corporations is taxed at a rate of 10%.

Gain realized from the sale or exchange of a capital asset by resident individuals, if held for more than six months, is taxed at a rate of 12.5%.

Interest income in excess of \$2,000 on deposit with Puerto Rico financial institutions is taxed at a rate of 17%; the first \$2,000 of interest income from such institutions is exempt from taxation. Interest income on certain qualifying debt obligations issued by Puerto Rico corporations and certain qualifying foreign corporations and paid to resident individuals, trusts, estates, corporations and partnerships qualifies for a special 10% tax rate.

Corporations and Partnerships. Puerto Rico corporations and partnerships are subject to tax on income from all sources; foreign corporations and partnerships that are engaged in a trade or business in

Puerto Rico are subject to tax on their income from Puerto Rico sources and on income from sources outside Puerto Rico that is effectively connected with the conduct of their trade or business in Puerto Rico. Unless a corporation or partnership qualifies for partial exemption from corporate income and other taxes under the industrial incentives program (see "Tax Incentives" under *The Economy* above), it is subject to tax at graduated rates.

In general, the P.R. Code provides for six income tax brackets for corporations and partnerships, with the highest rate (39%) applicable to net taxable income in excess of \$300,000. Also, Act No. 41 of August 1, 2005 was enacted to impose a temporary additional tax of 2.5% on corporations and partnerships with a net taxable income of \$20,000 or more. In addition, Act No. 98 of May 16, 2006, provides for an extraordinary tax of 5% on resident corporations and partnerships engaged in business for pecuniary profit and whose gross income for the immediately preceding taxable year ended on or prior to December 31, 2005 exceed \$10 million. The 5% tax must be paid on or prior to July 31, 2006 and such amount may be subsequently claimed as a tax credit against such entity's income tax liability. Act No. 89 of May 13, 2006 also imposes an additional special tax for the taxable year commencing in 2006 of 2% on the net income subject to standard taxation of all corporations operating under the provisions of the Puerto Rico Banking Law.

Gains realized from the sale or exchange of a capital asset, if held for more than six months, are taxed at a maximum rate of 20%. Dividends received by Puerto Rico corporations and partnerships of foreign corporations and partnerships engaged in trade or business in Puerto Rico are subject to general income tax rates. A dividends received credit may be available when the corporation or partnership making the distribution is organized in Puerto Rico. A special tax rate of 17% is applicable to dividend distributions of REITs received by corporations. Interest income on certain qualifying debt obligations issued by Puerto Rico corporations and certain qualifying foreign corporations and paid to resident corporations and partnerships qualifies for a special tax rate of 10%.

In general, corporations and partnerships operating under a new grant of tax exemption issued under the 1998 Tax Incentives Act are subject to a maximum income tax rate of 7% during their basic exemption period. Certain corporations and partnerships covered by the tax incentives acts continue to be subject to a maximum tax rate of 45% on their taxable income. Corporations and partnerships covered by the Puerto Rico Tourism Incentives Act of 1993, as amended, are subject to a maximum tax rate of 42% on their taxable income. The P.R. Code also provides for an alternative minimum tax of 22%.

The P.R. Code imposes a branch profits tax on resident foreign corporations less than 80% of whose gross income qualifies as income effectively connected with a Puerto Rico trade or business. The branch profits tax is 10% of an annual dividend equivalent amount, and it applies without regard to the Puerto Rico source of income rules.

Interest from Puerto Rico sources paid to non-resident non-affiliated corporate recipients is not subject to any income or withholding tax. Interest paid to certain related non-resident recipients is subject to a withholding tax of 29%. Dividends paid to non-resident corporate recipients are subject to a withholding tax of 15%. Dividends distributed by corporations (including Section 936 Corporations) operating under new grants of tax exemption issued under the 1998 Tax Incentives Act are not subject to Puerto Rico income tax. However, royalty payments made by such corporations to non-resident recipients are subject to a 15% withholding tax. The basic tax on dividends paid to foreign corporate shareholders of Section 936 Corporations operating under grants of tax exemption issued under prior incentives laws is 10% but is subject to reduction if a percentage of the profits are invested in certain eligible instruments for specified periods of time.

Subject to certain exceptions, payments in excess of \$1,500 during a calendar year made by the Commonwealth and persons engaged in a trade or business in Puerto Rico in consideration of the receipt of services rendered in Puerto Rico are subject to a 7% withholding tax.

Sales and Use Taxes

The Sales Tax is imposed on the sale, use, consumption and storage of taxable items, which include tangible personal property, taxable services, admission rights and combined transactions, subject to certain exceptions and limitations. The Sales Tax will not be imposed on, among other things: (i) taxable items acquired by merchants for resale, (ii) taxable items acquired by manufacturing plants, (iii) taxable items acquired for use and consumption outside of Puerto Rico, (iv) certain food products that do not need to be heated before their sale, (v) prescription drugs, (vi) the rental payments received by a lessor of real property which is used for residential or commercial purposes, (vii) services provided by designated professionals, (viii) cash, cash equivalents, stocks, bonds, notes, mortgage loans, insurance, securities and interest derived for the use or forbearance of money, (ix) sales of real property, and (x) leases in which the Industrial Development Company is the owner of the property. The Sales Tax was effective starting on November 15, 2006 and is projected to generate for the General Fund approximately \$911 million for fiscal year 2008 and approximately \$576 million for fiscal year 2007.

Excise Taxes

The P.R. Code imposes an excise tax on certain articles and commodities, such as cigarettes, alcohol, sugar, cement, motor vehicles and certain petroleum products, which are taxed at different rates. The excise tax imposed on articles and commodities imported into Puerto Rico for consumption in Puerto Rico ended on October 16, 2006 and has been replaced by the previously described sales and use tax on November 15, 2006.

Other Taxes and Revenues

Motor vehicle license plate and registration fees comprise the major portion of license tax receipts. Recent legislation was enacted to increase license fees on luxury vehicles.

Non-tax revenues consist principally of lottery proceeds, documentary stamps, permits, fees and forfeits, proceeds of land sales and receipts from public corporations in lieu of taxes.

Revenues from non-Commonwealth sources include customs duties collected in Puerto Rico and excise taxes on shipments of rum from the island to the United States mainland. The customs duties and excise taxes on shipments are imposed and collected by the United States and returned to the Commonwealth. The excise tax on shipments of rum from Puerto Rico and other rum producing countries is \$13.50 per gallon. Of this amount, the lesser of \$13.25 per proof gallon and the actual excise tax imposed is currently returned to the Treasury through December 31, 2007.

Property Taxes

Personal property, which accounts for approximately 48% of total collections of taxable property, is self-assessed. Real property taxes are assessed based on 1958 property values. No real property reassessment has been made since 1958, and construction taking place after that year has been assessed on the basis of what the value of the property would have been in 1958. Accordingly, the overall assessed valuation of real property for taxation purposes is substantially lower than the actual market value. Also, an exemption on the first \$15,000 of assessed valuation in owner-occupied residences is available.

Property taxes are assessed, determined and collected for the benefit of the municipalities by the Municipal Revenues Collection Center ("CRIM"), a government instrumentality of the Commonwealth. However, a special 1.03% tax on the assessed value of all property (other than exempted property) imposed by the Commonwealth for purposes of paying the Commonwealth's general obligation debt is deposited in the Commonwealth's Redemption Fund.

The following table presents the assessed valuations and real and personal property taxes collected for fiscal years ending June 30, 2003 through June 30, 2007.

Commonwealth of Puerto Rico
Assessed Valuations and Real and Personal Property Taxes
(Commonwealth and Municipalities Combined)
(in thousands)

Fiscal Years Ended June 30,	Assessed Valuations⁽¹⁾	Taxes Levied	Collections of Current Year	Collections of Previous Years	Total Collections⁽²⁾
2003	\$23,138,903	\$824,933	\$671,163	\$79,421	\$750,584
2004	23,540,237	836,734	706,677	79,772	786,449
2005	25,277,795	899,893	738,074	50,751	788,825
2006	25,606,121	925,618	801,497	70,908	872,405
2007	26,898,928	982,400	813,700	79,720	893,420

(1) Valuation set as of July 1 of each fiscal year.

(2) During fiscal year 2004 a property tax amnesty was approved by the Legislative Assembly and implemented by CRIM. In addition to the amounts shown, under the amnesty program a total of \$105.3 million was collected in fiscal year 2004 and \$21.1 million in fiscal year 2005.

Source: Municipal Revenues Collection Center

Collections of Income, Sales and Excise Taxes

The Treasury has continued its program for improving tax collections. The program consists, in part, of taking the initiative in sponsoring and implementing tax reform, particularly in the areas of excise taxes and income taxes, in order to decrease the incidences of nonpayment of taxes and to expand the taxpayer base. The program has also included (i) improving the methods by which delinquent taxpayers are identified, primarily through the use of computer analyses, (ii) computerizing the processing of tax returns, and (iii) identifying and eliminating taxpayer evasion. With the elimination of the general excise tax last October, Treasury excise tax personnel have been reassigned to monitor compliance with the new sales tax.

Transfers to General Obligation Redemption Fund

These consist of transfers from the General Fund to the Redemption Fund for the amortization of the principal of and interest on general obligation bonds and notes of the Commonwealth.

Components of General Fund Expenditures

Grants and Subsidies

This category includes grants and contributions to municipalities, public corporations with independent treasuries, and charitable institutions. It also includes items for or included in court awards, damage awards for personal injury or property damage, and payment of taxes and payments in lieu of taxes.

Personal Services

This category includes compensation paid for personal services rendered to the Commonwealth and its public instrumentalities by individuals or firms in the form of salaries, wages, *per diems*, fees, commissions, or other forms of compensation.

Other Services

This category includes compensation for services other than the services referred to above, including advertising, printing, communications, legal expenses, utilities, building and equipment rental and maintenance expenses, insurance premiums and miscellaneous services.

Materials and Supplies

This category includes all articles that ordinarily have a short life and durability, lose their characteristic identity in the process of use, have only nominal value (\$25 or less), or are not otherwise chargeable as equipment.

Equipment Purchases

This category includes items that have three special characteristics distinguishing them from materials: durability, long useful life, and high unit cost. In addition, these items are subject to centralized inventory control as fixed assets.

Capital Outlays and Other Debt Service

Capital outlays are made primarily for land acquisition or interests in land, construction of buildings, roads, bridges and other structures, and permanent improvements and additions. Other debt service includes payments on notes held by GDB to be paid from the General Fund and payments for the amortization of the principal of and interest on non-general obligations payable from Commonwealth appropriations.

Transfers to Agencies

These transfers include the repayment of loans and advances to other funds, certain refunds, advances from other funds and other receipts, repayment of advances from other funds, grants and contributions to other funds under the custody of the Secretary of the Treasury and other items. The major portion of grants and contributions in recent fiscal years has consisted of transfers to cover the costs of health reform and advances to the municipalities.

Other Expenditures

This category represents recurring General Fund expenditures not appropriately attributable to other expenditure line items, such as advances to government agencies and municipalities, which advances are to be reimbursed to the General Fund by law.

Federal Grants

Puerto Rico receives grants under numerous federal programs. Federal grants to the agencies and instrumentalities of the Commonwealth government, including public corporations, are estimated to be \$4.047 billion for fiscal year 2007, a decrease of \$8.6 million, or 0.2%, from fiscal year 2006. The

following table presents revenues from federal grants by broad program areas, which are accounted in the central accounting system of the Treasury. The figures for fiscal years 2004 through 2006 are actual figures. The figures for fiscal year 2007 are estimates based on the information submitted by each agency to OMB and the figures for fiscal year 2008 are the amounts included in the recommended budget.

Commonwealth of Puerto Rico					
Federal Grants					
(in thousands)					
	2004	2005	2006	2007⁽¹⁾	2008⁽⁴⁾
Education	\$ 1,081,236	\$ 963,032	\$ 1,042,023	\$ 991,218	\$ 954,054
Social Services	1,792,203	1,884,737	1,888,215	1,916,162	1,949,621
Health	444,348	383,635	394,945	397,702	400,390
Labor and Human Resources ⁽²⁾	204,679	218,280	197,296	211,907	162,085
Crime	37,988	29,313	41,461	28,417	28,417
Housing ⁽³⁾	366,408	505,856	371,104	391,541	428,821
Drug and Justice	31,349	6,941	38,459	33,083	22,189
Agriculture and Natural Resources	10,378	1,117	11,402	12,477	9,969
Contributions to Municipalities	59,002	64,293	53,744	48,531	47,882
Other	39,879	30,896	17,608	16,584	17,163
TOTAL	\$ 4,067,470	\$ 4,088,100	\$ 4,056,257	\$ 4,047,622	\$ 4,020,591

(1) Estimated.

(2) Amounts include grants to the Right to Work Administration and the Occupational Development and Human Resources Council.

(3) Amounts include grants to the Public Housing Administration.

(4) Recommended.

Source: Office of Management and Budget

BUDGET OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PUERTO RICO

Office of Management and Budget

OMB's predominant mission is to assist the Governor in overseeing the preparation of the budget of the Commonwealth and supervise its administration in the agencies of the Executive Branch. In helping to formulate the Governor's budget, OMB evaluates the effectiveness of agency programs, policies, and procedures, assesses competing funding demands among agencies, and sets funding priorities.

In addition, OMB oversees and coordinates the Administration's initiatives in financial management, information technology, general management and organizational structure, and supervises the agencies' compliance with the Governor's program and regulatory policies. In each of these areas, OMB's role is to help improve administrative management, develop better performance measures and coordinating mechanisms, and promote efficiency in the use of public funds.

Budgetary Process

The fiscal year of the Commonwealth begins each July 1. The Governor is constitutionally required to submit to the Legislative Assembly an annual balanced budget of revenues, capital improvements, and operating expenses of the central government for the ensuing fiscal year. The annual budget is prepared by OMB, in coordination with the Planning Board, the Treasury, and other government offices and agencies. Section 7 of Article VI of the Constitution provides that "The appropriations made for any fiscal year shall not exceed the total revenues, including available surplus,

estimated for said fiscal year unless the imposition of taxes sufficient to cover said appropriations is provided by law.”

The annual budget, which is developed utilizing elements of program budgeting, includes an estimate of revenues and other resources for the ensuing fiscal year under (i) laws existing at the time the budget is submitted, and (ii) legislative measures proposed by the Governor and submitted with the proposed budget, as well as the Governor’s recommendations as to appropriations that in his judgment are necessary, convenient, and in conformity with the four-year investment plan prepared by the Planning Board.

The Legislative Assembly may amend the budget submitted by the Governor but may not increase any items so as to cause a deficit without imposing taxes to cover such deficit. Upon passage by the Legislative Assembly, the budget is referred to the Governor, who may decrease or eliminate any item but may not increase or insert any new item in the budget. The Governor may also veto the budget in its entirety and return it to the Legislative Assembly with the Governor’s objections. The Legislative Assembly, by a two-thirds majority in each house, may override the Governor’s veto. If a budget is not adopted prior to the succeeding fiscal year, as was the case for fiscal year 2006, the annual budget for the preceding fiscal year as originally approved by the Legislative Assembly and the Governor is automatically renewed for the ensuing fiscal year until a new budget is approved by the Legislative Assembly and the Governor. This permits the Commonwealth to continue making payments of its operating and other expenses until a new budget is approved.

Fiscal Reform

On May 25, 2006, the Governor signed Act No. 103 providing for a fiscal reform of the Commonwealth government (the “Fiscal Reform Legislation”). The Fiscal Reform Legislation applies to every instrumentality and entity of the Executive Branch funded, in whole or in part, from the General Fund and sets forth, as the public policy of the Commonwealth, the reduction of government spending, the elimination or consolidation of redundant agencies, the reduction of government payroll without causing the layoff of regular employees or increasing the actuarial liability of the retirement systems, the limitation of unnecessary, extravagant or excessive spending, and the limitation of public relations and other similar expenses. Despite his approval of the Fiscal Reform Legislation, the Governor has stated that certain of its provisions may be unconstitutional because they infringe on Executive Branch prerogatives. As such, the Governor has informed the Legislative Assembly that certain provisions of the Fiscal Reform Legislation will be implemented at the Executive Branch’s discretion and through the use of the Executive Branch’s prerogatives. There is no assurance that the Fiscal Reform Legislation will result in the intended reduction of expenditures or that it will be implemented as enacted or that it will not be judicially challenged.

Financial Control and Adjustment Procedures

Revenue estimates for budgetary purposes are prepared by the Treasury, except for estimates of federal grants, which are prepared by OMB based on information received from the various departments and other recipients of such grants. Revenue and federal grant estimates are under continuous review and, if necessary, are revised at least quarterly during the fiscal year. Fiscal control over expenditures is exercised by the Governor, through the Director of OMB, and the Secretary of the Treasury. Monthly reviews and expenditure cut-off procedures are followed to prevent expenditures in excess of appropriations.

During any fiscal year in which the resources available to the Commonwealth are insufficient to cover the appropriations approved for such year, the Governor may take administrative measures to

reduce expenses and submit to both houses of the Legislative Assembly a detailed report of any adjustment necessary to balance the budget, or make recommendations to the Legislative Assembly for new taxes or authorize borrowings under provisions of existing legislation or take any other necessary action to meet the estimated deficiency. Any such proposed adjustments shall give effect to the “priority norms” established by law for the disbursement of public funds in the following order of priority; first, the payment of the interest on and amortization requirements for public debt (Commonwealth general obligations and guaranteed debt for which the Commonwealth’s guarantee has been exercised); second, the fulfillment of obligations arising out of legally binding contracts, court decisions on eminent domain, and other unavoidable obligations to protect the name, credit and good faith of the Commonwealth; third, current expenditures in the areas of health, protection of persons and property, education, welfare and retirement systems; and fourth, all other purposes.

A Budgetary Fund was created by Act No. 147 of June 18, 1980, as amended (the “Budgetary Fund”), to cover the appropriations approved in any fiscal year in which the revenues available for such fiscal year are insufficient, to secure the payment of public debt, and to provide for unforeseen circumstances in the provision of public service. Currently, an amount equal to one percent of the General Fund net revenues of the preceding fiscal year is deposited annually into the Fund. In addition, other income (not classified as revenues) that is not assigned by law to a specific purpose is also required to be deposited in the Budgetary Fund. The maximum balance of the Budgetary Fund may not exceed 6% of the total appropriations included in the budget for the preceding fiscal year. As of June 30, 2007, the Budgetary Fund balance was \$300,000.

An Emergency Fund was created by Act No. 91 of June 21, 1966, as amended (the “Emergency Fund”), to cover unexpected public needs caused by calamities, such as wars, hurricanes, earthquakes, droughts, floods and plagues, and to protect people’s lives and property and the public sector credit. The Emergency Fund is capitalized annually with an amount totaling no less than one percent of the General Fund net revenues of the preceding fiscal year. Act No. 91 was amended in 2003 to set an upper limit to the Emergency Fund of \$150 million at the beginning of the fiscal year and was further amended in 2005 to authorize the disbursement of funds from the Emergency Fund to cover certain General Fund expenditures and operational costs of the State Emergency Management Agency. The 2005 amendment also authorizes GDB to lend to the Commonwealth up to \$150 million to replenish the Emergency Fund to provide funding for emergency and disaster needs. As of June 30, 2007, the balance in the Emergency Fund was less than \$1 million.

Appropriations

Appropriations in the central government budget of Puerto Rico consist of the following:

(i) General Fund appropriations for recurring ordinary operating expenses of the central government and of the Legislative Assembly are made by a single annual law known as the Joint Resolution of the General Budget.

(ii) General Fund appropriations for special operating expenses, for contributions to municipalities, the University of Puerto Rico and the Judiciary Branch and for capital expenditures are authorized by separate law for one or more years for special programs or activities, which may be permanent or transitory.

(iii) Disbursements of Special Funds for operating purposes and for capital improvements. For the most part, such disbursements do not require annual legislative authorization, because they are authorized by previous legislation or by the United States Congress. Federal grants constitute the major part of the resources of the Special Funds.

(iv) Bond Fund appropriations for capital expenditures financed by bonds. Such expenditures occur in one or more years.

In Puerto Rico, the central government performs many functions, which in the fifty states are the responsibility of local governments, such as providing public education, police and fire protection. The central government also provides significant annual grants to the University of Puerto Rico and to the municipalities.

For fiscal year 2006, approximately 53% of the General Fund was committed for payment of the central government payroll. In addition, approximately 25% of the General Fund was committed to the payment of fixed charges such as municipal subsidies, grants to the University of Puerto Rico, funding for the judicial branch, deposits to the Budgetary and Emergency Funds, among others, and debt service on the direct debt of the Commonwealth. For fiscal year 2007, it is proposed that approximately 56% and 6% of the General Fund be committed for payment of the central government payroll and debt service on the direct debt of the Commonwealth, respectively. Commencing with fiscal year 2004, the Commonwealth appropriates annually to the judicial branch an amount initially equal to 3.3% of the average annual revenue from internal sources for each of the two preceding fiscal years. This percentage will increase until it reaches 4% in fiscal year 2008, and may be further increased upon review, with scheduled reviews every five years.

Budget for Fiscal Year 2007

The consolidated budget for fiscal year 2007 totals \$26.5 billion. Of this amount, \$14.3 billion is assigned to the central government. This includes General Fund total resources and appropriations of \$9.488 billion, which represents a decrease of \$108 million over actual expenditures for fiscal year 2006. The following table presents a summary of the Commonwealth's proposed central government budget appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2007.

Commonwealth of Puerto Rico
Summary of Central Government Annual Budget
Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 2007
(in thousands)*

	<u>General Fund</u>	<u>Bond Fund</u>	<u>Special Funds</u>	<u>Total</u>
Revenues from internal sources:				
Property taxes	-	-	\$ 119,121	\$ 119,121
Personal income taxes	\$ 3,042,000	-	-	3,042,000
Retained non-resident income tax	871,000	-	-	871,000
Corporate income taxes	1,964,000	-	-	1,964,000
Partnership income taxes	3,000	-	-	3,000
Tollgate taxes	15,000	-	-	15,000
17% withholding tax on interest	13,000	-	-	13,000
10% withholding tax on dividends	66,000	-	-	66,000
Inheritance and gift taxes	4,000	-	-	4,000
Excise taxes:				
Alcoholic beverages	283,000	-	-	283,000
Motor vehicles and accessories	415,000	-	-	415,000
Cigarettes	136,000	-	-	136,000
Sales tax	576,000	-	-	576,000
Other (excise taxes)	318,000	-	37,385	355,385
Licenses	97,000	-	-	97,000
Miscellaneous non-tax revenues:				
Contributions from lottery fund	63,000	-	-	63,000
Electronic lottery	58,000	-	-	58,000
Registration and document certification fees	214,000	-	-	214,000
Other	105,000	-	323,145	428,145
Total revenues from internal sources	<u>8,243,000</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>479,651</u>	<u>8,722,651</u>
Revenues from non-Commonwealth sources:				
Federal excise taxes on off-shore shipments	361,000	-	-	361,000
Federal grants	-	-	4,039,107	4,039,107
Customs	15,000	-	-	15,000
Total revenues from non-Commonwealth sources	<u>376,000</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>4,039,107</u>	<u>4,415,107</u>
Total revenues	<u>8,619,000</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>4,518,758</u>	<u>13,137,758</u>
Other:				
Other Income	506,000	-	-	506,000
Balance from previous year	-	-	735,095	735,095
Bonds authorized	-	-	-	-
Total other sources	<u>506,000</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>735,095</u>	<u>1,241,095</u>
Total resources	<u>9,125,000</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>5,253,853</u>	<u>14,378,853</u>
Appropriations:				
Current expenses:				
General government	\$ 830,243	-	\$ 58,823	\$ 889,066
Education	3,382,053	-	1,234,632	4,616,685
Health	1,513,697	-	446,357	1,960,054
Welfare	487,296	-	2,191,475	2,678,771
Economic development	212,442	-	70,723	283,165
Public safety and protection	1,669,803	-	90,733	1,760,536
Transportation and communication	84,940	-	58,343	143,283
Housing	26,139	-	246,693	272,832
Contributions to municipalities	387,120	-	1,781	388,901
Special pension contributions	272,000	-	-	272,000
Debt service	512,197	-	119,121	631,318
Other debt service (appropriations)	97,570	-	56,100	153,670
Total appropriations – current expenses	<u>9,475,500</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>4,574,781</u>	<u>14,050,281</u>
Capital improvements	12,500	-	197,230	209,730
Total appropriations	<u>9,488,000</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>4,772,011</u>	<u>14,260,011</u>
Year-end balance	<u>(363,000)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>481,842</u>	<u>118,842</u>
Total appropriations and year-end balance	<u>\$ 9,125,000</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>\$ 5,253,853</u>	<u>\$ 14,378,853</u>

* Totals may not add due to rounding.

- (1) Does not include grants received by agencies whose accounting systems are not centralized in the Treasury.
- (2) Act No. 93 of August 20, 1997 establishes that resources that do not represent revenues become part of the Budgetary Fund.

Sources: Department of the Treasury and Office of Management and Budget

Projected expenses and capital improvements of all budgetary funds total \$14.3 billion, a decrease of approximately \$1.3 billion from fiscal year 2006. The major changes in General Fund expenditures by program in fiscal year 2007 are mainly due to increases in welfare (up \$57.7 million), Transportation and Communication (up \$11.6 million), economic development (up \$24.8 million), public safety and protection (up \$36.1 million), debt service on Commonwealth's general obligation and guaranteed debt (up \$400.7 million), and decreases in housing (down \$70.4 million), health (down \$216.9 million), education (down \$126 million), and other debt service, consisting principally of Commonwealth appropriation debt (down \$488.4 million). The budget for fiscal year 2007 excludes approximately \$522 million of debt service payments. Of this amount, GDB advanced and, on July 15, 2006, deposited with the trustee \$303 million corresponding to debt service of the Public Finance Corporation. Additional debt service requirements for fiscal year 2007 will be covered with amounts to be deposited in the Dedicated Sales Tax Fund. Amounts not covered by the Dedicated Sales Tax Fund, if any, would have to be covered by additional legislative appropriations from the Commonwealth's General Fund. For a discussion of the Dedicated Sales Tax Fund, see "Tax Reform" under *Puerto Rico Taxes, Other Revenues, and Expenditures* above.

The Commonwealth has authorized the issuance of \$500 million of general obligation bonds for fiscal year 2007.

Budget for Fiscal Year 2008

The consolidated budget for fiscal year 2008 totals \$26.7 billion. Of this amount, \$14.1 billion is assigned to the central government. This includes General Fund total resources and appropriations of \$9.227 billion, which represents a decrease of \$261 million over approved expenditures for fiscal year 2007. The following table presents a summary of the Commonwealth's proposed central government budget appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2008.

Commonwealth of Puerto Rico
Summary of Central Government Annual Budget
Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 2008
(in thousands)*

	<u>General Fund</u>	<u>Bond Fund</u>	<u>Special Funds</u>	<u>Total</u>
Revenues from internal sources:				
Property taxes	-	-	\$ 119,716	\$ 119,716
Personal income taxes	\$ 3,067,000	-	-	3,067,000
Retained non-resident income tax	1,206,000	-	-	1,206,000
Corporate income taxes	1,922,000	-	-	1,922,000
Partnership income taxes	3,000	-	-	3,000
Tollgate taxes	10,000	-	-	10,000
17% withholding tax on interest	13,000	-	-	13,000
10% withholding tax on dividends	66,000	-	-	66,000
Inheritance and gift taxes	4,000	-	-	4,000
Excise taxes:				
Alcoholic beverages	288,000	-	-	288,000
Motor vehicles and accessories	429,000	-	-	429,000
Cigarettes	128,000	-	-	128,000
Sales tax	911,000	-	-	911,000
Other (excise taxes)	94,000	-	36,000	130,300
Licenses	107,000	-	-	107,000
Miscellaneous non-tax revenues:				
Contributions from lottery fund	63,000	-	-	63,000
Electronic lottery	60,000	-	-	60,000
Registration and document certification fees	221,000	-	-	221,000
Other	110,000	-	341,723	451,723
Total revenues from internal sources	<u>8,702,000</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>497,739</u>	<u>9,199,739</u>
Revenues from non-Commonwealth sources:				
Federal excise taxes on off-shore shipments	361,000	-	-	361,000
Federal grants	-	-	4,020,591	4,020,591
Customs	14,000	-	-	14,000
Total revenues from non-Commonwealth sources	<u>375,000</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>4,020,591</u>	<u>4,395,591</u>
Total revenues	<u>9,077,000</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>4,518,330</u>	<u>13,595,330</u>
Other:				
Other Income	-	-	-	-
Balance from previous year	150,000	-	481,842	631,842
Bonds authorized	-	-	-	-
Total other sources	<u>150,000</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>481,842</u>	<u>631,842</u>
Total resources	<u>9,227,000</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>5,000,172</u>	<u>14,227,172</u>
Appropriations:				
Current expenses:				
General government	\$ 826,435	-	\$ 58,934	\$ 885,369
Education	3,339,534	-	1,267,173	4,606,707
Health	1,480,300	-	453,373	1,933,673
Welfare	365,041	-	2,231,433	2,596,474
Economic development	187,576	-	81,980	269,556
Public safety and protection	1,692,498	-	91,011	1,783,509
Transportation and communication	86,440	-	60,800	147,240
Housing	26,139	-	251,188	277,327
Contributions to municipalities	360,779	-	1,781	362,560
Special pension contributions	296,132	-	-	296,132
Debt service	450,702	-	119,716	570,418
Other debt service (appropriations)	103,424	-	56,376	159,800
Total appropriations – current expenses	<u>9,215,000</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>4,673,765</u>	<u>13,888,765</u>
Capital improvements	12,000	-	191,017	203,017
Total appropriations	<u>9,227,000</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>4,864,782</u>	<u>14,091,782</u>
Year-end balance	-	-	135,390	135,390
Total appropriations and year-end balance	<u>\$ 9,227,000</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>\$ 5,000,172</u>	<u>\$ 14,227,172</u>

* Totals may not add due to rounding.

- (1) Does not include grants received by agencies whose accounting systems are not centralized in the Treasury.
- (2) Act No. 93 of August 20, 1997 establishes that resources that do not represent revenues become part of the Budgetary Fund.

Sources: Department of the Treasury and Office of Management and Budget

Projected expenses and capital improvements of all budgetary funds total \$14.1 billion, a decrease of approximately \$0.2 billion from fiscal year 2007. The major changes in General Fund expenditures by program in fiscal year 2008 are mainly due to increases in special pension contribution (up \$24.1 million), public safety and protection (up \$22.7 million), transportation and communication (up \$1.5 million), and other debt service (up \$5.9 million), and decreases in welfare (down \$122.3 million), debt service on Commonwealth's general obligation and guaranteed debt (down \$61.5 million), education (down \$42.5 million), health (down \$33.4 million), contributions to municipalities (down \$26.3 million), economic development (down \$24.9 million), and general government (down \$3.8 million).

The Governor has proposed the issuance of \$425 million of general obligation bonds for fiscal year 2008, but such bonds have not yet been authorized.

Differences between Budget and Basic Financial Statements

Revenues and expenditures, as reported by the Treasury in its Basic Financial Statements, may differ substantially from resources and appropriations in the annual budget for a number of reasons, including the following:

(i) The budgetary accounts are on a cash basis, while financial statements prepared by the Treasury include accruals and other adjustments as required by government accounting standards.

(ii) Expenditures for current purposes in a particular fiscal year may include amounts appropriated for earlier periods but not previously expended and, conversely, may exclude amounts appropriated for such fiscal year but not expended until later periods.

(iii) Bonds are authorized by the Commonwealth in accordance with a four-year capital improvement program. Since bond sales are determined by bond market conditions and other factors, the amounts of bonds sold for these improvements are financed by advances from the General Fund to the Capital Projects Fund, which are later reimbursed from proceeds of bond or notes sales.

LITIGATION

The Commonwealth is a defendant in numerous legal proceedings pertaining to matters incidental to the performance of routine governmental operations. Under Act No. 104 of June 25, 1955, as amended ("Act No. 104"), persons are authorized to sue the Commonwealth only for causes of actions specified in said Act. The Commonwealth may be liable under Act No. 104 for damages up to a maximum amount of \$75,000 or \$150,000 if the suit involves actions for damages to more than one person or where a single injured party is entitled to several causes of action. Under certain circumstances, as provided in Act No. 9 of November 26, 1975, as amended ("Act No. 9"), the Commonwealth may provide its officers and employees, including directors of public corporations and government instrumentalities and mayors of the municipalities of the Commonwealth, with legal representation, as well as assume the payment of any judgment that may be entered against them. There is no limitation on the amount of the judgment that may be paid under Act No. 9.

With respect to pending and threatened litigation, as of June 30, 2006, the Commonwealth has included in its financial statements reported liabilities of approximately \$306 million for awarded and anticipated unfavorable judgments. While amounts claimed exceed \$9 billion, such amount represents the amount estimated at the time as a probable liability or a liability with a fixed or expected due date, which would require future available financial resources for its payment. The Commonwealth believes that the ultimate liability in excess of amounts provided in the financial statements, if any, would not be significant.

The Commonwealth is a defendant in two lawsuits filed, one in Commonwealth court and one in the United States District Court for the District of Puerto Rico, by an association of primary care health centers seeking to recover from the Commonwealth \$800 million of Medicaid funds retained by the Department of Health since 1997. In June 2004, the Superior Court of the Commonwealth in San Juan determined that the Commonwealth must return those funds. The Supreme Court of Puerto Rico, however, upheld a partial ruling allowing the Commonwealth to deduct from the payments due to the centers certain of the payments received by the centers from the federal government. Currently, audits are being carried out on the plaintiff centers. As of June 30, 2006, the Commonwealth has accrued \$55 million for this legal contingency. With respect to the federal case, a preliminary injunction was issued by the court against the Commonwealth requiring it to disburse approximately \$20 million in six payments beginning in October 2005.

The Commonwealth is also a defendant in a class action presented by parents of special education students alleging deficient services to these students in the areas of education and health care before Commonwealth Courts. One court recently decided in favor of the parents' request to include damage claims in the same class action case. This court may now award damages to the class action members, and in doing so may consider the claims in groups or each case individually. This will require that the parents prove the damages suffered. The Commonwealth plans to defend vigorously each case. As of June 30, 2006, the Commonwealth had accrued \$440 million for this legal contingency.

This decision is appealable and thus, not final at this time. The Commonwealth does not anticipate any final determination or damages award, in any case, to be granted in this fiscal year.

The Commonwealth and various component units are defendants in other lawsuits alleging violations of civil rights, breach of contract, and other damage claims. Preliminary hearings and discovery proceedings are in progress. The amounts claimed exceed \$7.8 billion; however, the ultimate liability cannot be presently determined. It is the opinion of the Commonwealth that the claims are excessive. No provision for any liability that may result upon adjudication of these lawsuits has been recognized by the Commonwealth. The Commonwealth believes that the ultimate liability, if any, would not be significant.

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Appendix V



**Employees Retirement System of the Government of the
Commonwealth of Puerto Rico (ERS):**

**Covered Payroll Outlook
(2008-2059)**

Submitted to: ERS

Prepared by: Global Insight, Inc.

January 29, 2007

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Executive Summary

Global Insight (GI) has developed a model to forecast the total payroll of those government employees that participate in the Employees Retirement System of the Government of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico (ERS). This econometric model, coupled with our long term forecast of the Puerto Rico economy, has been used to project the total number of employees that will participate in the ERS as well as their average wage from fiscal year 2008 through fiscal year 2059. Our Baseline forecast indicates that in fiscal year 2059, the total covered payroll will amount to US\$40.9 billion. Between fiscal years 2008 and 2059 the average annual growth rate of the covered payroll is projected to be 4.6%. We also present alternative forecasts that project higher and lower paths of the covered payroll. Under these, less likely, scenarios we forecast that by fiscal year 2059, the total covered payroll could be as low as US\$33 billion, if the government undergoes a major downsizing, and as high as US\$64.3 billion, in a scenario where an investment boom drives rapid economic growth.

Our model was constructed from widely accepted economic principles and Global Insight's long experience in building econometric forecasting models. After extensive analysis, we found the following Puerto Rico macroeconomic variables to be effective in building an empirical model of total employment and average wages in the ERS participating sector: total government employment, real GNP, labor productivity, and the unemployment rate. The projections and forecasts are based on future paths of these factors as predicted by GI's Macroeconomic Model of Puerto Rico, which in turn is fed by GI's U.S. Macroeconomic Model.

Disclaimer

The projections, forecasts and other forward looking information included in this report, including, but not limited to, those regarding future Government of Puerto Rico employment and wage levels, are estimates, which have been prepared on the basis of certain assumptions and hypotheses. No representation or warranty of any kind is or can be made with respect to the accuracy or completeness of, and no representation or warranty should be inferred from, these projections, forecasts and other forward looking information. The projections, forecasts and other forward looking information contained in this report are based upon assumptions as to future events and, accordingly, are subject to varying degrees of uncertainty. Some assumptions inevitably will not materialize and, additionally, unanticipated events and circumstances may occur. Therefore, for example, actual future Government of Puerto Rico payrolls inevitably will vary from the projections, forecasts and other forward looking information included in this report and the variations may be material and adverse.

Introduction

The goal of this research is to forecast the total payroll of those government employees that participate in the Employees Retirement System of the Government of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico (ERS), over the next 51 years. In order to achieve this Global Insight has developed a model, which, coupled with our long-term forecast for the Puerto Rico economy, allows us to forecast the total number of ERS participating employees, as well as their average wage.

The ERS is the administrator of a cost-sharing, multiple-employer, retirement system established by the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico. The ERS was created under the Act 447, and became effective on January 1, 1952. The ERS covers all regular employees of the Commonwealth's central government, municipalities and certain public corporations not covered by their own retirement's systems.¹ On September 24, 1999, Act No. 447, was amended for the purpose of establishing a new pension program (System 2000), which is a hybrid defined contribution plan, also known as a cash balance plan. In fiscal year 2007, the ERS reported 176,837 active participants in all ERS plans.

This report is organized as follows: In Chapter 1, we discuss in detail our baseline forecast for the main macroeconomic factors that drive employment and wages in the government sector. Our baseline forecast assumes that there will be no major structural change in the Puerto Rican economy over the foreseeable future. We also assume that government policy continues as in the past, without significant government restructuring. Chapter 2 describes the econometric model used to project total employment and average wages in the ERS participating sector. The baseline forecast for total covered payroll is discussed and analyzed in relation to total government employment and wages in Chapter 3. Finally, in Chapter 4 we discuss alternative projections of the total covered payroll.

Chapter 1

Macroeconomic Environment

Economic Growth

A. Context and Recent Developments

Puerto Rico is a self-governing commonwealth of the United States, yet its economic growth and development have traditionally been slower than that of the U.S. mainland. Although it does raise its own taxes, Puerto Rico has no independent monetary or trade policy. U.S. government transfers buoy local consumption, and U.S. demand influences

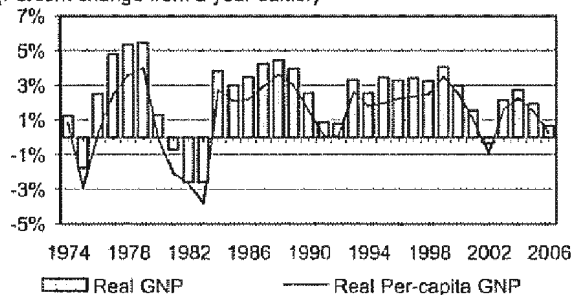
¹ For a detailed description of the Puerto Rico government's main retirement systems, as well as an overview of the government structure, please see the "Paper on Structure of Government of Puerto Rico and its Principal Retirement Systems" prepared by HCalero Consulting Group Inc

tourism activity and manufacturing production on the island, as the majority of Puerto Rico's import-export trade is with the United States. As a result, economic performance in the Commonwealth is strongly influenced by the U.S. business cycle.

Robust U.S. demand and high levels of consumer and business confidence boosted Puerto Rico's annual average real growth rate to 3% in 1995-2001, from 2% in the preceding 15 years. From the second half of 2000 economic activity slowed, however, and in fiscal year 2002, the Commonwealth slipped into recession due in part to the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001 and their effect on U.S. demand and tourism. Although the recession was relatively mild – real GNP contracted 0.3% – it has been followed by a period of sluggish growth. In 2001-06 average annual real growth was just 1.4%. Although historically, domestic factors have played a secondary role in the island's economic performance, over the last two years the island's ongoing fiscal crisis has been the main factor behind the economic slowdown.

Economic Growth: Historical Trends

(Percent change from a year earlier)



Although in fiscal year (FY) 2004, thanks to stronger U.S. growth, the Puerto Rico economy seemed to be gaining momentum, high oil and food prices, an ongoing fiscal crisis, and a political impasse between the governor and the legislature have since had a negative impact on economic activity in the Commonwealth. In fiscal 2005, real GNP, which is most often used as a measure of growth in the local economy because, unlike GDP, it nets out the large flows of earnings accruing to non-Puerto Rico residents, i.e. U.S. corporations established on the island, expanded 1.9%, down from 2.7% in fiscal 2004. Real GDP was up 0.6%, down from 3.0% a year earlier. In fiscal 2006 this deceleration continued; real GNP expanded 0.7%, while real GDP was up just 0.6%. High inflation, rising interest rates on the back of the U.S. Federal Reserve (Fed)'s monetary tightening, and high unemployment rates resulted in a deceleration of real private consumption, which expanded 2.2%, down from 3.4% in fiscal 2005. Meanwhile, real fixed investment was up 1.9% after contracting 4.3% in the previous year, as worries about the fiscal retrenchment of the government and credit downgrades continued to weigh on business confidence. Government consumption, restricted by fiscal austerity measures needed to contain the widening deficit, was practically stagnant, growing 0.2% in real terms, while net trade continued to make a negative contribution to GNP, as both import and export growth decelerated. Indeed, exports of goods and services grew 0.7%, while imports were up 1.9%, both in real terms.

B. Current Trends Scenario (Baseline Forecast)

In fiscal year 2007, Global Insight estimates that economic activity on the island moved from stagnation to recession, with real GNP contracting by more than 1%. Through their effect on disposable income, the introduction of a new sales tax and elevated inflation levels, due to the gradual pass-through of high global oil prices to other goods and services, continued to take a toll on private consumption. Private investment is also believed to have remained slow because of still-weak investor confidence and rising interest rates at the beginning of the year. On the external front, the Commonwealth's export sector was undoubtedly hurt by the slowdown in the U.S. economy. In fiscal 2008, the slow improvement of public-sector finances, the easing of monetary policy in the United States, and increased external trade under the Dominican Republic-Central America Free-Trade Agreement (DR-CAFTA) will help reverse the economic contraction, marking the beginning of a gradual recovery. Still, private investment and household spending growth are expected to remain moderate as consumer and business confidence levels begin to recover but only slowly. Meanwhile, although the government will continue to fund some capital investment projects, such as the construction of new sports venues for the 2010 Central American and Caribbean Games, fiscal austerity measures needed to address the fiscal crisis will limit the public sector's ability to stimulate economic growth over the near term.

Over the medium-term, we estimate average real GNP growth around 3.0%, slowing to 2.0% by 2030. During the remainder of the forecast period growth will continue to decelerate due to unfavorable demographic trends, reaching 1.5% by 2059. This means that in the long-run economic growth in Puerto Rico will continue to lag behind that in the U.S. mainland. Puerto Rico will, however, continue to have one of the highest GDP per capita in Latin America.

Puerto Rico is one of the most open economies in the world, with free mobility of goods, services, capital, and labor to the vast U.S. market. The stability provided by this high degree of integration with the U.S., along with a highly skilled labor force and higher quality infrastructure than that of most emerging economies, create a relatively strong business environment that will support real economic growth in the long term.

Still, a number of structural issues will continue to prevent long-term real growth above 3%. Although Puerto Rico has a good record of educational development, the existence of a number of government transfer programs funded mainly by the U.S. federal government, and the fact that Puerto Rico is subject to U.S. minimum wage legislation, will continue to constrain labor force participation rates, while maintaining unemployment levels high, thus limiting the contribution of human capital to long-term growth. Moreover, the rate of capital accumulation in Puerto Rico has not been sufficiently fast to support vigorous medium- and long-term growth. The fixed investment-to-GDP ratio fell from close to 30% in the early 1970s to less than 15% recently, due mainly to declining private investment. This problem will be exacerbated by the recent elimination of the tax advantages under Section 936 of the U.S. Internal

Revenue Code. Due to a weak domestic savings rate, investment in Puerto Rico has been largely financed by foreign sources, attracted by strong incentives under section 936 to reinvest earnings in the Commonwealth. With the cancellation of the section 936 provisions, the relaxation of U.S. trade barriers, and the emergence of many other tax havens around the world, some advantages Puerto Rico has had in the past thanks to its close association with the U.S. are fading. As a result, in order for Puerto Rico to improve its long-term growth outlook, it will have to find new ways to attract foreign investment to the island, as well as promoting the development of island-based businesses that can create new job opportunities. To this end, the government is trying to accelerate Puerto Rico's insertion into the knowledge economy by promoting research and development in the biotechnology, computing and information technology and aerospace industries in particular.

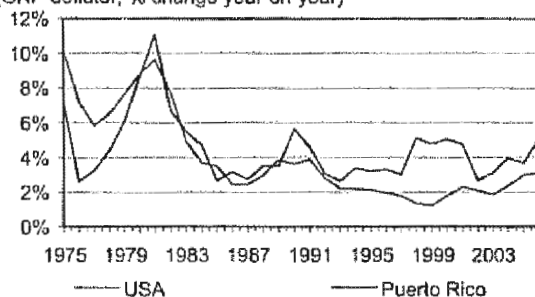
Inflation

A. Context and Recent Developments

Price changes in Puerto Rico as measured by the broadest price measure, the implicit GNP deflator, have roughly followed the trend in inflation levels in the United States, peaking in the early 1980s and accelerating recently on the back of high oil prices. Still, since the 1980s overall prices have consistently increased more rapidly in Puerto Rico than in the U.S. The inflation differential between Puerto Rico and the U.S. widened in the late 1990s, but has since started to converge back to its fifteen year average of 1.5%.

Inflation: Historical Trends

(GNP deflator, % change year-on-year)



The Puerto Rican Department of Labor recently completed the implementation of a new CPI for the island. The old CPI was often criticized because the basket of goods had not been revised since 1977, and the measure, therefore, normally overstated the real level of prices in the island. The newly released CPI has a base of December 2006. Monthly figures for the new index, which are published by the Puerto Rican Planning Board, are available only from December 2006 forward. As a result, currently, there are not enough data to calculate actual annual inflation levels according to the new index. However, the Department of Labor has reported that Puerto Rico's 12-month consumer price inflation stands between 5.4% and 6.2%, a much more reasonable rate than the 19.6% rate

recorded by the old index in June 2007, and closer to the inflation rate as measured by the GNP deflator, which stood at 5.1% in fiscal 2006.

Despite the revisions, the fact remains that consumer prices have been consistently increasing more rapidly in Puerto Rico than in the United States. While hikes in water and energy fees and other public services such as highway tolls contributed to the acceleration of prices during fiscal 2006, the main driver of consumer prices in the island has been the rise of global oil prices. Because the commonwealth is heavily dependent on oil imports to meet its domestic energy needs, particularly for electricity generation, any fluctuation in the price of oil has a significant effect on price levels in the island.

B. Current Trends Scenario (Baseline Forecast)

Inflation in Puerto Rico will remain high in the near term. The monetary easing by the U.S. Federal Reserve during the second half of 2007 and into 2008 will depress interest rates on the island, fueling stronger domestic demand, and in turn, pressuring inflation. Still, high global oil prices, which are expected to remain prone to significant upward spikes because of the still tight global supply/demand situation, will continue to present the biggest risk to the Commonwealth's inflationary picture in the near term.

Over the medium-term, we expect inflation levels in Puerto Rico will trend down gradually as global oil prices stabilize. In the long-term, we foresee Puerto Rico's inflation converging towards that observed in the United States, in a similar fashion as during the periods 1980-1989 and 1991-1993, before they started to diverge during the rest of the nineties. The high synchronization of Puerto Rico to the American economy, and the use of the same currency (low transaction costs, no exchange-rate risk, and the lack of independent monetary policy) support this view, which, however, requires the fulfillment of certain conditions. First of all, and contrary to the poor fiscal performance that affected domestic prices during the last couple of years, present and future governments would try to pursue a responsible fiscal management, keeping the growth of public debt in line with economic growth, and to avoid unnecessary borrowing that crowds out private investment. In addition, productivity gains observed in the United States would be equally transferred to Puerto Rico so that any price reduction coming from increasing productivity is replicated on the island. Moreover, increasing competition among producers and distributors on the island, and lower transportation costs would help to slowly reduce any mark-up charged in Puerto Rico with respect to U.S. prices.

Demographics and the Labor Market

A. Context and Recent Developments

Demographics

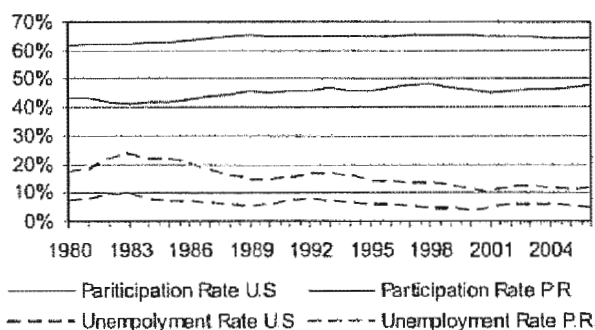
Puerto Rico's population, 3.81 million according to the 2000 census, was estimated at 3.92 million in fiscal year 2006, making it one of the most populated islands in the world.

Annual average population growth has slowed from 0.9% in the early 1990s to less than 0.5% recently due to declining birth rates and high emigration rates. It is estimated that some 2 million Puerto Rico residents have migrated to the United States. Although life expectancy rates in Puerto Rico (74.5 years for males and 82.5 years for females) have improved significantly in recent years, they remain lower than those in the U.S. mainland due to high rates of poverty on the island, especially in the rural areas. Indeed, according to the 2000 Census, nearly 50% of all Puerto Rico residents live below the poverty line. In recent years, Puerto Rico's age structure has changed as the medical care system improved. As death rates decline, the proportion of the population over 65 years of age has increased; in fiscal 2006, it is estimated that people over 65 made up 12.8% of the population. However, the proportion of children under 16 has remained fairly constant at about 25%.

Labor Markets

Historically, the unemployment rate has been significantly higher in Puerto Rico than in the United States, and the labor force participation rate has been much lower. According to the Puerto Rico household survey, in fiscal 2007, the island's labor force amounted to 1.41 million, representing around 47% of the working-age population, well below the U.S. mainland's 65%. Even with these low labor force participation rates, Puerto Rico's average unemployment rate of 10.4% in fiscal 2007 was more than double the U.S. national average.

Labor Market: Historical Trends



As the economy has not been able to provide sufficient jobs in the private sector, the government is a primary source of employment, placing a heavy burden on the Commonwealth's financial accounts. According to the United States' Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) Establishment Survey, in fiscal 2007, the Puerto Rico government employed 297,450 people, or 23.6% of the total employed population.

B. Current Trends Scenario (Baseline Forecast)

Over the near term, unemployment levels in Puerto Rico will remain high. Developments in the labor market are highly dependent on the macro-economy. Thus, the mild recession during fiscal 2007 and sluggish growth during 2008, will likely constrain hiring, keeping the unemployment rate above 10%.

Beyond the near term, the labor force participation rate in Puerto Rico should trend up gradually. Estimates from the United Nations suggest that Puerto Rico's population will peak in 2045. This will take place very gradually, as the population growth rate—currently close to 0.5% per year—falls to zero over the next 40 years. The labor force, however, is currently growing significantly faster than the population, at roughly 2% per year. This is in part due to the age structure of Puerto Rico: although birth rates are declining, there are far more young people entering the workforce than there are older people retiring from the workforce. As a result, even after the population peaks, the labor force will continue to grow, albeit at a slower pace.

Still, important labor market rigidities will continue to constrain the labor force participation rate in Puerto Rico, keeping it below U.S. levels. Puerto Rico residents are eligible for the same income transfer programs as U.S. residents, such as the Nutrition Assistance Program (NAP, the food stamp program) and disability insurance, which are funded mainly by the U.S. federal government. Because average wages are much lower in Puerto Rico, the benefits these federal programs provide are much more attractive to residents of the island. Since these benefits are not tied to work incentives, they have discouraged participation in the labor force and will continue to do so in the foreseeable future unless they are reformed. Additionally, Puerto Rico is subject to U.S. minimum wage legislation, and as a result, the minimum wage on the island is relatively high when compared to the average wage. This discourages employment in low-productivity positions, while encouraging the informal sector, hindering Puerto Rico's ability to compete in labor-intensive manufacturing sectors.² Because we do not expect average wages to catch up to those in the mainland, this will continue to be a problem in the future. Furthermore, an open border to the U.S. has encouraged the migration of Puerto Rico residents seeking higher wage employment in the mainland.

Chapter 2

Econometric Model

An econometric model is a set of mathematical equations which best statistically describes the available historical data. It can be applied, with assumptions on the projected path of independent explanatory variables, to predict the future path of the dependent variable being studied. In this case, in order to forecast the payroll of those government employers that participate in the ERS, we are interested in predicting the future path of the total number of ERS participating employees, as well as their average wage.

² Because the mandated minimum wage is relatively high when compared to the average wage in the island, it makes hiring low-skilled workers relatively costly for firms. This makes labor-intensive industries in Puerto Rico uncompetitive when compared to other low-wage countries, in both Latin America and Asia.

After extensive analysis of available data measuring all of the factors which influence the Puerto Rico labor market, we found the following Puerto Rico macroeconomic variables to be effective in building an empirical model of the total employment and average wages in the ERS participating sector:

- 1) Total government employment,
- 2) Real GNP,
- 3) Labor productivity, and
- 4) Unemployment rate.

We used the tools of standard multivariate regression analysis to determine the nature of the economic relationship between these variables and total employment and average wages in the ERS participating sector. We then projected the total payroll in the ERS participating sector out to fiscal year 2059, using these relationships, along with Global Insight's (GII) Macroeconomic Model of Puerto Rico, which in turn is fed by GII's U.S. Macroeconomic Model. The latter consists of over 2000 simultaneous equations of which approximately one third are stochastic equations. Puerto Rico's model is a smaller one with approximately 100 equations, distributed between stochastic and identities in the same proportion as the US model.

Total Employment in the ERS Participating Sector

Total employment in the ERS participating sector (EERS) was determined to be a function of total government employment (EG) and real national output (GNPR). The following equation was estimated over the period from 1989 to 2006.³

$$\log (\text{EERS}) = -0.711 + 0.499 * \log (\text{EG}) + 0.338 * \log (\text{GNPR}) [-1]$$

The model was estimated in logarithmic form, which is standard practice in the time series analysis of variables which grow over time. It also allows the direct computation of the responsiveness (or elasticity) of the dependent variable (total employment in the ERS) to changes in the various explanatory (or the right hand side) variables. The equation was adjusted using the Cochrane-Orcutt iterative method to correct for autocorrelation, a statistical relation that would otherwise bias coefficient estimates in this case.

This model has an R-square in excess of 0.82, meaning that it explains more than 82% of the variation in total employment in the ERS participating sector over the 1989 to 2006 period. In terms of explanatory power this indicates a strong model with a high level of statistical significance.

³ Total headcount figures for the ERS participating sector are available for fiscal years 1989-2007. Real GNP figures are available for fiscal year 2006 only.

Explanatory Variables

Total government employment

Data for total government employment in Puerto Rico are available from the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics' Establishment Survey at a monthly frequency since 1980. Total government employment represents nearly one-fourth of total employment in Puerto Rico, while employment in the ERS participating sector represents more than 50% of total government employment. Total government employment captures the essence of fiscal policy in Puerto Rico, which in turn will influence the path of total employment in the ERS participating sector.

The coefficient on EG in the regression equation measures the elasticity of total employment in the ERS sector with respect to total government employment. Specifically, every percent increase in total government employment has raised employment in the ERS sector by 0.499%. The estimated coefficient (0.499) is significantly different from zero at the 90% confidence level, which means there is significant explanatory power in total government employment to account for variations in total employment in the ERS sector.

Real GNP

Puerto Rico's real GNP is most often used as a measure of growth in the local economy because, unlike GDP, it nets out the large flows of earnings accruing to non-Puerto Rico residents, i.e., U.S. corporations established on the island. Data on real GNP are available at an annual frequency from the Puerto Rico Planning Board as far back as 1970. Over the long term real GNP growth in our Puerto Rico macroeconomic model is driven by labor productivity, demographic trends, fixed capital formation and growth in the U.S. economy, which is in turn determined by Global Insight's U.S. macroeconomic model.

As expected, the coefficient on GNPR in the regression equation indicates a positive correlation between employment in the ERS sector and economic growth. If the economy grows more quickly, it will require an increase in the supply of goods and services provided by the government, leading to an increase in government employment.

The econometric model states that every percent increase in real GNP in the previous year has raised employment in the ERS sector by 0.338%. Our model establishes a lag between changes in the level of economic activity and the supply of public goods and services, i.e., the increase in government employment is not immediate. Fiscal rigidities imposed by the budgetary process can delay the adjustment of government employment to changes in economic activity. Statistical results validate this specification. The estimated coefficient (0.338) is significantly different from zero at the 95% confidence level, which means there is a significant correlation between real GNP and employment and total employment in the ERS sector.

Average Wage in the ERS Participating Sector

To forecast the average wage of ERS participating employees, we first derived the real average wage using the GNP deflator. Average real wages in the ERS participating sector (COMERSR) are then derived as a function of the unemployment rate (RU) and total labor productivity (LPE). The following equation was estimated over the period from 1989 to 2006.⁴

$$\log(\text{COMERSR}) = 6.214 + 1.089 * \log(\text{LPE}) [-1] - 0.011 * \text{RU}$$

Once again, the model was estimated in logarithmic form, since that allows the easy computation of elasticity of the dependent variable (real wages in the ERS sector) to changes in the various explanatory variables. This model has an R-square in excess of 0.77, meaning that it explains more than 77% of the variation in average real wages in the ERS participating sector over the 1989 to 2006 period. In terms of explanatory power this indicates a strong model with a high level of statistical significance.

The nominal average wage is calculated from the real average wage using our inflation forecast as measured by the GNP price deflator, as follows:

$$\text{Nominal Average Wage} = \text{Real Average Rate} * \text{GNP deflator}$$

Explanatory Variables

Labor Productivity

Labor productivity is the measure of output per employee. We calculate labor productivity as real GNP divided by total employment, derived from annual data published by the Puerto Rico Planning Board. A rise in labor productivity lowers the cost of labor at a given level of wages and benefits, and as a result, firms will find it profitable to expand employment. As the new technological innovations that boost productivity occur, new industries arise, along with the creation of new jobs. The increased demand for labor will tend to boost wages, as firms compete to hire additional workers, and raise total employment.

In our model, a one percent increase in productivity in the previous year increases the real average wage in the ERS participating sector by 1.089%. The specification of the model defines a lag between changes in productivity and its effects on real wages. It is a common practice by the government and also by private corporations to revise wages and salaries once a year, based on recent past performance. Statistical results validate this specification. The estimated coefficient (1.089) is significantly different from zero at the

⁴ Average wage figures for the ERS participating sector are available for fiscal years 1989-2006

95% confidence level, which means there is a significant correlation between labor productivity and averages wages in the ERS sector.

Unemployment Rate

Puerto Rico's annual unemployment rate is reported by the Puerto Rico Planning Board dating back to 1973. Over the long-term, the number of unemployed and the unemployment rate are determined as identities from the employment and labor force projections of our Puerto Rico macroeconomic model, which are in turn a function of demographic trends and long-term labor productivity.

Standard labor market theory tells us that excess labor supply will exert downward pressure on wages. A rising unemployment rate indicates an excess in labor supply, we would thus expect the coefficient on RU to be negative. Indeed, our model indicates that a one percent increase in unemployment has lowered average wages in the ERS participating sector by 0.011%. The estimated coefficient (0.011) is significantly different from zero at the 80% confidence level.

Chapter 3

Results

After developing the two regression equations specified above, we used them to project the total employment and average wage in the ERS participating sector of the government for the period between fiscal years 2008 and 2059. The total covered payroll is then calculated as:

$$\text{Total Payroll} = \text{Total Number of Employees} * \text{Average Wage}$$

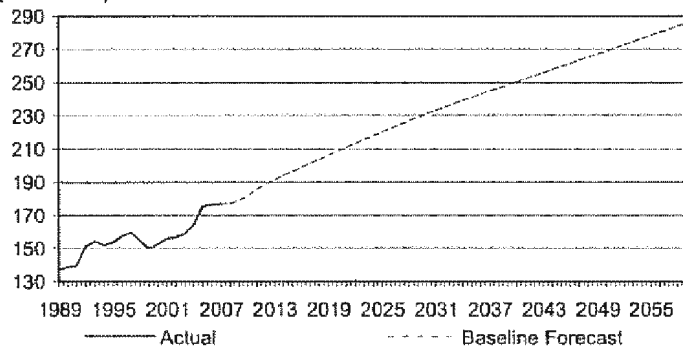
In using regression equations developed on the basis of historical data to project future values of the dependent variable, we must also assume that the underlying economic structure captured in the equation will remain essentially the same. While past performance is no guarantee of future patterns, it is still the best tool we have to make such projections.

Total Employment in the ERS Participating Sector

The graph below displays the projected time trend of total headcount in the ERS participating sector over the next 51 years. Our baseline forecast indicates that total employment in the ERS sector will grow at an average annual rate of 0.9% between fiscal years 2008 and 2059.

Employment in the ERS Participating Sector

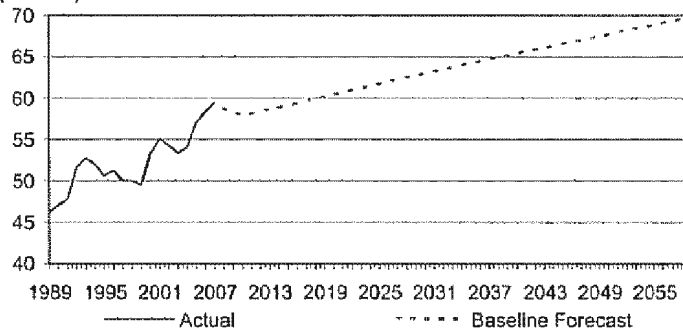
(Thousands)



This forecast implies that, over the long-run, employment in the ERS participating sector as a percent of total government headcount will maintain the ongoing upward trend. Employment in the ERS sector as a percent of total government employment has been trending up from 46% in fiscal 1989, to almost 60% recently. By fiscal year 2059 we expect headcount in the participating sector will amount to more than 65% of total employment in the public sector.

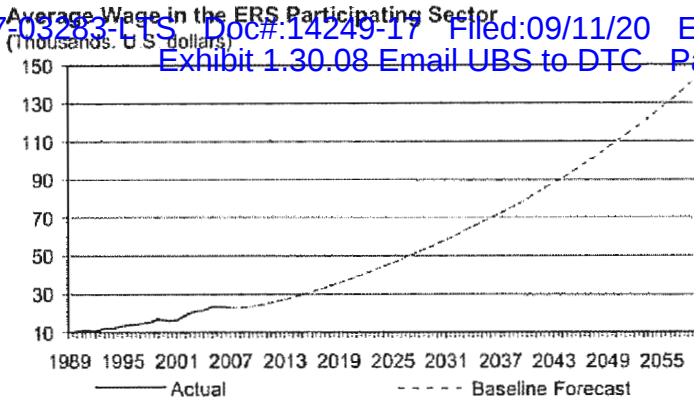
Employment in ERS Sector as % of Total Government Employment

(Percent)

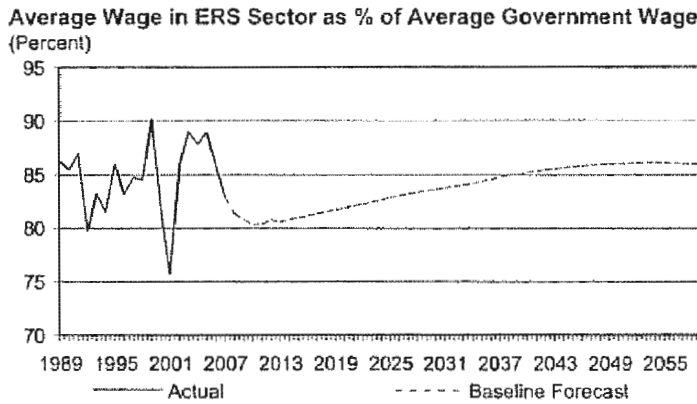


Average Wage in the ERS Participating Sector

The graph below displays the projected time trend of average wages in the ERS participating sector over the next 51 years. Our baseline forecast indicates that average wages in the ERS sector will grow at an average annual rate of 3.6% between fiscal years 2008 and 2059. This results from a 1.3% average annual growth in real wages, and a 2.3% average inflation rate.



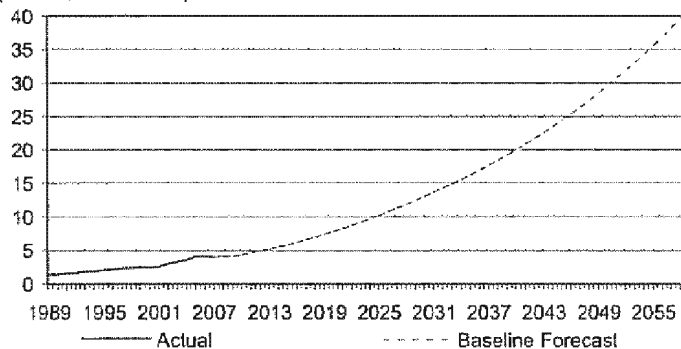
Over the forecast horizon wages in the ERS participating sector will continue to grow at fairly similar rates to those of average wages in the total government sector.



Total Covered Payroll

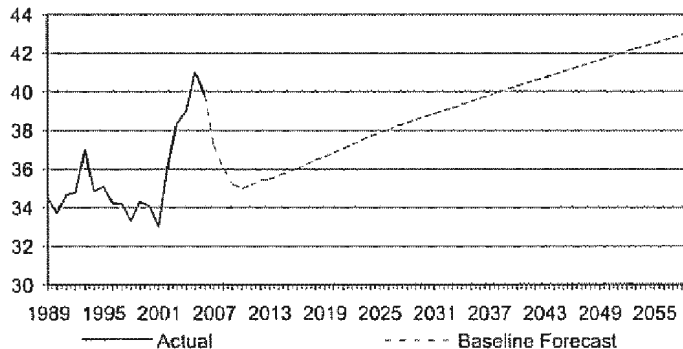
Using the forecasted employment and wage figures we calculated the total payroll in the ERS participating sector. Our baseline forecast indicates that the total covered payroll will grow at an average annual rate of 4.6% between fiscal years 2008 and 2059, reaching US\$40.9 billion in fiscal year 2059.

Total Covered Payroll
(Billions, U S dollars)



After averaging 34% over the 1989-2001 period, the covered payroll as a percent of total government spending on an National Income Accounts basis began to trend up in 2002, reaching a historical high of 41% in fiscal year 2005. In the near term, we expect the normalization of this ratio, which already began in 2006, will continue, bringing the covered payroll's share of government spending to around 35% by fiscal 2010. This is consistent with the ongoing government efforts to reduce the burden of the payroll on the fiscal accounts. Over the medium and long-term the covered payroll as a percent of total government spending will gradually trend up to around 43%.

Covered Payroll as a % of Government Spending
(Percentage)



Chapter 4

Alternative Forecasts

Two sources of variance may appear in the forecast derived by our model. First, as detailed in the Explanatory Variables sections, there is some degree of forecast error in the parameters of the model. Second, the time paths of the explanatory variables may differ from our Baseline Forecast assumptions. In this chapter, we discuss three

alternative forecasts and their effect on the total payroll in the ERS participating sector, in order to provide an interval forecast. The results of these scenarios are summarized in Table1 and displayed in the graph below.

Take-off Scenario

Under the "Take-off" scenario, a marked increase in investment results in higher labor productivity and an acceleration of real economic growth in Puerto Rico over the medium and long term. Thanks to vigorous investment by both the public and private sectors, under this scenario, Puerto Rico's investment-to-GDP ratio will reach 16.5% by 2011, and will accelerate further to a peak of 18.9% by 2037, declining only slightly to 18.5% by 2059. As a result, average real GNP growth reaches 4.9% by 2011 (compared to 3.6% in the "Current Trends" scenario) and peaks at 5.7% in 2017, then decelerating gradually to around 2.0% by 2059. This means that in the long-run, Puerto Rico will catch up to the U.S. mainland in terms of GDP per capita, which is consistent with the government's expectation of convergence.

The government sector will invest nearly US\$8.8 billion over the period between 2008 and 2011, in accordance with the Capital Investment Program (Programa de Inversiones de Cuatro Años or PICA), which sets aside US\$4.3 billion for social development and US\$4.4 billion for economic development. Among planned investments are the completion of the Plan Vial for Puerto Rico, the expansion of the San Juan metro system (Tren Urbano), the development of the land around the old Roosevelt Rose Base in the municipality of Ceiba, and the construction of new plants by the Puerto Rico Electric Power Authority (PREPA). Meanwhile, private sector investment will be especially robust in the manufacturing, tourism and telecommunications sectors. Planned private investments include the expansion of the Amgen and Elli Lilly pharmaceutical plants, the construction of new hotels, and a multi-million dollar investment by the telecommunications company América Móvil following its acquisition of Verizon Communications' Puerto Rico operations. Additionally, the government, together with the private sector, will try to further promote and develop Puerto Rico's biotechnology, computing and information technology and aerospace industries.

Under this scenario, as government efficiency increases and the private sector grows, the government is able to undergo a significant restructuring, easing the burden on the island's fiscal accounts that has resulted from the elevated government payroll. Specifically, government employment is reduced by 4.9% over the next five years, and subsequently remains unchanged until fiscal year 2020. After this period, government employment grows at an average rate of 0.13% per year. As a result, total government employment as a percent of total employment, falls to 14.0% by 2059. However, because higher productivity will lead to faster wage growth in all sectors, the reduction in government employment is more than offset by higher government wages. Thus, the covered payroll reaches US\$64.3 billion in fiscal year 2059.

Low Inflation Scenario (Low Case 1)

Under this scenario, inflation in Puerto Rico converges more rapidly to U.S. levels than expected. The inflation differential between the U.S. and Puerto Rico is completely eliminated over the next ten years. As a result, the covered payroll reaches only US\$34.6 billion in fiscal year 2059.

Significant Government Downsizing (Low Case 2)

As one alternative policy scenario, we assume that the Puerto Rico government will undergo a major restructuring. Employment in the public sector as a percentage of total employment in the Commonwealth has been trending down from more than 30% in the early eighties to around 24% recently. In our baseline forecast, we assume this trend will continue into the future, so that by fiscal year 2059, government employment will represent 19.2% of total employment. The elevated government payroll has placed a heavy burden on the Commonwealth's financial accounts, however, and fiscal pressures could prompt the government to implement a more rapid downsizing of the public sector. Currently, on average, in the 50 U.S. states, government employment represents around 14% of total employment. In this scenario, we assume that government employment in Puerto Rico, as a percent of total employment, will reach a level similar to that of the 50 U.S. states over the next ten years, falling from 24% in 2006 to 14% by 2017. Over the following forty years, the share of government employment in Puerto Rico will follow the gradual downward trend expected on average for the 50 U.S. states. This scenario results in a covered payroll of US\$33.0 billion in fiscal year 2059.

Constant ERS Employment as a Share of Government Employment Scenario (Low Case 3)

In our baseline forecast, over the long-run, employment in the ERS participating sector as a percent of total government headcount will maintain the ongoing upward trend, reaching 69% by fiscal year 2059. In this scenario, we assume that the share of ERS employment in total government employment will instead remain constant, at its 2006 level (58.4%). This results in a total covered payroll amounting to US\$34.2 billion in fiscal year 2059.

Table 1. Alternative Forecast Summary

	Total Covered Payroll in 2059 (billions US\$)	Average Annual Increase in Payroll (%)	Average Annual Increase in Headcount (%)	Average Annual Increase in Wages (%)
Baseline	40.9	4.6	0.9	3.6
Take-off	64.3	5.5	0.4	5.2
Low Case 1	34.6	4.2	0.9	3.3
Low Case 2	33.0	4.1	0.5	3.6
Low Case 3	34.2	4.2	0.6	3.6

Appendix

Table 1: Main Macroeconomic Concepts: Baseline Forecast

Fiscal Years	GNP					
	Million Real 1954 US Dollars	% Change	Million US Dollars	% Change	Deflator	Inflation
1988	4807.70	3.94	415.05	3.50	19054.20	7.57
1989	4929.80	2.54	430.54	3.66	21019.10	8.34
1990	4972.00	0.87	450.00	4.59	22009.00	5.50
1991	5011.50	0.78	472.84	3.09	23696.40	3.89
1992	5177.80	3.32	485.40	2.66	25132.90	6.06
1993	5308.90	2.53	501.82	3.38	26640.90	6.00
1994	5491.00	3.45	518.09	3.24	28452.30	6.80
1995	5671.23	3.27	535.28	3.32	30356.95	6.80
1996	5864.16	3.40	551.53	3.04	32342.71	6.54
1997	6054.70	3.25	579.89	5.14	35110.66	8.56
1998	6360.05	4.05	607.63	4.78	38281.15	9.03
1999	6487.10	2.97	638.40	5.08	41418.98	8.20
2000	6565.14	1.51	689.80	4.76	44046.50	6.34
2001	6562.55	-0.34	686.80	2.68	45071.32	2.33
2002	6702.73	2.14	700.36	3.14	47479.42	5.34
2003	6868.20	2.74	736.30	3.96	50700.70	6.80
2004	7019.80	1.93	763.68	3.71	53600.90	5.70
2005	7065.40	0.66	802.34	5.06	56688.40	5.76
2006	6940.72	-1.65	840.10	4.71	58376.00	2.98
2007	6975.49	0.39	875.29	4.19	61055.77	4.59
2008	7146.17	2.45	901.87	3.05	64450.42	5.57
2009	7404.75	3.62	927.27	2.80	68682.31	6.53
2010	7671.25	3.60	949.95	2.45	72872.97	6.13
2011	7882.45	2.75	977.51	2.90	77052.00	5.73
2012	8088.44	2.74	1005.67	2.91	81467.72	5.73
2013	8314.80	2.67	1035.87	2.97	86131.34	5.72
2014	8538.00	2.68	1086.42	2.95	91051.94	5.71
2015	8763.87	2.64	1097.91	2.95	96219.68	5.68
2016	8992.41	2.61	1129.53	2.80	101572.23	5.56
2017	9223.27	2.57	1161.70	2.85	107146.44	5.49
2018	9469.51	2.57	1194.24	2.80	112981.41	5.45
2019	9700.30	2.54	1227.31	2.77	119053.44	5.37
2020	9941.73	2.49	1260.66	2.72	125333.10	5.27
2021	10183.44	2.43	1294.42	2.60	131816.45	5.17
2022	10423.70	2.36	1328.37	2.62	138465.60	5.04
2023	10662.46	2.29	1362.51	2.57	145270.73	4.92
2024	10902.65	2.25	1396.76	2.51	152286.59	4.83
2025	11143.32	2.21	1431.41	2.48	159506.48	4.74
2026	11382.66	2.15	1466.50	2.45	166926.80	4.65
2027	11623.09	2.11	1501.64	2.40	174537.10	4.50
2028	11863.40	2.07	1536.88	2.35	182328.01	4.46
2029	12103.72	2.03	1572.35	2.31	190312.55	4.38
2030	12344.10	1.99	1607.80	2.25	198469.74	4.28
2031	12585.67	1.96	1643.08	2.18	206793.14	4.18
2032	12826.86	1.91	1678.42	2.15	215272.00	4.10
2033	13065.81	1.87	1713.52	2.09	223885.25	4.00
2034	13304.69	1.83	1748.50	2.04	232632.74	3.91
2035	13543.02	1.79	1783.09	1.98	241483.69	3.80
2036	13779.56	1.75	1817.51	1.93	250444.67	3.71
2037	14017.13	1.72	1852.08	1.95	259734.41	3.71
2038	14257.37	1.71	1886.96	1.94	269315.87	3.69
2039	14500.31	1.70	1925.45	1.93	279196.00	3.67
2040	14745.93	1.69	1962.46	1.92	289301.60	3.65
2041	14994.23	1.68	1999.97	1.91	299679.96	3.63
2042	15245.23	1.67	2038.00	1.90	310696.14	3.61
2043	15498.90	1.66	2076.56	1.89	321843.51	3.59
2044	15755.23	1.65	2115.63	1.88	333322.82	3.57
2045	16014.24	1.64	2155.23	1.87	345143.98	3.55
2046	16275.00	1.63	2195.30	1.86	357314.09	3.53
2047	16540.20	1.62	2236.81	1.85	369840.54	3.51
2048	16807.15	1.61	2277.19	1.84	382731.02	3.49
2049	17076.73	1.60	2318.90	1.83	395992.67	3.47
2050	17348.92	1.59	2361.16	1.82	409633.62	3.44
2051	17623.71	1.58	2403.93	1.81	423660.08	3.42
2052	17901.09	1.57	2447.24	1.80	438082.56	3.40
2053	18181.05	1.56	2491.09	1.79	452905.04	3.38
2054	18463.56	1.55	2535.47	1.78	468138.51	3.36
2055	18748.83	1.54	2580.39	1.77	483788.08	3.34
2056	19036.22	1.53	2625.86	1.76	499863.49	3.32
2057	19326.31	1.52	2671.85	1.75	516370.67	3.30
2058	19618.80	1.51	2718.36	1.74	533311.65	3.28

Table 1: Main Macroeconomic Concepts: Baseline Forecast (Continued)

Fiscal Years	Population		Working Age Pop. (16 +)			Labor Force			Unemployment		Employment	
	Thousands	% Change	Thousands	% Change	% of Total Pop.	Thousands	% Change	% of Working Age Pop.	Thousands	Unemp. Rate	Thousands	% Change
1989	3470.00	0.93	2435.00	1.04	69.89	1108.00	2.50	45.50	160.00	14.44	948.00	4.29
1990	3512.00	0.55	2473.00	1.56	70.42	1124.00	1.44	45.49	161.00	14.32	963.00	1.58
1991	3539.00	0.77	2515.00	1.70	71.07	1152.00	2.48	45.81	175.00	15.19	977.00	1.45
1992	3563.00	0.68	2536.00	0.83	71.10	1170.00	1.56	46.14	193.00	16.50	977.00	0.00
1993	3588.00	0.70	2563.00	1.06	71.43	1201.00	2.65	46.86	202.00	16.82	999.00	2.25
1994	3614.00	0.72	2608.00	1.76	72.16	1203.00	0.17	46.13	192.00	15.96	1011.00	1.20
1995	3666.17	1.44	2654.00	1.76	72.39	1219.00	1.33	45.03	168.00	13.78	1051.00	3.96
1996	3703.00	1.03	2685.00	1.17	72.49	1268.00	4.02	47.23	175.00	13.80	1093.00	4.00
1997	3742.04	1.03	2706.00	0.78	72.31	1267.00	2.29	47.83	170.00	13.11	1127.00	3.11
1998	3770.27	0.75	2743.00	1.37	72.75	1319.00	1.70	48.00	180.00	13.65	1139.00	1.05
1999	3790.69	0.54	2774.00	1.13	73.18	1309.00	-0.99	47.08	163.00	12.48	1143.00	0.35
2000	3807.99	0.46	2797.00	0.83	73.45	1292.00	-1.07	46.19	142.00	10.99	1150.00	0.61
2001	3827.85	0.52	2816.00	0.68	73.57	1279.00	-1.08	45.38	134.00	10.46	1144.00	-0.52
2002	3849.31	0.56	2861.00	1.60	74.33	1310.00	2.50	45.70	158.00	12.06	1152.00	0.70
2003	3860.07	0.50	2902.00	1.43	75.01	1352.00	3.21	46.59	104.00	12.13	1188.00	3.13
2004	3886.69	0.47	2929.00	0.93	75.36	1361.00	0.67	46.47	155.00	11.39	1206.00	1.52
2005	3903.49	0.43	2945.00	0.55	75.49	1389.00	1.70	47.03	147.00	10.61	1238.00	2.65
2006	3919.92	0.42	2972.00	0.92	75.82	1420.00	2.53	47.78	167.00	11.76	1253.00	1.21
2007	3941.02	0.54	3000.05	0.94	76.12	1409.33	-0.75	46.00	146.42	10.38	1282.92	0.79
2008	3961.64	0.52	3027.79	0.92	76.43	1446.85	2.66	47.79	158.80	10.98	1288.05	1.99
2009	3981.90	0.51	3054.78	0.80	76.72	1481.12	2.37	48.49	155.07	10.47	1326.05	2.95
2010	4001.09	0.50	3080.72	0.85	76.98	1515.15	2.30	49.18	151.05	9.97	1364.10	2.87
2011	4021.63	0.49	3105.52	0.81	77.22	1554.52	2.60	50.00	153.44	9.87	1401.07	2.71
2012	4041.11	0.48	3129.23	0.76	77.43	1581.37	1.73	50.54	152.43	9.64	1428.94	1.99
2013	4060.27	0.47	3151.81	0.72	77.63	1604.43	1.46	50.91	153.08	9.54	1451.35	1.57
2014	4079.04	0.46	3173.24	0.68	77.79	1620.76	1.39	51.26	152.86	9.40	1473.80	1.56
2015	4097.34	0.45	3183.52	0.64	77.94	1640.64	1.35	51.62	152.97	9.28	1495.67	1.48
2016	4115.15	0.43	3212.63	0.60	78.07	1669.74	1.28	51.97	152.82	9.15	1516.92	1.42
2017	4132.48	0.42	3230.50	0.56	78.18	1690.05	1.22	52.31	152.37	9.02	1537.68	1.37
2018	4149.27	0.41	3247.54	0.52	78.27	1709.63	1.16	52.61	151.56	8.87	1558.07	1.33
2019	4165.30	0.39	3263.71	0.50	78.35	1728.90	1.13	52.97	150.66	8.71	1578.24	1.29
2020	4181.12	0.37	3279.24	0.48	78.43	1747.61	1.00	53.29	149.59	8.56	1598.02	1.25
2021	4198.10	0.36	3294.19	0.46	78.51	1765.78	1.04	53.60	148.20	8.40	1617.49	1.22
2022	4210.42	0.34	3308.57	0.44	78.58	1783.41	1.00	53.90	147.08	8.25	1636.35	1.17
2023	4224.07	0.32	3322.47	0.42	78.66	1800.52	0.90	54.19	145.63	8.08	1654.89	1.13
2024	4237.01	0.31	3335.93	0.41	78.73	1817.15	0.92	54.47	144.14	7.93	1673.01	1.09
2025	4249.23	0.29	3349.00	0.39	78.81	1833.30	0.89	54.74	142.33	7.76	1690.97	1.07
2026	4260.73	0.27	3361.74	0.38	78.99	1849.01	0.86	55.00	140.67	7.61	1708.34	1.03
2027	4271.48	0.25	3374.15	0.37	79.09	1864.27	0.83	55.25	138.63	7.44	1725.64	1.01
2028	4281.47	0.23	3386.21	0.36	79.09	1879.30	0.81	55.50	137.13	7.30	1742.25	0.96
2029	4290.64	0.21	3397.85	0.34	79.19	1893.80	0.78	55.74	135.36	7.15	1758.03	0.94
2030	4299.99	0.19	3409.05	0.33	79.39	1908.07	0.74	55.97	133.38	6.99	1774.69	0.91
2031	4308.49	0.17	3419.78	0.31	79.41	1921.50	0.71	56.19	131.24	6.83	1790.35	0.88
2032	4313.19	0.16	3430.06	0.30	79.52	1934.57	0.68	56.40	129.10	6.67	1805.47	0.84
2033	4318.12	0.14	3439.88	0.29	79.64	1946.98	0.64	56.60	126.88	6.52	1820.10	0.81
2034	4324.35	0.12	3449.21	0.27	79.78	1958.81	0.61	56.79	124.67	6.36	1834.14	0.77
2035	4328.92	0.11	3458.05	0.26	79.89	1969.35	0.54	56.95	121.59	6.17	1847.76	0.74
2036	4332.88	0.09	3466.37	0.24	80.00	1979.20	0.50	57.10	118.35	5.98	1860.92	0.71
2037	4336.22	0.08	3474.17	0.23	80.12	1988.94	0.48	57.25	114.67	5.78	1873.97	0.70
2038	4339.02	0.06	3481.44	0.21	80.24	1998.76	0.49	57.41	111.63	5.60	1886.92	0.69
2039	4341.33	0.05	3488.16	0.19	80.35	2008.52	0.49	57.58	108.74	5.41	1899.78	0.68
2040	4343.20	0.04	3494.33	0.18	80.46	2018.33	0.49	57.76	105.80	5.24	1912.53	0.67
2041	4344.65	0.03	3499.94	0.16	80.56	2026.10	0.49	57.95	102.99	5.08	1925.16	0.66
2042	4345.74	0.02	3504.96	0.14	80.65	2033.02	0.49	58.15	100.39	4.92	1937.72	0.65
2043	4346.45	0.02	3509.39	0.13	80.74	2040.00	0.48	58.35	97.76	4.77	1950.14	0.64
2044	4346.78	0.01	3513.21	0.11	80.82	2047.82	0.48	58.57	95.37	4.63	1962.45	0.63
2045	4346.76	0.00	3516.39	0.09	80.90	2057.70	0.48	58.80	93.12	4.50	1974.64	0.62
2046	4346.39	-0.01	3518.94	0.07	80.96	2067.73	0.49	59.04	91.02	4.38	1986.71	0.61
2047	4345.68	-0.02	3520.83	0.05	81.02	2087.72	0.48	59.30	89.06	4.27	1998.66	0.60
2048	4344.67	-0.02	3522.05	0.03	81.07	2097.75	0.48	59.58	87.29	4.18	2010.47	0.59
2049	4343.37	-0.03	3522.68	0.02	81.10	2107.80	0.48	59.84	85.64	4.08	2022.16	0.58
2050	4341.82	-0.04	3522.42	0.00	81.13	2117.88	0.48	60.13	84.17	3.97	2033.71	0.57
2051	4340.05	-0.04	3523.34	0.03	81.18	2127.99	0.48	60.40	82.66	3.89	2045.13	0.56
2052	4338.07	-0.05	3522.83	-0.01	81.21	2139.12	0.48	60.69	81.71	3.82	2056.41	0.55
2053	4335.67	-0.05	3522.14	-0.02	81.23	2148.28	0.48	60.99	80.75	3.78	2067.53	0.54
2054	4333.46	-0.06	3521.28	-0.02	81.26	2158.47	0.47	61.30	79.95	3.70	2078.52	0.53
2055	4330.63	-0.06	3520.24	-0.03	81.28	2168.68	0.47	61.61	79.33	3.68	2089.35	0.52
2056	4327.98	-0.07	3519.02	-0.03	81.31	2178.92	0.47	61.92	78.89	3.62	2100.03	0.51
2057	4324.92	-0.07	3517.63	-0.04	81.33	2189.19	0.47	62.23	78.62	3.58	2110.57	0.50
2058	4321.65	-0.08	3516.06	-0.04	81.36	2199.49	0.47	62.56	78.56	3.57	2120.93	0.49
2059	4318.17	-0.08	3514.31	-0.05	81.38	2209.53	0.46	62.87	78.42	3.58	2131.12	0.48

Table 2: Baseline Forecast

Fiscal Year	ERS Employees			Total ERS Covered Payroll	
	Employment Thousands	Average Salary	% Change	Millions USD	% Change
1989	137.18	10281.16		1407.55	
1990	138.65	10789.81	5.15	1495.99	6.28
1991	139.47	11536.78	8.82	1609.00	7.55
1992	151.19	11059.03	-4.14	1672.00	3.92
1993	154.24	12202.00	10.33	1882.00	12.56
1994	151.54	12288.15	0.71	1857.00	-0.80
1995	153.70	13578.49	10.50	2087.00	11.78
1996	157.64	14101.93	3.85	2223.00	6.52
1997	159.60	14805.76	4.99	2363.00	6.30
1998	154.85	15279.70	3.20	2366.00	0.13
1999	149.69	17202.33	12.58	2575.00	8.83
2000	152.56	10147.41	-0.13	2463.40	-4.33
2001	155.68	16376.10	1.42	2549.50	3.50
2002	156.59	19289.78	17.79	3020.43	18.71
2003	158.83	21084.43	9.30	3350.49	10.71
2004	164.13	21637.99	2.58	3551.40	6.00
2005	175.50	23512.03	8.66	4126.46	16.19
2006	176.34	23374.32	-0.59	4121.87	-0.11
2007	176.84	22756.74	-2.64	4024.23	-2.37
2008	176.69	22552.87	0.65	4060.25	0.89
2009	178.04	23420.08	2.04	4108.50	3.16
2010	181.05	24140.73	3.08	4392.45	4.87
2011	185.69	25019.04	3.64	4645.74	5.77
2012	188.94	26134.81	4.46	4937.98	6.29
2013	191.43	27218.63	4.15	5210.40	5.52
2014	193.94	28507.92	4.74	5528.73	6.11
2015	196.40	29828.93	4.63	5858.02	5.90
2016	198.66	31231.12	4.71	6210.68	6.02
2017	201.90	32685.81	4.66	6579.73	5.94
2018	203.73	34204.87	4.65	6958.39	5.91
2019	203.14	35774.81	4.59	7374.41	5.83
2020	208.56	37417.26	4.59	7803.61	5.82
2021	210.96	39118.47	4.54	8252.14	5.75
2022	213.33	40661.88	4.46	8717.14	5.63
2023	215.07	42659.03	4.40	9200.30	5.54
2024	217.96	44487.88	4.29	9696.67	5.40
2025	220.22	46356.99	4.20	10208.92	5.28
2026	222.45	48259.83	4.13	10737.59	5.18
2027	224.86	50252.03	4.11	11289.74	5.14
2028	226.92	52239.09	3.95	11848.78	4.95
2029	228.96	54289.80	3.93	12430.08	4.91
2030	231.07	56386.77	3.89	13029.16	4.82
2031	233.15	58524.12	3.79	13644.68	4.72
2032	235.19	60694.88	3.71	14274.74	4.62
2033	237.20	62921.24	3.67	14924.94	4.59
2034	239.16	65174.86	3.58	15587.31	4.44
2035	241.06	67504.29	3.57	16274.83	4.41
2036	242.98	69862.62	3.49	16975.40	4.31
2037	244.88	72265.65	3.44	17694.78	4.24
2038	246.71	74726.36	3.40	18435.36	4.19
2039	248.55	77246.12	3.37	19199.61	4.15
2040	250.40	79832.03	3.35	19989.84	4.12
2041	252.25	82487.45	3.33	20807.52	4.09
2042	254.11	85212.14	3.30	21652.99	4.06
2043	255.96	88007.71	3.28	22526.54	4.03
2044	257.82	90875.39	3.26	23429.41	4.01
2045	259.68	93816.31	3.24	24362.33	3.98
2046	261.54	96831.46	3.21	25325.36	3.95
2047	263.40	99922.08	3.19	26320.01	3.93
2048	265.26	103088.82	3.17	27345.77	3.90
2049	267.12	106334.29	3.15	28404.80	3.87
2050	268.98	109657.42	3.13	29496.59	3.84
2051	270.85	113060.94	3.10	30622.40	3.82
2052	272.71	116545.99	3.08	31793.19	3.79
2053	274.57	120111.11	3.06	32978.93	3.76
2054	276.43	123761.17	3.04	34210.75	3.74
2055	278.28	127493.88	3.02	35478.72	3.71
2056	280.13	131312.21	2.99	36784.37	3.68
2057	281.98	135217.27	2.97	38128.49	3.65
2058	283.82	139207.13	2.95	39510.06	3.62
2059	285.66	143282.45	2.93	40929.60	3.59

Table 3: Take-off Scenario

Fiscal Years	Take-off Scenario							
	Real GNP		Total Government		ERS Employers			
	Millions of USD	% Change	Employment Thousands	% Change	Employment Thousands	Average Salary	Total Payroll (Mill. USD)	% Change
1989	4007.70	3.04	297.05	-4.05	137.18	10261.16	1407.60	
1990	4928.00	2.54	294.74	-0.78	139.55	10789.61	1495.99	5.28
1991	4972.00	0.07	291.53	-1.09	139.47	11536.78	1609.00	7.55
1992	5011.50	0.78	293.26	0.59	151.19	11059.08	1672.00	3.82
1993	5177.00	3.32	292.46	-0.27	154.24	12292.00	1882.00	12.56
1994	5308.90	2.53	292.33	-0.04	151.94	12286.15	1897.00	-0.60
1995	5491.80	3.45	303.56	3.84	153.70	13578.45	2087.00	11.78
1996	5671.23	3.27	307.53	1.31	157.64	14101.93	2223.00	6.52
1997	5854.16	3.40	318.09	3.69	159.50	14865.76	2363.00	6.30
1998	6054.70	3.25	309.46	-2.95	164.85	15279.70	2366.00	0.13
1999	6300.00	4.05	302.10	-2.30	149.69	17202.33	2575.00	8.83
2000	6487.10	2.97	266.13	-5.31	152.56	16147.41	2463.40	-4.33
2001	6585.14	1.51	262.73	-1.19	155.68	16376.10	2548.50	3.50
2002	6562.55	-0.34	268.66	2.10	155.89	19289.78	3026.43	18.71
2003	6702.73	2.14	267.72	-0.33	158.83	21994.43	3350.49	10.71
2004	6886.20	2.74	303.41	1.91	164.13	21637.69	3551.40	6.00
2005	7019.80	1.93	307.63	1.46	175.50	23512.08	4126.46	16.19
2006	7065.40	0.66	302.03	-1.88	176.34	23374.32	4121.87	-0.11
2007	6948.79	-1.65	297.45	-1.52	175.04	22758.74	4024.23	-2.37
2008	6998.56	0.72	295.02	-0.82	173.37	22953.15	3979.35	-1.12
2009	7212.66	3.05	292.59	-0.82	170.31	23510.76	4004.20	0.02
2010	7534.81	4.46	290.16	-0.83	168.45	24404.00	4110.75	2.68
2011	7906.74	4.94	287.73	-0.84	167.31	25531.52	4271.64	3.91
2012	8259.12	4.59	285.30	-0.84	166.69	27067.94	4512.05	5.63
2013	8687.77	5.08	282.87	-0.85	165.94	28768.87	4773.84	5.80
2014	9156.63	5.40	282.87	0.00	166.61	30912.15	5150.12	7.88
2015	9672.29	5.83	282.87	0.00	167.27	33320.87	5573.09	8.22
2016	10223.28	5.70	282.87	0.00	167.99	36025.15	6051.90	8.59
2017	10806.66	5.71	282.87	0.00	168.72	38063.25	6574.59	8.64
2018	11420.10	5.66	282.87	0.00	169.45	42162.15	7144.39	8.07
2019	12067.10	5.87	282.87	0.00	170.18	45591.44	7758.83	8.60
2020	12748.71	5.65	282.87	0.00	170.94	49285.66	8424.88	8.58
2021	13473.24	5.68	283.24	0.13	171.92	53259.32	9156.48	8.68
2022	14238.39	5.66	283.61	0.13	172.92	57554.71	9952.22	8.69
2023	15026.10	5.56	283.68	0.13	173.90	62178.77	10813.14	8.65
2024	15843.94	5.43	284.35	0.13	174.88	67077.31	11730.34	8.48
2025	16686.11	5.32	284.71	0.13	175.83	72250.29	12703.44	8.30
2026	17547.90	5.17	285.08	0.13	176.79	77898.98	13736.34	8.13
2027	18413.30	4.90	285.46	0.13	177.73	83449.94	14831.66	7.97
2028	19275.70	4.66	285.82	0.13	178.68	89328.42	15991.14	7.82
2029	20126.72	4.41	286.16	0.13	179.62	95377.74	17131.66	7.34
2030	20980.37	4.14	286.55	0.13	180.56	101532.62	18332.73	7.01
2031	21770.36	3.86	286.82	0.13	181.50	107745.60	19555.43	6.67
2032	22590.89	3.59	287.29	0.13	182.44	113960.36	20790.64	6.32
2033	23291.09	3.29	287.66	0.13	183.39	120187.77	22037.34	6.00
2034	23988.71	2.99	288.03	0.13	184.34	126270.82	23277.19	5.63
2035	24632.75	2.68	288.40	0.13	185.30	132310.65	24516.76	5.33
2036	25217.44	2.37	288.77	0.13	186.25	138142.98	25728.81	4.94
2037	25734.22	2.05	289.14	0.13	187.19	143736.30	26905.38	4.57
2038	26259.20	2.04	289.51	0.13	188.11	149057.34	28038.56	4.21
2039	26793.09	2.04	289.88	0.13	189.02	154551.43	29212.71	4.19
2040	27336.45	2.03	290.26	0.13	189.93	160223.02	30431.01	4.17
2041	27893.04	2.03	290.63	0.13	190.84	165981.51	31685.36	4.15
2042	28457.82	2.02	291.00	0.13	191.76	172129.34	33006.73	4.14
2043	29032.86	2.02	291.38	0.13	192.67	178372.62	34387.69	4.12
2044	29618.63	2.02	291.75	0.13	193.59	184815.81	35779.00	4.11
2045	30214.90	2.01	292.13	0.13	194.51	191467.28	37242.26	4.09
2046	30822.20	2.01	292.50	0.13	195.43	198329.64	38760.07	4.08
2047	31440.46	2.01	292.88	0.13	196.36	205410.67	40333.46	4.06
2048	32069.93	2.00	293.25	0.13	197.28	212711.73	41964.32	4.04
2049	32710.79	2.00	293.63	0.13	198.21	220245.52	43654.77	4.03
2050	33363.22	1.99	294.01	0.13	199.14	228012.28	45406.64	4.01
2051	34027.40	1.99	294.38	0.13	200.07	236021.71	47222.01	4.00
2052	34703.63	1.99	294.76	0.13	201.01	244280.25	49102.89	3.98
2053	35393.08	1.99	295.14	0.13	201.95	252780.64	51050.26	3.97
2054	36096.34	1.99	295.52	0.13	202.89	261573.15	53070.50	3.96
2055	36813.68	1.99	295.90	0.13	203.84	270633.49	55164.93	3.95
2056	37545.06	1.99	296.28	0.13	204.78	279982.21	57335.97	3.94
2057	38291.08	1.99	296.66	0.13	205.73	289627.50	59686.25	3.92
2058	39051.92	1.99	297.04	0.13	206.69	299571.72	61910.64	3.91
2059	39827.89	1.99	297.42	0.13	207.66	309822.86	64337.60	3.91

Table 4: Low Inflation Scenario

Fiscal Years	Low Inflation Scenario (Low Case 1)					
	GNP Deflator	Inflation	ERS Employees			% Change
			Employment Thousands	Average Salary	Total Payroll (Mil. USD)	
1980	415.05	3.80	137.18	10261.18	1407.55	
1981	438.54	5.65	138.65	10769.61	1495.99	6.28
1982	458.68	4.58	139.47	11526.78	1609.03	7.55
1983	472.84	3.62	151.19	11059.08	1672.00	3.92
1984	486.40	2.66	154.24	12202.00	1882.00	12.56
1985	501.02	3.25	151.94	12289.15	1867.00	-0.80
1986	518.09	3.24	153.70	13579.49	2087.00	11.78
1987	535.20	3.32	157.64	14101.93	2223.00	6.52
1988	551.53	3.04	159.60	14805.76	2363.00	6.30
1989	579.89	5.14	164.85	15279.70	2566.00	8.13
1990	607.63	4.78	149.69	17202.33	2575.00	0.03
1991	638.48	5.00	152.56	18147.41	2463.40	-4.33
1992	688.89	4.78	155.68	18370.10	2549.50	3.50
1993	686.80	2.60	155.89	19289.78	3028.43	18.71
1994	708.38	3.14	168.83	21854.43	3350.49	10.71
1995	736.38	3.96	164.13	21637.99	3551.40	6.08
1996	783.68	3.71	175.50	23512.08	4126.45	16.19
1997	802.34	5.06	176.34	23374.32	4121.07	-0.11
1998	840.10	4.71	178.84	22759.74	4024.23	-2.37
1999	872.29	3.83	176.89	22874.26	4046.34	0.55
2000	888.71	3.03	178.84	23355.51	4173.37	3.14
2001	923.71	2.78	181.95	24048.00	4375.68	4.85
2002	947.04	2.61	185.69	24963.54	4835.44	5.94
2003	972.25	2.58	188.94	25884.01	4911.40	5.96
2004	895.46	2.39	191.43	25834.12	5158.01	4.98
2005	1017.40	2.20	193.94	27959.52	5438.13	5.32
2006	1038.45	2.07	196.40	29044.74	5704.40	5.05
2007	1058.72	1.95	198.86	30116.44	5989.01	4.99
2008	1078.23	1.84	201.30	31201.25	6260.89	4.87
2009	1098.26	1.86	203.73	32326.96	6587.85	4.89
2010	1118.60	1.85	206.14	33508.63	6907.31	4.85
2011	1139.06	1.83	208.56	34727.46	7242.64	4.85
2012	1159.87	1.83	210.90	35988.58	7592.27	4.83
2013	1180.81	1.81	213.33	37275.53	7952.06	4.74
2014	1202.58	1.84	215.67	38619.55	8329.10	4.74
2015	1225.04	1.87	217.96	39999.15	8718.30	4.67
2016	1248.02	1.88	220.22	41420.36	9121.75	4.63
2017	1271.75	1.90	222.45	42885.93	9539.94	4.58
2018	1285.94	1.90	224.65	44407.68	9976.73	4.58
2019	1320.29	1.86	226.82	45930.16	10417.80	4.42
2020	1345.01	1.87	228.96	47511.64	10878.23	4.42
2021	1370.33	1.88	231.07	49142.09	11355.15	4.38
2022	1395.66	1.87	233.16	50813.07	11846.87	4.33
2023	1421.51	1.83	235.10	52510.15	12349.78	4.25
2024	1447.28	1.81	237.20	54255.48	12889.65	4.21
2025	1472.92	1.77	239.16	56023.30	13398.61	4.11
2026	1499.22	1.79	241.09	57850.45	13954.42	4.15
2027	1526.44	1.82	242.99	59806.90	14532.01	4.14
2028	1554.41	1.83	244.80	61804.76	15133.29	4.14
2029	1582.63	1.83	246.71	63831.79	15747.62	4.06
2030	1611.71	1.82	248.55	65908.25	16381.67	4.03
2031	1641.05	1.82	250.40	68040.21	17037.16	4.00
2032	1670.86	1.82	252.26	70230.62	17715.76	3.98
2033	1701.14	1.81	254.11	72479.63	18417.62	3.95
2034	1731.90	1.81	255.96	74789.29	19143.14	3.94
2035	1763.15	1.80	257.82	77159.83	19893.28	3.92
2036	1794.09	1.80	259.68	79593.50	20668.83	3.89
2037	1827.14	1.80	261.54	82090.76	21470.07	3.88
2038	1859.69	1.79	263.40	84653.54	22280.07	3.85
2039	1893.15	1.79	265.26	87281.60	23152.70	3.83
2040	1926.93	1.78	267.13	89970.80	24035.88	3.81
2041	1961.24	1.78	268.99	92744.16	24947.12	3.79
2042	1996.08	1.78	270.85	95579.93	25887.74	3.77
2043	2031.46	1.77	272.71	98487.95	26859.60	3.75
2044	2067.38	1.77	274.57	101487.59	27859.09	3.73
2045	2103.86	1.76	276.43	104522.95	28892.81	3.71
2046	2140.90	1.76	278.28	107653.06	29957.46	3.68
2047	2178.50	1.76	280.13	110860.55	31055.27	3.66
2048	2216.07	1.75	281.98	114146.50	32186.97	3.64
2049	2255.43	1.75	283.82	117511.13	33352.26	3.62
2050	2294.78	1.74	285.60	120955.06	34551.81	3.60

Table 5: Significant Government Downsizing Scenario

Fiscal Years	Significant Gov. Downsizing (Low Case 2)					
	Gov. Employment			ERS Employers		
	Thousands	% of Total Employment	Employment Thousands	Average Salary	Total Payrol (Mill. USD)	% Change
1989	297.05	31.33	137.18	10201.16	1407.59	
1990	294.74	30.61	138.65	10789.61	1495.99	6.26
1991	291.53	29.84	139.47	11530.78	1609.00	7.55
1992	293.26	30.02	151.19	11059.88	1672.00	3.92
1993	292.46	29.28	154.24	12202.00	1802.00	12.56
1994	292.33	28.91	151.94	12288.15	1807.00	-0.80
1995	303.55	28.88	153.70	13578.45	2087.00	11.78
1996	307.53	28.14	157.84	14101.93	2223.00	6.52
1997	318.69	28.30	169.60	14805.76	2363.00	6.30
1998	309.48	27.17	154.85	15279.70	2386.00	0.13
1999	302.18	26.44	149.89	17292.33	2575.00	8.83
2000	286.13	24.88	152.56	15147.41	2463.40	-4.33
2001	282.73	24.71	155.88	16375.10	2549.50	3.50
2002	280.88	25.06	158.89	19289.76	3026.43	18.71
2003	297.72	25.06	158.83	21094.43	3350.48	10.71
2004	303.41	25.16	164.13	21637.99	3551.40	6.00
2005	307.83	24.87	175.50	23512.06	4126.46	16.19
2006	302.03	24.10	178.34	23374.32	4121.87	-0.11
2007	297.45	23.55	178.84	22755.74	4024.23	-2.37
2008	291.13	22.60	174.12	22952.87	3996.45	-0.69
2009	287.12	21.65	173.19	23420.06	4056.11	1.49
2010	282.40	20.70	173.17	24140.73	4180.54	3.07
2011	276.75	19.75	173.49	25019.04	4340.53	3.83
2012	268.68	18.60	173.03	26134.61	4521.96	4.18
2013	259.10	17.85	171.57	27218.53	4869.76	3.27
2014	249.11	16.90	169.87	28507.92	4842.51	3.78
2015	236.60	15.95	167.65	29626.03	6006.36	3.38
2016	227.58	15.00	155.53	31231.12	5169.78	3.26
2017	216.08	14.05	162.80	32855.81	5323.94	2.98
2018	216.76	13.81	164.57	34204.87	5629.11	5.73
2019	218.04	13.62	168.37	35774.81	5951.92	5.73
2020	219.50	13.74	188.26	37417.26	6295.97	5.78
2021	220.83	13.64	170.03	39116.47	6850.98	5.64
2022	221.62	13.54	171.74	40861.88	7017.53	5.51
2023	222.51	13.45	173.40	42659.03	7386.90	5.41
2024	223.40	13.35	175.03	44407.88	7766.73	5.27
2025	224.42	13.27	176.86	46356.95	8160.82	5.19
2026	225.41	13.19	178.33	48269.83	8607.97	5.09
2027	226.38	13.12	179.05	50252.03	9043.04	5.05
2028	227.31	13.05	181.54	52239.08	9483.41	4.87
2029	228.55	13.00	183.24	54289.80	9947.96	4.80
2030	228.99	12.90	184.62	56386.77	10409.93	4.64
2031	229.36	12.81	185.98	58524.12	10883.04	4.54
2032	229.59	12.72	187.23	60664.88	11363.74	4.42
2033	229.79	12.63	188.48	62921.24	11859.48	4.36
2034	230.10	12.55	189.79	65174.86	12369.46	4.30
2035	231.35	12.62	191.39	67504.29	12919.32	4.45
2036	232.58	12.50	192.99	69862.62	13482.86	4.36
2037	234.02	12.49	194.67	72265.05	14068.22	4.34
2038	235.45	12.48	196.33	74726.35	14671.23	4.29
2039	236.88	12.47	197.98	77246.12	15293.50	4.24
2040	238.26	12.46	199.63	79832.03	15937.16	4.21
2041	239.85	12.45	201.26	82487.45	16603.24	4.18
2042	241.01	12.44	202.93	85212.14	17291.96	4.15
2043	242.38	12.43	204.57	88007.71	18003.82	4.12
2044	243.70	12.42	205.21	90875.39	18739.75	4.09
2045	245.01	12.41	207.65	93816.31	19499.95	4.06
2046	246.31	12.40	209.49	96831.48	20285.04	4.03
2047	247.59	12.39	211.12	99922.68	21095.74	4.00
2048	248.88	12.38	212.75	103088.82	21932.04	3.98
2049	250.10	12.37	214.37	106334.26	22795.29	3.94
2050	251.33	12.36	215.99	109657.42	23685.35	3.90
2051	252.53	12.35	217.61	113060.94	24603.15	3.87
2052	253.72	12.34	219.22	116545.99	25549.30	3.85
2053	254.88	12.33	220.83	120111.11	26523.64	3.81
2054	256.03	12.32	222.43	123761.17	27527.74	3.79
2055	257.18	12.31	224.02	127493.88	28561.23	3.75
2056	258.28	12.30	225.61	131312.21	29626.14	3.73
2057	259.35	12.29	227.19	135217.27	30720.05	3.70
2058	260.41	12.28	228.76	139207.13	31845.68	3.66
2059	261.45	12.27	230.33	143262.45	33002.46	3.63

**Table 6: Constant ERS Employment as a Share of Government Employment
Scenario**

Fiscal Years	Constant Share In Gov. Employment (Low Case 3)					
	Gov. Employment Thousands	ERS Employers				
		Employment Thousands	% of Gov. Employment	Average Salary	Total Payroll (Mill. USD)	% Change
1990	297.05	137.18	46.18	10261.16	1407.59	
1991	294.74	138.65	47.04	10769.61	1495.99	6.28
1992	291.53	139.47	47.84	11536.78	1609.00	7.55
1993	293.20	151.19	51.55	11059.08	1672.00	3.92
1994	292.46	154.24	52.74	12202.00	1882.00	12.56
1995	282.33	151.84	51.87	12268.15	1867.00	-0.80
1996	303.56	153.70	50.63	13578.49	2087.00	11.78
1997	307.53	157.64	51.28	14101.93	2223.00	6.52
1998	318.80	159.60	50.05	14865.76	2363.00	6.30
1999	309.48	154.85	50.03	15279.70	2368.00	0.13
2000	302.18	149.60	49.54	17202.33	2575.00	8.83
2001	288.13	152.56	53.32	16147.41	2463.40	-4.33
2002	282.73	155.68	55.06	16376.10	2549.50	3.50
2003	280.68	156.80	54.35	19289.78	3025.43	18.71
2004	287.72	158.03	53.35	21094.43	3350.48	10.71
2005	303.41	164.13	54.09	21637.99	3551.40	6.00
2006	307.63	175.50	57.01	23512.08	4128.46	16.18
2007	302.03	176.34	58.39	23374.32	4121.87	-0.11
2008	287.45	176.84	59.45	22766.74	4024.23	-2.37
2009	301.02	175.75	58.39	22552.87	4034.05	0.24
2010	307.24	179.39	58.39	23420.06	4201.24	4.14
2011	313.43	183.00	58.39	24140.73	4417.67	5.15
2012	319.34	186.45	58.39	25019.04	4664.80	5.59
2013	323.38	188.81	58.39	26134.01	4934.48	5.78
2014	320.33	190.53	58.39	27218.53	5185.96	5.10
2015	329.28	192.25	58.39	28507.92	5480.72	5.68
2016	332.13	193.92	58.39	29820.93	5703.96	5.53
2017	334.86	195.51	58.39	31231.12	6105.96	5.57
2018	337.51	197.06	58.39	32685.81	6440.96	5.49
2019	340.09	198.50	58.39	34204.87	6791.89	5.45
2020	342.64	200.05	58.39	35774.61	7158.73	5.37
2021	345.12	201.50	58.39	37417.26	7539.67	5.35
2022	347.56	202.83	58.39	39110.47	7937.77	5.28
2023	349.90	204.29	58.39	40861.86	8347.63	5.16
2024	352.18	205.62	58.39	42659.03	8771.68	5.08
2025	354.40	206.92	58.39	44467.88	9205.35	4.94
2026	356.61	208.21	58.39	46260.99	9651.87	4.85
2027	358.71	209.44	58.39	48269.83	10109.41	4.74
2028	360.82	210.67	58.39	50262.03	10586.53	4.72
2029	362.82	211.83	58.39	52239.08	11066.05	4.53
2030	364.79	212.90	58.39	54289.80	11562.86	4.49
2031	366.71	214.11	58.39	56366.77	12072.70	4.41
2032	368.67	215.19	58.39	58524.12	12593.97	4.32
2033	370.55	216.24	58.39	60894.88	13124.39	4.21
2034	372.07	217.23	58.39	62921.24	13668.60	4.15
2035	373.69	218.18	58.39	65174.86	14219.55	4.03
2036	375.24	219.08	58.39	67504.26	14789.08	4.01
2037	376.73	219.96	58.39	69862.62	15368.85	3.91
2038	378.22	220.83	58.39	72265.95	15958.20	3.85
2039	379.70	221.69	58.39	74726.35	16566.11	3.81
2040	381.19	222.50	58.39	77240.12	17191.85	3.78
2041	382.67	223.42	58.39	79832.03	17836.29	3.75
2042	384.15	224.29	58.39	82487.45	18509.76	3.73
2043	385.62	225.15	58.39	85212.14	19185.46	3.70
2044	387.09	226.00	58.39	88007.71	19889.88	3.67
2045	388.54	226.85	58.39	90875.39	20615.42	3.65
2046	390.00	227.71	58.39	93816.31	21362.52	3.62
2047	391.44	228.55	58.39	96831.46	22130.52	3.60
2048	392.88	229.39	58.39	99922.68	22921.03	3.57
2049	394.31	230.22	58.39	103088.82	23732.84	3.54
2050	395.73	231.05	58.39	106334.29	24568.23	3.52
2051	397.13	231.87	58.39	109657.42	25425.78	3.49
2052	398.52	232.68	58.39	113060.94	26306.85	3.47
2053	399.90	233.49	58.39	116545.99	27211.83	3.44
2054	401.28	234.29	58.39	120111.11	28140.50	3.41
2055	402.63	235.08	58.39	123761.17	29093.62	3.39
2056	403.96	235.86	58.39	127493.86	30070.35	3.36
2057	405.29	236.63	58.39	131312.21	31072.52	3.33
2058	406.61	237.40	58.39	135217.27	32100.43	3.31
2059	407.89	238.15	58.39	139207.13	33152.19	3.28
2060	409.14	238.88	58.39	143282.45	34227.81	3.24

Appendix VI

EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM OF THE GOVERNMENT
OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PUERTO RICO

PENSION FUNDING BOND RESOLUTION

Adopted on January 24, 2008

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BOND RESOLUTION

WHEREAS, Employees Retirement System of the Government of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico (the "System") is a trust created pursuant to Act 447 of May 15, 1951, as amended (the "Act"), to provide pension and other benefits to retired employees of the central government, municipalities and public corporations of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico;

WHEREAS, by virtue of the Act, the System has, among others, the duties and powers

- (i) to incur debt secured by the assets of the System;
- (ii) to receive and collect Employers' Contributions;
- (iii) to make contracts and to execute all instruments necessary or convenient for the exercise of any of its powers; and
- (iv) to sue and be sued, complain and defend in all courts of justice and administrative bodies;

WHEREAS, as of June 30, 2005, the System had an unfunded liability of approximately \$9.9 billion pursuant to the System's actuarial evaluation report;

WHEREAS, the System's statutory right to receive Employers' Contributions is an obligation of the Employers and a legal asset of the System;

WHEREAS, as a legal asset of the System, the Employers' Contributions may be pledged to secure the debt of the System; and

WHEREAS, in order to decrease the unfunded liability of the System, the System wishes to issue limited, non-recourse obligations in the form of Bonds, payable solely from the Pledged Property (as defined below), which includes the Employers' Contributions; now, therefore,

BE IT RESOLVED by the Board of Trustees of the System, as follows:

ARTICLE I STATUTORY AUTHORITY

SECTION 101. Authority for this Resolution.
This Resolution is adopted pursuant to the provisions of the Act.

SECTION 102. Resolution to Constitute Contract. In consideration of the purchase and acceptance of any and all of the Bonds authorized to be issued hereunder by those Persons who shall hold the same from time to time, this Resolution shall be deemed to be and shall constitute a contract among the System, the Owners from time to time of the Bonds and the Ancillary Facility Providers; and the security interest created in this Resolution and the covenants and agreements therein set forth to be performed on behalf of the System shall be for the equal benefit, protection and security of the Owners of any and all of the Bonds and the Ancillary Facility Providers, all of which shall be of equal rank without preference, priority or distinction of any of the Bonds and Ancillary Facility Providers over any other thereof, except as expressly provided in or permitted by this Resolution.

ARTICLE II AUTHORIZATION AND ISSUANCE OF BONDS

SECTION 201. Authorization of Bonds. The System may issue hereunder one or more series of Bonds of the System to be designated as "Pension Funding Bonds," which Bonds may be issued as hereinafter provided without limitation as to amount except as is or may hereafter be provided in this Resolution or in a Supplemental Resolution or as may be limited by law. There is hereby further created by this Resolution, in the manner and to the extent provided herein, a security interest and lien on the Pledged Property to secure the full and timely payment of the principal of and premium, if any, and interest on, all of the Bonds issued pursuant to this Resolution or any Supplemental Resolution. The Bonds shall be special obligations of the System payable solely from the Pledged Property without recourse against other assets of the System. The Commonwealth shall not be liable for the Bonds or any Ancillary Bond Facility. Neither any Bond nor any Ancillary Bond Facility shall constitute a debt of the Commonwealth within the meaning of any constitutional provision, or a pledge of the good faith and credit of the Commonwealth or of the taxing power of the Commonwealth, and the Commonwealth shall not be liable to make any payments thereon, nor shall any Bond or any Ancillary Bond Facility be payable out of any funds or assets other than the Pledged Property, and the Bonds and each Ancillary Bond Facility shall contain a statement to the foregoing effect.

SECTION 202. General Provisions for Issuance of Bonds.

1. The Bonds may, if and when authorized by the System pursuant to one or more Supplemental Resolutions, be issued in one or more Series, as Senior Bonds or Subordinated Bonds, and the designation thereof, in addition to the name "Pension Funding Bonds," shall include such further appropriate particular designations added to or incorporated in such title for the Bonds of any particular Series as the System may determine, including designations of Classes. Each Bond shall bear upon its face the designation so determined for the Series to which it belongs. Except as may be limited by applicable law, Bonds of a Series may be issued in the form of Capital Appreciation Bonds, Convertible Capital Appreciation Bonds, Current Interest Bonds, Adjustable Rate Bonds, Option Bonds, Fixed Tender Bonds, or any combination of the foregoing, or any other type of Bond that may legally be issued by the System, which in each case may include Serial Bonds or Term Bonds, or any combination thereof.

2. Each Supplemental Resolution authorizing or providing for the issuance of a Series of Bonds shall also specify, except as may be limited by applicable law:

(i) the authorized principal amount and designation of such Series of Bonds;

(ii) the purpose or purposes for which such Series of Bonds are being issued, which shall be one or more of the following, to the extent then permitted by applicable law and the provisions of this Resolution: (a) to provide sufficient funds in order to fund the System and decrease the unfunded liability of the System; (b) to refund or otherwise prepay any Bonds or other evidences of indebtedness issued by the System; (c) to pay or provide for the payment of Financing Costs, including

but not limited to the costs of issuance; (d) to fund debt service reserves and other reserve accounts; and/or (e) for such other purposes as may be authorized by the Act, as the same may be amended and then in effect.

(iii) the date or dates, maturity date or dates and amounts of each maturity of the Bonds of such Series;

(iv) the interest rate or rates of the Bonds of such Series (which may include variable, convertible or other rates, and zero interest rate bonds), or the manner of determining such interest rate or rates, and the interest payment dates of the Bonds of such Series, and the date or dates on which and the methods by which any such rates shall be adjusted;

(v) the type of Bonds to be issued, including, but not limited to, Capital Appreciation Bonds, Convertible Capital Appreciation Bonds, Current Interest Bonds, Adjustable Rate Bonds, Option Bonds, or Fixed Tender Bonds;

(vi) the designation of Bonds of such Series as Senior Bonds or as Subordinated Bonds;

(vii) the Record Date, if any, which shall be the 15th day of the month preceding the date of payment, whether or not a Business Day, if no other Record Date is specified;

(viii) the denomination or denominations of, and the manner of dating, numbering and lettering, the Bonds of such Series;

(ix) if so determined by the System, any Debt Service Reserve Requirement for the Bonds of such Series, and the method of calculating the same and funding thereof (which may be from Bond proceeds);

(x) the place or places of payment of the principal of and premium, if any, and interest on the Bonds of such Series, or the method of determining the same;

(xi) the Redemption Price or Prices, and the Currency in which such Prices are payable, if any, and, subject to the provisions of Article IV, the redemption terms, if any, for the Bonds of such Series (including but not limited to any notice of redemption period other than as provided in Section 406), *provided* that Bonds of any maturity for which Sinking Fund Installments shall be established pursuant to paragraph (xii) of this paragraph shall in any event be redeemable, or payable at maturity, by application of the Sinking Fund Installments for such Bonds on the due dates of such Sinking Fund Installments;

(xii) the amount of each Sinking Fund Installment, or the method for determining such amount, and due date of each Sinking Fund Installment, if any, for Bonds of like maturity of such Series;

(xiii) the amount, if any, or the method for determining such amount, to be credited to the Capitalized Interest Account, for capitalized interest with respect to such Series of Bonds and provisions for the application thereof to the payment of all or a portion of the interest on such Series of Bonds or any other Series of Bonds;

(xiv) the amount, if any, or method of determining the costs of issuance to be delivered to GDB at Closing;

(xv) if so determined by the System, provisions for the application of any moneys available therefor to the purchase or redemption of Bonds of such Series and for the order of purchase or redemption of such Bonds;

(xvi) if so determined by the System, provisions for the sale of the Bonds of such Series;

(xvii) provisions for the execution and authentication of the Bonds of such Series;

(xviii) the respective forms of the Bonds of such Series and of the Fiscal Agent's certificate of authentication;

(xix) if Bonds of such Series are Adjustable Rate Bonds that are not the subject of a Qualified Hedge, the Maximum Interest Rate for such Bonds;

(xx) if Bonds of such Series are Option Bonds or Fixed Tender Bonds, provisions regarding tender for purchase or redemption thereof and payment of the purchase or Redemption Price thereof, in the Currency in which the Bonds of such Series are payable;

(xxi) if Bonds of such Series are Capital Appreciation Bonds or Convertible Capital Appreciation Bonds, provisions for including the principal and interest portions of the Accrued Amount in the calculation of accrued and unpaid and accruing interest or Principal Installments for purposes of the definition of Accrued Payment Obligation;

(xxii) if Bonds of such Series are Adjustable Rate Bonds, Capital Appreciation Bonds, Convertible Capital Appreciation Bonds or Bonds hedged or to be hedged by a Qualified Hedge, or the Supplemental Resolution authorizes a Qualified Hedge on Bonds previously issued, provisions specifying the method of calculating the Accrued Payment Obligation with respect to such Adjustable Rate Bonds, Capital Appreciation Bonds, Convertible Capital Appreciation Bonds or the Bonds hedged or to be hedged by such Qualified Hedge, as the case may be, for purposes of the Debt Service Reserve Requirement and the additional Bonds tests of Sections 204 and 708;

(xxiii) if so determined by the System, modifications to the definition of Revenues or Pledged Property applicable to the Bonds of such

Series for the only purpose of adding resources to Revenues or Pledged Property for the benefit of the Bondowners;

(xxiv) deposits into Funds, Accounts and Subaccounts as may be required or permitted by this Resolution and not otherwise provided for above;

(xxv) if such Bonds are not payable in Dollars, the Foreign Currency or Currencies or Currency Unit in which the Bonds of such Series shall be denominated or in which payment of the principal of (and/or premium, if any) and/or interest on the Bonds of such Series may be made;

(xxvi) if the amount of principal of (and premium, if any) or interest on the Bonds of such Series may be determined with reference to an index, including, but not limited to, an index based on a Currency or Currencies other than that in which the Bonds of such Series are denominated or payable, or any other type of index, the manner in which such amounts shall be determined;

(xxvii) the book-entry-only systems of registration to be chosen with respect to the Bonds of such Series, and the procedures regarding such registration and, if applicable, the rules and regulations of the book-entry-only system depository; and

(xxviii) any other provisions deemed advisable by the System, not in conflict with the provisions of this Resolution or the Act as each is then in effect.

3. Except in the case of the Series A Bonds being issued pursuant to the First Supplemental Resolution, each Series of Bonds issued by the System must satisfy the conditions contained in Section 708 in connection with the issuance of additional Bonds or in Section 204 in connection with the issuance of Refunding Bonds. Each Series of Bonds shall be executed by the System for issuance under this Resolution and delivered to the Fiscal Agent and thereupon shall be authenticated by the Fiscal Agent and delivered to the System and upon the receipt by the Fiscal Agent of:

(i) a copy of this Resolution, certified by an Authorized Officer of the System;

(ii) an Opinion of Counsel to the effect that (A) the System has the right and power under the Act, as amended to the date of such opinion, to adopt the Resolution and the Resolution has been duly and lawfully adopted by the System, is in full force and effect and is valid and binding upon the System and enforceable in accordance with its terms, and no other authorization for the Resolution is required; (B) the Resolution creates the valid security interest for the benefit of the Owners of the Bonds on the Pledged Property, subject only to the provisions of the Resolution permitting the application thereof to the purposes and on the terms and conditions set forth in the Resolution; and (C) the Bonds of such Series are valid and binding special, non-recourse obligations of the System as provided in the Resolution,

enforceable in accordance with their terms and the terms of the Resolution (except insofar as the enforceability thereof may be limited by bankruptcy, moratorium, insolvency or other laws affecting creditors' rights or remedies theretofore or thereafter enacted and may be subject to general principles of equity (regardless of whether such enforceability is considered in a proceeding in equity or at law), or other customary exception), and entitled to the benefit of the Resolution and of the Act, as amended to the date of such opinion, and such Bonds have been duly and validly authorized, executed and issued in accordance with law, including the Act, as amended to the date of such opinion, and in accordance with the Resolution;

(iii) a written order as to the authentication and delivery of the Bonds of such Series, signed by an Authorized Officer of the System;

(iv) a copy of the Supplemental Resolution authorizing such Series, certified by an Authorized Officer of the System;

(v) a certificate of an Authorized Officer of the System stating that (A) the System is not in default in any material respect in the performance of any of the terms, provisions or covenants of this Resolution or any Supplemental Resolution to be complied with or performed by the System, and (B) the System has not violated the provisions of Article VII of this Resolution; and

(vi) such further documents as are required by the provisions of this Section or Article IX or any Supplemental Resolution adopted pursuant to Article IX.

SECTION 203. Special Provisions Concerning Capital Appreciation Bonds and Convertible Capital Appreciation Bonds.

Except as otherwise may be provided in a Supplemental Resolution:

1. For purposes of clause (ii) within the definition of "Outstanding" in this Resolution, the principal amount of any Capital Appreciation Bond or Convertible Capital Appreciation Bond, in reference to the payment thereof at maturity, shall be deemed to equal its Maturity Amount.

2. For purposes of the definition of "Redemption Price" in this Resolution, the principal amount of any Capital Appreciation Bond or Convertible Capital Appreciation Bond shall be deemed to equal its Accreted Amount as of the date of the intended redemption.

3. For purposes of Sections 305, 307 and 308, the principal amount of any Capital Appreciation Bond or Convertible Capital Appreciation Bond shall be deemed to equal its Accreted Amount as of the date of the intended exchange or substitution.

4. For purposes of Section 406, the principal amount of any Capital Appreciation Bond or Convertible Capital Appreciation Bond shall be deemed to equal its Accreted Amount.

5. For purposes of Sections 501, 502, and 1103, and of all other provisions of this Resolution relating to security for the Bonds or application of assets which secure the Bonds, the principal amount of each Capital Appreciation Bond or Convertible Capital Appreciation Bond shall be deemed to equal its Accreted Amount as of the date of the intended application of the subject assets.

6. For purposes of Sections 1002, 1003, 1101, 1102, 1105 and 1106 and of all other provisions of this Resolution relating to consents or directions given by, or requests of, Owners of the Bonds, the principal amount of each Capital Appreciation Bond or Convertible Capital Appreciation Bond shall be deemed to equal its Accreted Amount as of the most recent Accretion Date.

7. For purposes of Section 1301, the principal amount of any Capital Appreciation Bond or Convertible Capital Appreciation Bond payable upon the maturity thereof shall be deemed to equal its Maturity Amount.

SECTION 204. Special Provisions for Refunding Bonds.

1. Bonds of one or more Series may be authenticated and delivered upon original issuance, subject to the provisions and limitations of Section 202 and this Section, as Refunding Bonds, and only for the purposes of creating economic savings, restructuring debt service, modifying Resolution covenants, and providing for more favorable debt terms, or any of the foregoing or any other valid purpose of the System. Each Supplemental Resolution authorizing a Series of Refunding Bonds shall set forth that the purposes for which such Series is issued include the payment or redemption of all or any part of the Bonds of any one or more Series then Outstanding.

2. The Refunding Bonds of such Series shall be authenticated and delivered by the Fiscal Agent only upon receipt by the Fiscal Agent (in addition to the requirements of Section 202) of:

(i) irrevocable instructions to the Fiscal Agent, in form reasonably satisfactory to it, to give due notice of the payment or redemption of all the Bonds so to be refunded on a payment or redemption date specified in such instructions and the payment or redemption dates, if any, upon which such Bonds are to be paid or redeemed;

(ii) if the Bonds of a Series to be refunded are to be paid or redeemed subsequent to the forty-fifth day next succeeding the date of authentication of the Refunding Bonds, irrevocable instructions to the Fiscal Agent, to provide notice in the manner provided in Section 1301 with respect to the payment of such Bonds pursuant to such Section 1301;

(iii) either (A) moneys or (B) Defeasance Securities as shall be necessary to comply with the provisions of paragraph 3 of Section 1301, which moneys and Defeasance Securities shall be held in trust and used only as provided in paragraph 3 of Section 1301; and

(iv) a certificate of an independent certified public accountant certifying that (A) the amounts described in paragraph (iii) above are sufficient, without any reinvestment, to pay or redeem all of the Bonds to be refunded, and (B) the principal and interest payable with respect to the Refunding Bonds in each year while the Refunding Bonds are Outstanding is less than the principal and interest payable with respect to the Bonds being refunded, provided that the certificate of the independent certified public accountant shall not be required to cover the matters described in this clause (B) if the Refunding Bonds are issued in compliance with the additional Bonds test set forth in Section 708.

3. Refunding Bonds may be issued upon compliance with Section 708 in lieu of compliance with this Section.

SECTION 205. Delegation of Officers and Committees. A Supplemental Resolution authorizing Bonds may delegate to any Authorized Officer of the System the power to issue Bonds from time to time in compliance with the provisions of this Resolution and to fix the details of any such Bonds by a certificate of such Authorized Officer. Any such action by an Authorized Officer of the System shall be in writing. Each such action by an Authorized Officer of the System with respect to any Bonds shall be deemed to be part of the Supplemental Resolution providing for such Bonds.

SECTION 206. Credit and Liquidity Facilities; Rights of Credit Facility Providers.

1. In connection with any Bonds, the System may obtain or cause to be obtained one or more Credit Facilities or Liquidity Facilities and agree with the Credit Facility Provider or Liquidity Facility Provider to reimburse such provider directly for amounts paid under the terms of such Credit Facility or Liquidity Facility, together with interest thereon; *provided, however,* that no obligation to reimburse a Credit Facility Provider or Liquidity Facility Provider shall be created, for purposes of this Resolution, until amounts are paid under such Credit Facility or Liquidity Facility.

2. Any Supplemental Resolution may provide that (i) so long as a Credit Facility is in full force and effect, and payment on the Credit Facility is not in default, the Credit Facility Provider shall be deemed to be the sole Owner of the Outstanding Bonds the payment of which such Credit Facility secures when the approval, consent or action of the Owners of such Bonds is required or may be exercised under this Resolution, or, in the alternative, that the approval, consent or action of the Credit Facility Provider shall be required in addition to the approval, consent or action of the applicable percentage of the Owners of Outstanding Bonds required by Section 1002 and following an Event of Default, *provided* that no such approval, consent or action of a Credit Facility Provider may be made or taken without the approval, consent or action of the Owner of each Bond affected if such approval, consent or action of such Owner otherwise would be required by the second sentence of Section 1002, and (ii) in the event that the principal, Sinking Fund Installments, if any, and Redemption Price, if applicable, and interest due on any Outstanding Bonds shall be paid in the Currency in which the Bonds of such Series are payable under the provisions of a Credit Facility, all covenants, agreements and other obligations of the System to the Owners of such Bonds shall continue to exist and such Bonds shall be deemed to remain Outstanding, and such Credit Facility Provider shall be subrogated to the rights of such

Owners in accordance with the terms of such Credit Facility.

SECTION 207. Qualified Hedges. The System may enter into one or more Qualified Hedges in connection with any Bonds (i) at the time of issuance of such Bonds, (ii) prior to the issuance of such Bonds, in anticipation of the issuance thereof, *provided* that payments by the System under the Qualified Hedges do not commence until the date any Bonds to which such Qualified Hedge of Qualified Hedges relate are expected to be issued, or (iii) after the issuance of such Bonds.

SECTION 208. Parity Obligations and Subordinate Obligations. For purposes of Articles V and XI, all Parity Obligations and Subordinate Obligations shall specify, to the extent applicable, the interest and principal components of such Parity Obligations and Subordinate Obligations; *provided, however,* that in the case of Qualified Hedges, scheduled payments thereunder shall constitute the interest components thereof and there shall be no principal components.

ARTICLE III GENERAL TERMS AND PROVISIONS OF BONDS

SECTION 301. Medium of Payment; Form and Date.

1. The Bonds shall be payable, with respect to interest, principal and premium, if any, in Dollars or any Currency which at the time of payment is legal tender for the payment of public and private debts, as provided in the Supplemental Resolution authorizing the issuance thereof.

2. The Bonds of each Series shall be issued only in the form of fully registered Bonds without coupons unless otherwise authorized by the Supplemental Resolution authorizing the issuance thereof.

3. Each Bond shall be lettered and numbered as provided in the Supplemental Resolution authorizing the issuance thereof and so as to be distinguished from every other Bond.

4. Bonds of each Series shall be dated as provided in the Supplemental Resolution authorizing the issuance thereof.

5. If so provided by the Supplemental Resolution authorizing the issuance thereof, the Bonds of a Series authorized to be issued by such Supplemental Resolution may be issued in book entry form without definitive Bonds delivered to each beneficial owner thereof.

SECTION 302. Legends. The Bonds of each Series may contain or have endorsed thereon such provisions, specifications and descriptive words not inconsistent with the provisions of this Resolution as may be necessary or desirable to comply with custom or otherwise, as may be determined by the System prior to the authentication and delivery thereof.

SECTION 303. Execution and Authentication.

1. The Bonds shall be executed in the name of the System by the manual or facsimile signature of an Authorized Officer of the System and its seal (or a facsimile thereof) shall be thereunto affixed, imprinted, engraved or otherwise reproduced, and attested by the manual or facsimile signature of its Secretary or an Assistant Secretary. In case any

one or more of the officers who shall have signed or sealed any of the Bonds shall cease to be such officer before the Bonds so signed and sealed shall have been authenticated and delivered by the Fiscal Agent, such Bonds may, nevertheless, be authenticated and delivered as herein provided, and may be issued as if the persons who signed or sealed such Bonds had not ceased to hold such offices. Any Bond of a Series may be signed and sealed on behalf of the System by such persons as at the time of the execution of such Bond shall be duly authorized or hold the proper office in the System, although at the date borne by the Bonds of such Series such persons may not have been so authorized or have held such office.

2. The Bonds of each Series shall bear thereon a certificate of authentication, in the form set forth in the Supplemental Resolution authorizing such Bonds, executed manually by the Fiscal Agent. Only such Bonds as shall bear thereon such certificate of authentication shall be entitled to any right or benefit under this Resolution and no Bond shall be valid or obligatory for any purpose until such certificate of authentication shall have been duly executed by the Fiscal Agent. Such certificate of the Fiscal Agent upon any Bond executed on behalf of the System shall be conclusive evidence that the Bond so authenticated has been duly authenticated and delivered under this Resolution and that the Owner thereof is entitled to the benefits of this Resolution.

SECTION 304. Negotiability, Transfer and Registry. All Bonds issued under this Resolution shall be negotiable, subject to the provisions for registration and registration of transfer contained in this Resolution and in the Bonds. So long as any of the Bonds shall remain outstanding, the Fiscal Agent shall maintain and keep, at the Corporate Trust Office, books for the registration and registration of transfer of Bonds; and, upon presentation thereof for such purpose at said office, the Fiscal Agent shall register or cause to be registered therein, under such reasonable regulations as it or the Fiscal Agent may prescribe, any Bond entitled to registration or registration of transfer. So long as any of the Bonds remain Outstanding, the Fiscal Agent shall also make all necessary provision to permit the exchange of Bonds at the Corporate Trust Office.

SECTION 305. Registration of Transfer of Bonds.

1. The transfer of each Bond shall be registrable only upon the books of the System, which shall be kept for that purpose at the Corporate Trust Office, by the Owner thereof in person or by his attorney duly authorized in writing, upon surrender thereof together with a written instrument of transfer duly executed by the Owner or his duly authorized attorney. Upon the registration of transfer of any such Bond, the System shall issue, and the Fiscal Agent shall authenticate, in the name of the transferee a new Bond or Bonds of the same aggregate principal amount, Series, maturity, and interest rate, as the surrendered Bond.

2. The System and the Fiscal Agent may deem and treat the person in whose name any Bond shall be registered upon the books of the System as the absolute owner of such Bond whether such Bond shall be overdue or not, for the purpose of receiving payment of, or on account of, the principal or Redemption Price, if any, of and interest on such Bond and for all other purposes, and all such payments so made to any such Owner or upon his duly authorized written order shall be valid and effectual to satisfy and discharge the liability upon such Bond to the extent of the sum or sums so paid, and neither the System nor the Fiscal Agent shall be affected by any notice to the contrary.

The System agrees to indemnify and save the Fiscal Agent harmless from and against any and all loss, cost, charge, expense, judgment or liability incurred by it, acting in good faith and without gross negligence under this Resolution, in so treating such Owner.

SECTION 306. Regulations with Respect to Exchanges and Registration of Transfers. In all cases in which the privilege of exchanging Bonds or registering transfers of Bonds is exercised, the System shall execute and the Fiscal Agent shall authenticate and deliver Bonds in accordance with the provisions of this Resolution. All Bonds surrendered in any such exchanges or registration of transfers shall forthwith be canceled by the Fiscal Agent. For every such exchange or registration of transfer of Bonds, whether temporary or definitive, the System or the Fiscal Agent may make a charge sufficient to reimburse it for any tax, fee or other governmental charge required to be paid with respect to such exchange or registration of transfer, and, except (i) with respect to the delivery of definitive Bonds in exchange for temporary Bonds, (ii) in the case of a Bond issued upon the first exchange or registration of transfer of a Bond or Bonds surrendered for such purpose within 60 days after the first authentication and delivery of any of the Bonds of the same Series, or (iii) as otherwise provided in this Resolution, may charge a sum sufficient to pay the cost of preparing each new Bond issued upon such exchange or registration of transfer, which sum or sums shall be paid by the person requesting such exchange or registration of transfer as a condition precedent to the exercise of the privilege of making such exchange or registration of transfer. Neither the System nor the Fiscal Agent shall be required to register the transfer of or exchange any Bonds called for redemption.

SECTION 307. Bonds Mutilated, Destroyed, Stolen or Lost. In case any Bond shall become mutilated or be destroyed, stolen or lost, the System shall execute, and thereupon the Fiscal Agent shall authenticate and deliver, a new Bond of like Series, maturity, and principal amount as the Bond so mutilated, destroyed, stolen or lost or in exchange and substitution for such mutilated Bond, upon surrender and cancellation of such mutilated Bond or in lieu of and substitution for the Bond destroyed, stolen or lost, upon filing with the Fiscal Agent evidence satisfactory to the System and the Fiscal Agent that such Bond has been destroyed, stolen or lost and upon furnishing the System and the Fiscal Agent with indemnity satisfactory to it and complying with such other reasonable regulations as the System and the Fiscal Agent may prescribe and paying such expenses as the System and Fiscal Agent may incur. All Bonds so surrendered to the Fiscal Agent shall be canceled by it. Any such new Bonds issued pursuant to this Section in substitution for Bonds alleged to be destroyed, stolen or lost shall constitute original additional contractual obligations on the part of the System, whether or not the Bonds so alleged to be destroyed, stolen or lost be at any time enforceable by anyone, and shall be equally secured by and entitled to equal and proportionate benefits with all other Bonds issued under this Resolution, in any moneys or securities held by the System or the Fiscal Agent for the benefit of the Bondholders.

SECTION 308. Preparation of Definitive Bonds; Temporary Bonds.

1. Until the definitive Bonds of any Series are prepared, the System may execute, in the same manner as is provided in Section 303, and, upon the request of the System, the Fiscal Agent shall authenticate and deliver, in lieu of definitive Bonds, one or more temporary Bonds substantially of the tenor of the definitive Bonds in lieu of which such temporary Bond or Bonds are issued, in denominations or any multiples thereof authorized by the System, and with such omissions, insertions and variations as an Authorized Officer of the System may deem

appropriate to temporary Bonds. The System at its own expense shall prepare and execute and, upon the surrender of such temporary Bonds for exchange and the cancellation of such surrendered temporary Bonds, the Fiscal Agent shall authenticate and, without charge to the Owner thereof, deliver in exchange therefor definitive Bonds, of the same aggregate principal amount, Series and maturity if any, as the temporary Bonds surrendered. Until so exchanged, the temporary Bonds shall in all respects be entitled to the same benefits and security as definitive Bonds authenticated and issued pursuant to this Resolution.

2. All temporary Bonds surrendered in exchange either for another temporary Bond or Bonds or for a definitive Bond or Bonds shall be forthwith canceled by the Fiscal Agent.

SECTION 309. Tender of Option Bonds or Fixed Tender Bonds. Option Bonds or Fixed Tender Bonds which are required to be delivered for redemption or purchase pursuant to the provisions hereof or of the Supplemental Resolution authorizing such Bonds shall be deemed surrendered for transfer even though such Bonds have not been actually delivered by the Owners thereof.

SECTION 310. Book-Entry-Only System. Notwithstanding any other provision of this Resolution, the System may employ one or more book-entry-only systems of registration with respect to any Bonds, and the procedures regarding such registration shall be set forth in a Supplemental Resolution and, if applicable, the rules and regulations of the book-entry-only system depository. Any provisions of this Resolution inconsistent with book-entry-only Bonds, including but not limited to the manner in which Bonds may be paid, shall not be applicable to such book-entry-only Bonds.

ARTICLE IV REDEMPTION OF BONDS

SECTION 401. Privilege of Redemption and Redemption Price. Series of Bonds subject to redemption prior to maturity pursuant to the Supplemental Resolution authorizing such Series shall be redeemable, upon notice as provided in this Article IV, at such times, at such Redemption Prices, in such Currencies and upon such terms, in addition to and consistent with the terms contained in this Article IV, as may be specified in such Supplemental Resolution.

SECTION 402. Redemption at the Election of the System. In the case of any redemption of Bonds otherwise than as provided in Section 403, the System shall give written notice to the Fiscal Agent of its election so to redeem, of the redemption date, of the "CUSIP," "ISIN" or other similar numbers (provided, however, that the System and the Fiscal Agent shall not be liable for the correctness of such numbers as contained in such notice), of the Series, and of the aggregate principal amount (or Maturity Amount, if applicable) of the Bonds of each maturity and interest rate of such Series to be redeemed, which principal amount (or Maturity Amount, if applicable) shall be determined by the System in its sole discretion, subject to any limitations with respect thereto contained in any Supplemental Resolution. Such notice shall be given at least forty (40) days prior to the redemption date or such shorter period as shall be acceptable to the Fiscal Agent. In the event notice of redemption shall have been given as provided in Section 406, except to the extent such notice shall state that such redemption is conditioned upon the receipt by the Fiscal Agent of moneys sufficient to pay the Redemption Price, in the Currency in which the Bonds of such Series are payable, or upon the satisfaction of any other condition or the occurrence of any other

event as shall be stated in such notice, the System shall, prior to the redemption date, pay or cause to be paid to the Fiscal Agent an amount in cash and/or a principal amount of Investment Obligations maturing or redeemable at the option of the holder thereof not later than the date fixed for redemption which, in addition to other moneys, if any, available therefor held by the Fiscal Agent, will be sufficient to redeem on the redemption date at the Redemption Price thereof, plus interest accrued and unpaid to the redemption date, and in the Currency in which the Bonds of such Series are payable, all of the Bonds (or portions thereof) to be redeemed.

SECTION 403. Redemption in Satisfaction of Sinking Fund Installments.

1. In addition to the redemption of Bonds pursuant to Sections 401 and 402 above, Term Bonds issued pursuant to this Resolution shall be subject to mandatory redemption by lot out of Sinking Fund Installments at a Redemption Price equal to the principal amount (or Accreted Amount, if applicable) thereof, in the Currency in which the Bonds of such Series are payable, on the dates and in the amounts set forth in the Supplemental Resolution pursuant to which such Bonds were issued.

2. In the case of any redemption of Bonds out of Sinking Fund Installments, the System shall, in the case of each Sinking Fund Installment, give written notice to the Fiscal Agent of (i) the date of such Sinking Fund Installment, (ii) the unsatisfied balance of such Sinking Fund Installment (determined as provided in Section 507) and (iii) the particular Series and maturity of the Bonds then being redeemed out of such Sinking Fund Installment. Such notice shall be given at least forty (40) days prior to the date of such redemption, or such shorter period as shall be acceptable to the Fiscal Agent.

3. The System shall, and hereby covenants that it will, on or prior to 11:00 a.m. (New York City time) on the date of such redemption, pay to the Fiscal Agent an amount in cash which, in addition to other moneys, if any, available therefor held by the Fiscal Agent, will be sufficient to redeem at such redemption date, at the Redemption Price thereof, plus interest accrued and unpaid to the redemption date, in the Currency in which the Bonds of such Series are payable, all of the Bonds which are to be redeemed out of such Sinking Fund Installment.

SECTION 404. Selection of Bonds to be Redeemed in Partial Redemption.

1. In the event of redemption of less than all the Outstanding Bonds of a particular Series pursuant to Section 401 or 402 hereof, the System shall designate the maturities of the Bonds to be redeemed.

2. If less than all of the Outstanding Bonds of a particular Series and maturity are to be redeemed, the Fiscal Agent shall select the Bonds or portions of Bonds to be redeemed in the appropriate authorized denominations by lot or by such other manner as it deems appropriate. For purposes of this Section 404, Bonds (or portions thereof) which have theretofore been selected by lot for redemption shall not be deemed to be Outstanding.

SECTION 405. Notice of Redemption.

1. When the Fiscal Agent shall receive notice from the System of its election to redeem Bonds pursuant to Section 402, or when Bonds are to be redeemed pursuant to Section 403, the Fiscal Agent shall give notice, in the name of the System, of the redemption of such Bonds, which notice shall specify the Series and maturities and interest rate of the Bonds to be redeemed, the redemption date and the place or places where amounts due upon such redemption will be payable and, if less than all of the Bonds of any like Series and maturity and interest rate are to be redeemed, the letters and numbers or other distinguishing marks of such Bonds so to be redeemed, and, in the case of Bonds to be redeemed in part only such notice shall also specify the respective portions of the principal amount thereof to be redeemed, and, if applicable, that such redemption is conditioned upon the satisfaction of the conditions specified as provided in 2 below. Such notice of redemption shall further state that on such redemption date there shall become due and payable upon each Bond (or portion thereof) to be redeemed the Redemption Price thereof, together with interest accrued to the redemption date in the Currency in which the Bonds of such Series are payable, and that from and after such date, sufficient moneys being held by the Fiscal Agent in trust for the payment of such Redemption Price, interest thereon shall cease to accrue and be payable on the Bonds (or portions thereof) to be redeemed, unless, in the case of any conditional notice, the requisite conditions are not satisfied, and it will further state that the notice will comply with the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, Release No. 34-23856, dated December 3, 1986, as long as such Release shall be in effect. The Fiscal Agent shall mail a copy of such notice, postage prepaid, no less than thirty (30) days before the redemption date, or such other period for any particular Bonds as may be provided by the Supplemental Resolution authorizing such Bonds, to the Owners of Bonds or portions of Bonds which are to be redeemed, at their last address, if any, appearing upon the registry books. Failure so to mail any such notice to any particular Owner shall not affect the validity of the proceedings for the redemption of Bonds not owned by such Owner and failure of any Owner to receive such notice shall not affect the validity of the proposed redemption of Bonds.

2. Any notice of optional redemption of Bonds given pursuant to this Section may be made conditional upon receipt by the Fiscal Agent of moneys sufficient to pay the Redemption Price of such Bonds in the Currency in which the Bonds of such Series are payable or upon the satisfaction of any other condition or the occurrence of any other event, which notice shall specify any such conditions or events. Any conditional notice so given may be rescinded at any time before payment of such Redemption Price if any such condition is not satisfied or if any such other event does not occur. Notice of such rescission shall be given by the Fiscal Agent to affected Owners of Bonds, in the same manner as the conditional notice of redemption was given, as promptly as practicable after the System shall have notified the Fiscal Agent of the failure of such condition or the occurrence of such other event.

SECTION 406. Payment of Redeemed Bonds. Notice having been given in the manner provided in Section 405, the Bonds (or portions thereof) so called for redemption shall become due and payable on the redemption date so designated at the Redemption Price, plus interest accrued and unpaid to the redemption date in the Currency in which the Bonds of such Series are payable, and upon presentation and surrender thereof at the office specified in such notice, such Bonds (or portions thereof) shall be paid at the Redemption Price plus interest accrued and unpaid to the redemption date in the Currency in which the Bonds of such Series are payable, except to the extent the same shall not

occur on account of a failure to comply with a condition or event stated in the notice to the Fiscal Agent pursuant to Section 402 and in the notice of redemption pursuant to Section 405. If there shall be called for redemption less than all of a Bond, the System shall execute and the Fiscal Agent shall authenticate and deliver, upon the surrender of such Bond, without charge to the Owner thereof, for the unredeemed balance of the principal amount of the Bond so surrendered, Bonds of like Series and maturity in any authorized denomination. If, on the redemption date, moneys for the redemption of all the Bonds (or portions thereof) of any like Series and maturity and interest rate to be redeemed, together with interest to the redemption date, shall be held by the Fiscal Agent so as to be available therefor on said date and if notice of redemption shall have been provided as aforesaid, and, with respect to any conditional notice of redemption, the conditions stated in the notice of redemption shall have been met and satisfied, then, from and after the redemption date, interest on the Bonds (or portions thereof) of such Series and maturity and interest rate so called for redemption shall cease to accrue and become payable. If said moneys shall not be so available on the redemption date, such Bonds (or portions thereof) shall continue to bear interest until paid at the same rate as they would have borne had they not been called for redemption.

SECTION 407. Cancellation and Disposition of Bonds. All Bonds paid or redeemed, either at or before maturity, shall be delivered to the Fiscal Agent when such payment or redemption is made, and such Bonds shall thereupon be promptly canceled. Bonds so canceled shall be disposed of by the Fiscal Agent, in accordance with the Fiscal Agent's standard procedures, and, upon request from the System, the Fiscal Agent shall execute a certificate of disposition in duplicate by the signature of one of its Authorized Officers describing the Bonds so disposed of, and one executed certificate shall be delivered to the System and the other executed certificate shall be retained by the Fiscal Agent.

**ARTICLE V
PLEDGE, ASSIGNMENT AND SECURITY INTEREST;
ESTABLISHMENT AND MAINTENANCE OF FUNDS AND
ACCOUNTS AND APPLICATION THEREOF**

SECTION 501. Pledge, Assignment and Security Interest.

1. The pledge and assignment of, and the grant of a security interest in and over, the Pledged Property, subject to Section 804, in favor of the Fiscal Agent for the benefit of the Bondholders and for the payment and as security for the payment of the Principal Installments and Redemption Price of and interest on the Bonds and payments due under Credit Facilities, and payments due under Liquidity Facilities and Qualified Hedges is hereby authorized, created and granted in accordance with the terms and provisions of this Resolution and subject to the provisions of this Resolution permitting the application of the Pledged Property for the purposes and on the terms and conditions set forth in this Resolution, and in each case subject to the provisions regarding priority of payment as between the Senior Bonds and the Subordinated Bonds. Nothing contained herein shall prevent a Credit Facility or Liquidity Facility from being provided with respect to any particular Bonds and not others. To further evidence such pledge, assignment and grant of security interest, the Fiscal Agent and the System shall execute the Security Agreement and the System shall cause the proper filing of the Security Agreement in accordance with the Uniform Commercial Code as in effect in Puerto Rico.

2. To the fullest extent provided by the Act and other applicable law, the pledge, assignment and grant

of security interest provided by this Section shall be valid and binding, and the Pledged Property shall immediately be subject to the lien of this pledge, assignment and security interest without any physical delivery thereof or further act, and the lien of this pledge, assignment and security interest shall be valid and binding as against all parties having claims of any kind in tort, contract or otherwise against the System, irrespective of whether such parties have notice thereof.

SECTION 502. Establishment of Fund and Accounts.

1. The "Project Fund" is hereby created and the following Accounts and Subaccounts are hereby created and established within the Project Fund, each of which shall have as a prefix "Employees Retirement System of the Government of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico" and shall be held by the Fiscal Agent:

(1) Capitalized Interest Account,

(2) Revenue Account,

(3) Debt Service Account, which, if there shall be any Subordinated Bonds Outstanding, shall be established for each Class of Bonds, and each of which shall contain therein a Principal Subaccount and an Interest Subaccount,

(4) Debt Service Reserve Account, which, if there shall be any Subordinated Bonds Outstanding, shall be established for each Class of Bonds,

(5) General Reserve Account, and

(6) Redemption Account, which, if there shall be any Subordinated Bonds Outstanding, shall be established for each Class of Bonds.

2. The System may establish and create such other Accounts in the Fund, or such other Subaccounts in any Account, as may be authorized pursuant to any Supplemental Resolution, including a Supplemental Resolution authorizing a Series of Bonds, and deposit therein such amounts as may from time to time be held for the credit of any Account or Subaccount.

3. Amounts held by the System or by the Fiscal Agent at any time in the Fund or any Accounts and Subaccounts established pursuant to this Section, as the case may be, shall be held in trust in separate Accounts and Subaccounts and shall be applied only in accordance with the provisions of this Resolution and the Act.

SECTION 503. Capitalized Interest Account.

1. There shall be deposited in the Capitalized Interest Account amounts, if any, determined as set forth in a Supplemental Resolution and as required by paragraph (xiii) of subsection 2 of Section 202 and authorizing the issuance of a Series of Bonds.

2. Moneys in the Capitalized Interest Account or any Subaccount thereof shall be transferred to the corresponding Interest Subaccount in the Debt Service Account on or prior to the Business Day preceding each Interest Payment

Date in accordance with the requirements of the applicable Supplemental Resolution.

3. Any amounts on deposit in the Capitalized Interest Account or any Subaccount thereof and not set aside by the System, or set aside but determined by the System to be no longer required, to pay interest on a Series of Bonds, shall be withdrawn from such Account or Subaccount by the Fiscal Agent and deposited in the Revenue Account, as directed in writing by the System.

4. In the event of the refunding of any Bonds, the System may withdraw from the Capitalized Interest Account related to the Bonds to be refunded all or any portion of amounts accumulated therein with respect to such Bonds and deposit such amounts as provided in a written direction of the System; *provided, however*, that such withdrawal shall not be made unless immediately thereafter the Bonds being refunded shall be deemed to have been paid pursuant to Section 1301.

SECTION 504. Revenue Account.

1. On the last Business Day of the month, the System will transfer the Employers' Contributions to the Fiscal Agent. Immediately thereafter, but in any case no later than the next Business Day following the transfer by the System of the Employers' Contributions, all Revenues shall be deposited into the Revenue Account except as provided by Section 602.3; *provided, however*, that the proceeds of any draw on or payment under any Credit Facility which is intended for the payment of a Bond may be applied directly to such payment or deposited directly to the Debt Service Account for such purpose. In addition, there shall be deposited in the Revenue Account all other amounts required by this Resolution to be so deposited. After payment to the Fiscal Agent of all amounts payable to the Fiscal Agent pursuant to Section 804, amounts on deposit from time to time in the Revenue Account shall be withdrawn and deposited as follows and in the following order of priority:

FIRST: to the Senior Bonds Debt Service Account, allocated between the Principal Subaccount and the Interest Subaccount, pro rata on the basis of the maximum amount required be held in each such Subaccount at the time of deposit, all amounts until the amount on deposit in the Senior Bonds Debt Service Account shall equal the Accrued Payment Obligation related to all Senior Bonds and Parity Obligations;

SECOND: to the Senior Bonds Debt Service Reserve Account, the amount required to cause the amount on deposit therein to be equal to the Debt Service Reserve Requirement related to the Senior Bonds;

THIRD: to the Subordinated Bonds Debt Service Account, allocated between the Principal Subaccount and the Interest Subaccount, pro rata on the basis of the maximum amount required be held in each such Subaccount at the time of deposit, all amounts until the amount on deposit in the Subordinated Bonds Debt Service Account shall equal the Accrued Payment Obligation related to all Subordinated Bonds and Parity Obligations;

FOURTH: to the Subordinated Bonds Debt Service Reserve Account, the amount required to cause the amount on deposit therein to be equal to the Debt Service Reserve Requirement related to the

Subordinated Bonds;

FIFTH: to the payment of Operating Expenses; and

SIXTH: to the General Reserve Account, subject to the requirements established in Section 509 below, the balance of the amount so withdrawn.

2. Investment and interest earnings in each Fund, Account or Subaccount shall be applied to such Fund, Account or Subaccount pursuant to Section 602.

3. In the event that amounts are required to be paid to providers of Qualified Hedges, Credit Facilities or Liquidity Facilities which do not represent scheduled payments or reimbursements in accordance with the terms of the related contracts, but represent costs, indemnities, termination payments or similar non-recurring amounts, or in the event such unscheduled amounts are due to such providers and there are insufficient funds held hereunder and available for the payment thereof, the System shall provide written notice thereof to the Fiscal Agent so that such amounts are paid from the General Reserve Account, subject to the provisions of Section 509 hereof.

4. Operating Expenses shall be paid by the Fiscal Agent to the System pursuant to a requisition form signed by an Authorized Officer of the System and delivered to the Fiscal Agent detailing those expenses to be paid and that such expenses are permitted Operating Expenses payable under the Resolution.

SECTION 505. Debt Service Account.

1. There shall be transferred from the Revenue Account, and deposited into the Interest Subaccount and the Principal Subaccount of each Debt Service Account, the amounts required to be so transferred pursuant to paragraphs FIRST and THIRD of Section 504.1.

2. There also shall be deposited into the Interest Subaccount of a Debt Service Account, if necessary, the following:

(i) Such amount determined by the applicable Supplemental Resolution representing accrued interest received upon the sale of a Series of Bonds.

(ii) Amounts transferred from the General Reserve Account pursuant to Section 509.2 for the payment of interest on the Bonds and the interest component of Parity Obligations.

(iii) Amounts transferred from any Debt Service Reserve Account pursuant to Section 506.2 for the payment of interest on the Bonds and the interest component of Parity Obligations, to the extent other funds (including, but not limited to any amounts in the General Reserve Account) are not available to pay when due the interest on such Bonds and the interest component of Parity Obligations.

3. There also shall be deposited into the Principal Account of a Debt Service Account, if necessary, the following:

(i) Amounts transferred from the General Reserve Account pursuant to Section 509.2 for the payment of Principal Installments on the Bonds and the principal component of Parity Obligations.

(ii) Amounts transferred from the Debt Service Reserve Account pursuant to Section 506.2 for the payment of Principal Installments of the Bonds and the principal component of Parity Obligations, to the extent other funds (including, but not limited to any amounts in the General Reserve Account and the Redemption Account (see (ii) below)) are not available to pay when due the Principal Installments of such Bonds and the principal component of Parity Obligations.

(iii) Amounts transferred from the Redemption Account pursuant to Section 508 for the payment of Principal Installments of any Bonds.

4. The Fiscal Agent shall pay out of the Interest Account, to the Persons entitled thereto, in the Currency in which the Bonds of such Series are payable, (i) the interest on the Bonds as and when due and payable, and (ii) the interest component of Parity Obligations [at the times, in each case in the manner and on the other terms and conditions as determined by the System and set forth in written directions of an Authorized Officer of the System delivered to the Fiscal Agent]; *provided, however,* that amounts deposited to the Interest Account pursuant to clause (i) of paragraph 2 of this Section shall not be used to pay the interest component of Parity Obligations; and *provided further, however,* that if the amount available shall not be sufficient to pay in full all such interest due on the same date, then out of such available amount the Fiscal Agent shall make such payments under Bonds and Parity Obligations ratably, according to the amounts due on such date, without any discrimination or preference.

5. The Fiscal Agent shall pay out of the Principal Account, to the Persons entitled thereto, in the Currency in which the Bonds of such Series are payable, (i) each Principal Installment for the Bonds (including the Redemption Price payable upon mandatory redemption out of Sinking Fund Installments) as and when due and payable, and (ii) the principal component of Parity Obligations, in each case described in this clause (ii) at the times, in the manner and on the other terms and conditions as determined by the System and set forth in written directions of an Authorized Officer of the System delivered to the Fiscal Agent; *provided, however,* that amounts deposited to the Principal Account pursuant to clause (ii) of paragraph 3 of this Section shall not be used to pay the principal component of Parity Obligations; and *provided further, however,* that if the amount available shall not be sufficient to pay in full all such Principal Installments and principal due on the same date, then out of such available amount the Fiscal Agent shall make such payments under Bonds and Parity Obligations ratably, according to the amounts due on such date, without any discrimination or preference.

6. In the event of the refunding of any Bonds, the Fiscal Agent shall, upon the written direction of an Authorized Officer of the System delivered to the Fiscal Agent, withdraw from the Debt Service Account all or any portion of amounts accumulated therein with respect to the Bonds to be refunded and deposit such amounts as provided in such written direction; *provided, however,* that such withdrawal shall not be made unless immediately thereafter the Bonds being refunded shall be deemed to have been paid pursuant to Section 1301.

7. If there is a deficiency in any Debt Service Account identified in connection with the valuation performed by the Fiscal Agent pursuant to Section 603, the Fiscal Agent shall immediately thereafter, and in any case no later than five Business Days prior to the date any payment obligation is due on the Bonds, notify the System of such deficiency. The System hereby instructs the Fiscal Agent to cover any such deficiency by transferring moneys first, from the General Reserve Account; and if such moneys are not sufficient to cover such deficiency, second, from the Debt Service Reserve Account for such Class of Bonds. In the case of a deficiency in the Debt Service Account for the Senior Bonds, if moneys in the General Reserve Account or the Senior Bonds Debt Service Reserve Account are not sufficient to cover any deficiency, the System hereby instructs the Fiscal Agent to transfer moneys first, from the Subordinated Bonds Debt Service Account and second, from the Subordinated Bonds Debt Service Reserve Account.

SECTION 506. Debt Service Reserve Account.

1. At the time any Series of Bonds is delivered pursuant to this Resolution or any Supplemental Resolution, the System shall pay into the applicable Debt Service Reserve Account from the proceeds of such Bonds or other available funds, the amount, if any, necessary for the amount on deposit in such Debt Service Reserve Account to equal the Debt Service Reserve Requirement applicable to all Outstanding Bonds of such Class plus such additional Bonds being delivered, after giving effect to any Reserve Account Cash Equivalent, calculated immediately after the delivery of such Bonds.

2. Except as otherwise provided by any Supplemental Resolution, amounts on deposit in a Debt Service Reserve Account shall be applied, to the extent other funds (including, but not limited to any amounts in the General Reserve Account) are not available therefor pursuant to this Resolution and the applicable Supplemental Resolution, to pay when due the Principal Installments and Redemption Price of and the interest on the Outstanding Bonds of the related Class and the principal and interest components of Parity Obligations, by transfer, in the Currency in which such Outstanding Bonds are payable, to the Debt Service Account or the Redemption Account, as applicable. To the extent other funds (including, but not limited to any amounts in the General Reserve Account) are not available therefor pursuant to this Resolution and the applicable Supplemental Resolution to pay when due the Principal Installments and Redemption Price of and the interest on the Outstanding Senior Bonds and the principal and interest components of Parity Obligations, the Fiscal Agent shall, and is hereby directed by the System to transfer, amounts on deposit in the Subordinated Bonds Debt Service Reserve Account and the Subordinated Bonds Debt Service Account to the Senior Bonds Debt Service Account, before being applied to the payment of the Principal Installments and Redemption Price of and the interest on the Outstanding Subordinated Bonds and the Subordinate Obligations.

3. Whenever the amount in any Debt Service Reserve Account for a particular Class of Bonds exceeds the related Debt Service Reserve Requirement, after giving effect to any Reserve Account Cash Equivalent, the Fiscal Agent shall, and is hereby directed by the System to, withdraw from such Debt Service Reserve Account the amount of such excess and deposit the moneys so withdrawn into the Revenue Account.

4. To the extent funds are not available in other funds or accounts, moneys may and, upon the

written direction of an Authorized Officer of the System delivered to the Fiscal Agent, shall be withdrawn from the Debt Service Reserve Account by the Fiscal Agent and deposited in the Redemption Account for the purchase or redemption of Bonds at any time, *provided* that subsequent to such purchase or redemption the amount in the Debt Service Reserve Account, after giving effect to any Reserve Account Cash Equivalent, will not be less than the related Debt Service Reserve Requirement. In the event of the refunding of any Bonds, the Fiscal Agent shall, upon the written direction of an Authorized Officer of the System, withdraw from the related Debt Service Reserve Account all or any portion of amounts accumulated therein with respect to the Bonds being refunded and apply such amounts in accordance with such direction; *provided, however*, that such withdrawal shall not be made unless (i) immediately thereafter the Bonds being refunded shall be deemed to have been paid pursuant to Section 1301, and (ii) the amount remaining in the Debt Service Reserve Account, after giving effect to any Reserve Account Cash Equivalent, after such withdrawal shall not be less than the related Debt Service Reserve Requirement.

5. If, as of the last Business Day of each calendar month, a deficiency exists in the Senior Bonds Debt Service Reserve Account, identified in connection with the valuation performed by the Fiscal Agent pursuant to Section 603 hereof, the Fiscal Agent shall transfer from the General Reserve Account to the Senior Bonds Debt Service Reserve Account the amount, if any, required to cause the balance in said Account to equal the Debt Service Reserve Requirement for the Senior Bonds after giving effect to any Reserve Account Cash Equivalent. Thereafter, if, as of the last Business Day of each calendar month, a deficiency exists in the Subordinated Bonds Debt Service Reserve Account, the Fiscal Agent shall transfer from the General Reserve Account to the Subordinated Bonds Debt Service Reserve Account, after all deposits required by paragraphs FIRST, SECOND, THIRD and FOURTH of Section 504.1 have been made, the amount, if any, required to cause the balance in said Account to equal the Debt Service Reserve Requirement for the Subordinated Bonds, after giving effect to any Reserve Account Cash Equivalent.

6. Whenever the amount in all Debt Service Reserve Accounts, without giving effect to any Reserve Account Cash Equivalent, together with the amount in all Debt Service Accounts, is sufficient to pay in full all Outstanding Bonds in accordance with their terms (including the maximum amount of Principal Installments and interest which could become payable thereon) and all amounts due and owing to Credit Facility Providers, the funds on deposit in the Debt Service Reserve Accounts shall be transferred to the Debt Service Account established for the same Class, in accordance with the written direction of an Authorized Officer of the System delivered to the Fiscal Agent, and thereupon no further deposits shall be required to be made into the Debt Service Reserve Accounts. Prior to said transfer, all investments held in the Debt Service Reserve Accounts shall be liquidated to the extent necessary in order to provide for the timely payment of the Principal Installments of and interest on Bonds, in accordance with the written direction of an Authorized Officer of the System delivered to the Fiscal Agent.

7. Reserve Account Cash Equivalents may be deposited in a Debt Service Reserve Account as provided in this paragraph. In lieu of any required transfers of moneys to the Debt Service Reserve Account, the System may cause to be deposited into the Debt Service Reserve Account a Reserve Account Cash Equivalent in an aggregate amount equal to the difference between the Debt Service Reserve Requirement and the sums of moneys or value of Investment Securities then on deposit in the Debt Service Reserve Account, if any. In lieu of

retaining all or any portion of the moneys theretofore on deposit in the Debt Service Reserve Account, the System may cause to be deposited into the Debt Service Reserve Account a Reserve Account Cash Equivalent in an aggregate amount equal to such moneys, subject to paragraph 3 of this Section. Each Reserve Account Cash Equivalent shall be payable (upon the giving of notice as required thereunder) on any date on which moneys may be required to be withdrawn from the Debt Service Reserve Account. If a disbursement is made pursuant to a Reserve Account Cash Equivalent, the System shall either (i) reinstate the maximum limits of such Reserve Account Cash Equivalent or (ii) deposit into the Debt Service Reserve Account moneys in the amount of the disbursement made under such Reserve Account Cash Equivalent, or a combination of such alternatives, at the times and in the amounts required by paragraph 5 of this Section. In the event that the rating attributable to any provider of any Reserve Account Cash Equivalent shall fall below that required in the definition thereof, such Reserve Account Cash Equivalent shall no longer be deemed to be a Reserve Account Cash Equivalent and the System shall either (i) replace such Reserve Account Cash Equivalent with a Reserve Account Cash Equivalent which shall meet the requirements therefor or (ii) deposit into the Debt Service Reserve Account sufficient moneys, or a combination of such alternatives, at the times and in the amounts required by paragraph 5 of this Section.

8. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in this Section, if amounts obtained under a Credit Facility or Reserve Account Cash Equivalent are to be used to pay the Principal Installments and Redemption Price of and interest on Bonds, then the providers of such Credit Facility or Reserve Account Cash Equivalent shall be subrogated to the rights of the relevant Bondholders, and amounts in the Debt Service Reserve Account which would otherwise have been used for such purposes may be applied, to the extent such amounts would have been used for such purpose in accordance with the priorities set forth herein, to reimburse the provider of such Credit Facility or Reserve Account Cash Equivalent for the amounts so obtained.

SECTION 507. Satisfaction of Sinking Fund Installments.

1. Any amount accumulated in the Debt Service Account up to the unsatisfied balance of each Sinking Fund Installment for Bonds may and, if so directed in writing by an Authorized Officer of the System, shall be applied (together with amounts accumulated in the Debt Service Account with respect to interest on the Bonds for which such Sinking Fund Installment was established) by the Fiscal Agent prior to the forty-fifth day preceding the due date of such Sinking Fund Installment as follows:

(i) to the purchase of Bonds of the maturity and interest rate for which such Sinking Fund Installment was established, at prices (including any brokerage and other charges) not exceeding the principal amount (or Maturity Amount, if applicable) of such Bonds plus unpaid interest accrued to the date of purchase, such purchases to be made in such manner as the Fiscal Agent shall determine; or

(ii) to the redemption of such Bonds if then redeemable by their terms at the price equal to the principal amount (or Maturity Amount, if applicable) of such Bonds plus unpaid interest accrued to the date of redemption.

2. Upon the purchase or redemption of any Bond pursuant to paragraph 1 of this Section, an amount equal to the principal amount (or Maturity Amount, if applicable) of the Bonds so purchased or redeemed shall be credited toward the next Sinking Fund Installment thereafter to become due with respect to the Bonds of such maturity and interest rate and the amount of any excess of the amounts so credited over the amount of such Sinking Fund Installment shall be credited by the Fiscal Agent against future Sinking Fund Installments in direct chronological order, unless otherwise instructed in writing by an Authorized Officer of the System at the time of such purchase or redemption. Concurrently with the delivery of such Bonds, the System shall deliver to the Fiscal Agent a certificate of an Authorized Officer of the System specifying (i) the principal amount (or Maturity Amount, if applicable), Series, maturity, interest rate and numbers of the Bonds so delivered, (ii) the date of the Sinking Fund Installment in satisfaction of which such Bonds are so delivered, (iii) the aggregate principal amount (or Maturity Amount, if applicable) of the Bonds so delivered, and (iv) the unsatisfied balance of such Sinking Fund Installment after giving effect to the delivery of such Bonds.

3. In satisfaction, in whole or in part, of any Sinking Fund Installment, the System may deliver to the Fiscal Agent at least forty-five (45) days prior to the date of such Sinking Fund Installment, for cancellation, Bonds acquired by purchase of the Series and maturity and interest rate entitled to such Sinking Fund Installment. All Bonds so delivered to the Fiscal Agent in satisfaction of a Sinking Fund Installment shall reduce the amount of such Sinking Fund Installment by the aggregate principal amount (or Maturity Amount, if applicable) of such Bonds. Concurrently with such delivery of such Bonds the System shall deliver to the Fiscal Agent a certificate of an Authorized Officer of the System specifying (i) the principal amount (or Maturity Amount, if applicable), Series, maturity, interest rate and numbers of the Bonds so delivered, (ii) the date of the Sinking Fund Installment in satisfaction of which such Bonds are so delivered, (iii) the aggregate principal amount (or Accreted Amount, if applicable) of the Bonds so delivered, and (iv) the unsatisfied balance of each such Sinking Fund Installment after giving effect to the delivery of such Bonds.

4. In the event that Bonds are redeemed prior to maturity pursuant to any Section hereof other than Section 403, the Fiscal Agent shall credit the principal amount (or Accreted Amount, if applicable) of the Bonds so redeemed against Sinking Fund Installments due hereunder; *provided, however*, that the System shall have delivered to the Fiscal Agent, at least forty-five (45) days prior to the date of such Sinking Fund Installment, a certificate of an Authorized Officer of the System specifying (i) the principal amount, Series, maturity, interest rate and number of each Bond so redeemed, (ii) the date of each Sinking Fund Installment in satisfaction of which such redeemed Bonds are credited, (iii) the aggregate principal amount (or Accreted Amount, if applicable) of the Bonds so redeemed, and (iv) the unsatisfied balance of each such Sinking Fund Installment after giving effect to the redemption of such Bonds.

5. The Fiscal Agent shall, upon receipt of the notice specified by Section 403 and in the manner provided in Article IV, call for redemption on the date of each Sinking Fund Installment falling due prior to maturity such principal amount (or Accreted Amount, if applicable) of Bonds of the Series and maturity entitled to such Sinking Fund Installment as is required to exhaust the unsatisfied balance of such Sinking Fund Installment. The Fiscal Agent shall redeem such Bonds pursuant to Section 403.

SECTION 508. Redemption Account; Amounts to be Deposited Therein.

1. The following, upon receipt thereof, shall be deposited into the Redemption Account for the purpose of redeeming Outstanding Bonds at the option of the System:

(i) amounts determined pursuant to paragraph 3 of Section 504; and

(ii) amounts transferred from the Debt Service Reserve Accounts pursuant to Section 506 for the payment of the Redemption Price of Bonds.

2. Subject to the limitations contained in paragraph 4 of this Section, if, on the last Business Day preceding any interest payment date for the Senior Bonds, Principal Installment due date for such Bonds, or due date of interest or principal components of Parity Obligations, the amount on deposit in the Senior Debt Service Account shall be less than the interest on such Bonds due on such interest payment date, the Principal Installment for such Bonds due on such Principal Installment due date, or the interest or principal components of Parity Obligations due on the due date thereof, and after taking into account transfers from the General Reserve Account, the Senior Bonds Debt Service Reserve Account, the Subordinated Bonds Debt Service Account and the Subordinated Bonds Debt Service Reserve Account, then the Fiscal Agent, shall, and is hereby instructed by the System to, transfer from the Senior Bonds Redemption Account to the Senior Bonds Debt Service Account an amount (or all of the moneys in the Senior Bonds Redemption Account if less than the amount required) which will be sufficient to make up such deficiency in the Senior Bonds Debt Service Account.

3. Subject to the limitations contained in paragraph 4 of this Section, if, on the last Business Day preceding any interest payment date for the Subordinated Bonds, Principal Installment due date for such Bonds, or due date of interest or principal components of Subordinate Obligations, the amount on deposit in the Subordinated Debt Service Account shall be less than the interest on such Bonds due on such interest payment date, the Principal Installment for such Bonds due on such Principal Installment due date, or the interest or principal components of Subordinate Obligations due on the due date thereof, then the Fiscal Agent, shall, and is hereby instructed by the System to, transfer from the Subordinated Bonds Redemption Account to the Subordinated Bonds Debt Service Account an amount (or all of the moneys in the Subordinated Bonds Redemption Account if less than the amount required) which will be sufficient to make up such deficiency in the Subordinated Bonds Debt Service Account.

4. To the extent not required to make up a deficiency as required in paragraph 2 of this Section, amounts in the Redemption Account shall be applied by the Fiscal Agent, as promptly as practicable after delivery to it of written instructions from an Authorized Officer of the System, to the purchase or redemption (including the payment of redemption premium, if any) of any particular Class of Bonds. Interest on Bonds so purchased or redeemed shall be paid from the Debt Service Account and all expenses in connection with such purchase or redemption shall be paid by the System from moneys held in the General Reserve Account.

5. The transfers required by paragraph 2 of this Section shall be made from amounts in the Redemption Account only to the extent that such amounts are not then required to be applied to the redemption of Bonds for which notice of redemption shall have been given pursuant to Section 405, unless such notice is conditioned upon the availability of moneys on deposit in the Redemption Account.

SECTION 509. General Reserve Account.

1. There shall be transferred from the Revenue Account, after all deposits required by paragraphs FIRST through FIFTH of Section 504.1 have been made, all excess moneys into the General Reserve Account pursuant to paragraph SIXTH of Section 504.1.

2. Except as otherwise provided by any Supplemental Resolution, amounts on deposit in the General Reserve Account shall be applied, to the extent funds are not available therefor in the Debt Service Account of any particular Class of Bonds, to pay when due the Principal Installments and Redemption Price of and the interest on the Outstanding Bonds of the related Class and the principal and interest components of Parity Obligations, by transfer, in the Currency in which such Outstanding Bonds are payable to such Debt Service Account or Redemption Account, as applicable.

3. Any moneys remaining in the General Reserve Account at any time and not deposited, transferred or retained as set forth in Section 504.1, may be (i) transferred to the Revenue Account, (ii) transferred to the Redemption Account, or (iii) used for (I) the payment or reimbursement of Financing Costs, (II) the purchase of Bonds, or (III) any combination of the foregoing, in each case as directed in writing by an Authorized Officer of the System to the Fiscal Agent.

4. Purchases of Bonds shall be made upon the written direction of an Authorized Officer of the System, with or without advertisement and with or without notice to other Owners of Bonds pursuant to the provisions of Section 507. Such purchases shall be made at such price or prices as determined by such written instructions. If Sinking Fund Installments have been established for the maturities of Bonds purchased by the System, then the Fiscal Agent, upon written instructions from an Authorized Officer of the System, shall credit the principal amount purchased against future Sinking Fund Installments in direct chronological order, unless otherwise instructed in writing by an Authorized Officer of the System at the time of such purchase.

5. Whenever the amount in the General Reserve Account, together with the amount in all Debt Service Accounts, is sufficient to pay in full all Outstanding Bonds in accordance with their terms (including the maximum amount of Principal Installments and interest which could become payable thereon) and all amounts due and owing to Credit Facility Providers, the funds on deposit in the General Reserve Account shall be transferred, in the Currency in which such Bonds are payable, in accordance with the written direction of an Authorized Officer of the System delivered to the Fiscal Agent, to the Debt Service Account established for the same Class. Prior to said transfer, all investments held in the General Reserve Accounts shall be liquidated, in accordance with the written direction of an Authorized Officer of the System delivered to the Fiscal Agent, to the extent necessary in order to provide for the timely payment of the Principal Installments of and interest on Bonds.

6. Except as provided in paragraph 509.7 below, as long as any Bonds are Outstanding, moneys held in the General Reserve Account may only be transferred to the System once per year as of the last Business Day of the Bond Year, if (i) during the Bond Year, there has been no withdrawal from a Debt Service Reserve Account to fund the Debt Service Account for any Class of Bonds; (ii) the balance in the Debt Service Account for each Class of Bonds is not less than the amount required to pay in full the next Accrued Payment Obligation due on each Class of Bonds; (iii) the balance in the Debt Service Reserve Account for each Class of Bonds is not less than the corresponding Debt Service Reserve Requirement; (iv) there are no outstanding amounts due to the Fiscal Agent under this Resolution or any Supplemental Resolution; and (v) the balance in the General Reserve Account is not less than ten percent (10%) of the next Bond Year's Accrued Payment Obligation for all Outstanding Bonds on the last Business Day of the Bond Year. If these conditions are met, the Fiscal Agent may withdraw from the General Reserve Account and transfer to the System the amount in excess of ten percent (10%) of such Accrued Payment Obligation.

7. Notwithstanding the preceding paragraph, there may be no transfers from the General Reserve Account to the System during any period in which the Employers' Contribution Rate is below 9.275% of Covered Payroll. The System shall notify the Fiscal Agent of any reduction of the Employers' Contribution Rate.

8. Assuming compliance with paragraph 5 and 6 above, should the balance to the credit of the General Reserve Account exceed (a) twenty-five percent (25%) or (b) if Subordinated Bonds are Outstanding, fifty percent (50%) of the next Bond Year's Accrued Payment Obligation for all Classes of Bonds Outstanding, transfers may be made by the Fiscal Agent to the System at any time during a Bond Year upon written notice from the System to the Fiscal Agent and Government Development Bank for Puerto Rico. No such transfer may, however, reduce the General Reserve Account balance below (1) ten percent (10%) or (2) if Subordinated Bonds are Outstanding, twenty-five percent (25%) of the next Bond Year's Accrued Payment Obligation for all Classes of Bonds Outstanding.

ARTICLE VI
SECURITY FOR DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENT OF
FUNDS

SECTION 601. Security for Deposits. All moneys held hereunder by the Fiscal Agent shall be continuously and fully secured, for the benefit of the System and the Owners of the Bonds and Parity Obligations in such manner as may then be required by applicable federal, Commonwealth or state laws and regulations regarding security, by Investment Obligations of a market value at least equal at all times to the amount of the deposit so held by the Fiscal Agent; *provided, however*, that it shall not be necessary, unless required by applicable law, for the Fiscal Agent to give security for the deposit of any moneys with them held in trust and set aside for the payment of the principal or Redemption Price of, or interest on, any Bonds, or for the Fiscal Agent to give security for any moneys which shall be represented by obligations purchased under the provisions of this Resolution as an investment of such moneys. The Fiscal Agent shall have no obligation for the payment of interest on moneys properly held by it uninvested hereunder.

SECTION 602. Investment of Funds, Accounts and Subaccounts Held by the Fiscal Agent.

1. Moneys in any Fund, Account or Subaccount held by the Fiscal Agent shall be continuously invested and reinvested or deposited and redeposited by the Fiscal Agent upon the written direction of an Authorized Officer of the System. The System shall direct the Fiscal Agent to invest and reinvest the moneys in any Fund, Account or Subaccount held by the Fiscal Agent in Investment Obligations so that the maturity date or date of redemption of such Investment Obligations shall coincide as nearly as practicable with the times at which moneys are anticipated to be needed to be expended hereunder, except that any Investment Obligation may be credited to more than one Fund, Account or Subaccount based upon the portions thereof purchased by or allocable to each such Fund, Account or Subaccount and need not be sold in order to provide for the transfer of amounts from one Fund, Account or Subaccount to another. The Investment Obligations purchased by the Fiscal Agent shall be held by it, or for its account as Fiscal Agent. The Fiscal Agent, at the written direction of the System as to specific investments, shall sell, or present for redemption, any Investment Obligations purchased by it as an investment hereunder whenever it shall be necessary in order to provide moneys to meet any payment from such Fund, Account or Subaccount. The Fiscal Agent shall have no obligation to invest, reinvest, deposit, redeposit or sell investments contemplated hereby except upon the written direction of an Authorized Officer of the System as to specific investments. The Fiscal Agent shall have no liability for interest on any money received by it hereunder (except as otherwise agreed in writing with the System and except that the Fiscal Agent shall invest such money as required pursuant to written direction of an Authorized Officer of the System) and no responsibility for any loss (after giving effect to any interest or other income thereon except to the extent theretofore paid to the System) incurred on the sale of such investments. The Fiscal Agent shall advise the System in writing on or before the twentieth (20th) day of each calendar month, of all investments held for the credit of each Fund, Account or Subaccount in its custody under the provisions of this Resolution as of the end of the preceding month.

2. Investment Obligations purchased under the provisions of this Resolution as an investment of moneys in any Fund, Account or Subaccount shall be deemed at all times to be a part of such Fund, Account or Subaccount and, unless otherwise expressly provided in this Resolution or any Supplemental Resolution, the income or interest earned and gains realized in excess of losses suffered by any Fund, Account or Subaccount due to the investment thereof shall be deposited in such Fund, Account or Subaccount. The Fiscal Agent shall keep records of all such amounts deposited in any such Fund, Account or Subaccount to indicate the source of the income or earnings.

3. The Fiscal Agent shall sell, or present for redemption or exchange, any Investment Obligation purchased by it pursuant to this Resolution or any Supplemental Resolution whenever it shall be requested in writing by an Authorized Officer of the System to do so or whenever it shall be necessary in order to provide moneys to meet any payment or transfer from the Fund, Account or Subaccount for which such investment was made, except that any Investment Obligation may be credited to more than one Fund, Account or Subaccount based upon the portions thereof purchased by or allocable to each such Fund, Account or Subaccount and need not be sold in order to provide for the transfer of amounts from one Fund, Account or Subaccount to another.

4. Nothing in this Resolution shall prevent any Investment Obligations acquired hereunder from being

held in book-entry form on the books of the Treasury of the United States or of any national securities depository.

5. In the event that the Fiscal Agent has not, prior to 11:00 a.m. (Eastern time) on any Business Day, received investment instructions as provided herein as to any investment proceeds received hereunder, the Fiscal Agent shall invest the same in Investment Obligations having the shortest available maturity, in accordance with standing instructions received from an Authorized Officer of the System.

SECTION 603. Valuation and Sale of Investments.

1. In computing the amounts in any Fund, Account or Subaccount, obligations purchased as an investment of moneys therein shall be valued by the Fiscal Agent at Amortized Value on the last Business Day of each month. Accrued interest received upon the sale of any Investment Obligation shall be treated as income from such Investment Obligation for purposes of this Section, except to the extent that such accrued interest represents the repayment of accrued interest paid upon purchase of such Investment Obligations.

2. Immediately after each such valuation performed pursuant to Section 603.1, any balance in any Debt Service Reserve Account in excess of the applicable Debt Service Reserve Fund Requirement, shall be transferred by the Fiscal Agent to the Revenue Account.

3. The Fiscal Agent shall immediately notify the System in writing of any deficiency in the Debt Service Account or Debt Service Reserve Account that appears from the valuation performed by the Fiscal Agent pursuant to Section 603.1.

4. The Fiscal Agent shall not be liable or responsible for the making of any investment authorized by the provisions of this Article, in the manner provided in this Article, or for any loss resulting from any such investment so made or disposed of in the manner provided in this Article.

**ARTICLE VII
PARTICULAR COVENANTS OF THE SYSTEM**

The System covenants and agrees with the Fiscal Agent and the Bondowners as follows:

SECTION 701. Payment of Obligations. The System shall duly and punctually pay or cause to be paid the principal of and premium, if any, on every Bond and the interest thereon, and all Parity Obligations and Subordinate Obligations, on the date(s), at the place(s) and in the manner mentioned in the Act, this Resolution, the applicable Supplemental Resolution, the Bonds, and applicable Credit Facilities, Liquidity Facilities, and Qualified Hedges according to the true intent and meaning thereof, and shall duly and punctually satisfy all Sinking Fund Installments which may be established for any Series, subject to the provisions of Section 201. Furthermore, the System covenants to perform all acts and enforce all its powers under the Act in order to promptly collect and remit the Employers' Contributions to the Fiscal Agent. In addition, the System covenants to enter into a Memorandum of Understanding with Government Development Bank for Puerto Rico to establish inter-agency mechanisms in order to make sure that Employers are current in their payments to the System.

SECTION 702. Extension of Payment of Bonds.

The System shall not directly or indirectly extend or assent to the extension of the maturity of any of the Bonds or claims for interest by the purchase or funding of such Bonds or by any other arrangement. Nothing herein shall be deemed to limit the right of the System (i) to issue Option Bonds or Refunding Bonds as provided in herein, and such issuance shall not be deemed to constitute an extension of maturity of Bonds, or (ii) to apply any amount in the Debt Service Account or the Redemption Account to the purchase or redemption of Bonds as provided in this Resolution.

SECTION 703. Offices for Servicing Bonds.

The Fiscal Agent shall at all times maintain one or more offices or agencies where notices, demands and other documents may be served upon the System in respect of the Bonds or of this Resolution. The System hereby appoints the Fiscal Agent as its agent to receive such notices, demands and documents.

SECTION 704. Further Assurance. At any and all times the System shall, so far as it may be authorized by law, pass, make, do, execute, acknowledge and deliver, all and every such further resolutions, acts, deeds, conveyances, assignments, transfers and assurances and record the same in any office or register as may be necessary or desirable for the better assuring, conveying, granting, assigning and confirming all and singular the rights and other moneys, securities and funds hereby pledged or assigned, or intended so to be, or which the System may become bound to pledge or assign and, if required by law, to perfect the security interest created thereby.

SECTION 705. Power to Issue Bonds and Assign Funds and Accounts. The System is duly authorized under the Act to create and issue the Bonds and to adopt this Resolution and to create a security interest on the Pledged Property in the manner and to the extent provided in this Resolution. The Pledged Property is and will be free and clear of any pledge, lien, charge or encumbrance thereon or with respect thereto except as permitted by this Resolution, and all action on the part of the System to that end has been and will be duly and validly taken. The Bonds are and will be the valid and legally binding special obligations of the System, enforceable in accordance with their terms and the terms of this Resolution. The System shall at all times, to the extent permitted by law, defend, preserve and protect the assignment of the Pledged Property and all the rights of the Fiscal Agent, the Beneficiaries and the Bondowners under this Resolution against all claims and demands of all persons whomsoever.

SECTION 706. Creation of Liens. Until the security interest created in Section 501 of this Resolution shall be discharged and satisfied as provided in Section 1301, the System shall not (i) issue any bonds or other evidences of indebtedness, other than the Bonds, secured by the Pledged Property, nor create or cause to be created any lien or charge on the Pledged Property, other than as permitted by this Resolution, nor (ii) at any time when the System is in default in making any payment required to be made under this Resolution or maintaining the balance in any Fund, Account or Subaccount required to be maintained in the amount required therefor by this Resolution, set apart or appropriate and pay any amount from any Fund, Account or Subaccount, except as required by this Resolution. The System may not issue Bonds with a payment priority or claim against the Pledged Property that is senior to that of the Senior Bonds. The System, in its discretion, may determine to execute and deliver Subordinated Bonds or Subordinate Obligations, subject to compliance with Section 708 or 204 hereof.

SECTION 707. Accounts and Reports.

1. The System shall keep proper books of record and account (separate from all other records and accounts) in which complete and correct entries shall be made of its transactions relating to the Pledged Property and each Fund, Account and Subaccount established under this Resolution, and which, together with all books and papers of the System relating to the issuance of the Bonds, shall at all reasonable times during normal business hours be subject to the inspection of the Fiscal Agent (it being understood that the Fiscal Agent shall have no duty so to inspect).

2. The System shall file with the Fiscal Agent and the Ancillary Facility Providers forthwith upon becoming aware of any Event of Default, or the occurrence of any event which with notice or lapse of time or both would be an Event of Default, in the performance by the System of any covenant, agreement or condition contained in this Resolution, a certificate signed by an Authorized Officer of the System specifying such Event of Default or other event as described in this paragraph, and if any such Event of Default or other such event shall so exist, specifying the nature and status of such Event of Default or other such event.

SECTION 708. Issuance of Additional Bonds.

The System may issue additional Bonds, from time to time, in one or more Series within any Class, on a parity with each such Series of Bonds within such Class, and secured by the Pledged Property, upon meeting the following requirements:

1. There shall have been delivered to the Fiscal Agent the following documents:

(i) a report (the "Consultant's Report") from a nationally recognized, independent, economic consultant, dated no earlier than 12 months before the date of issuance of the additional Bonds, identifying the projected Employers' Contributions for each Bond Year through the final Maturity of all outstanding Bonds proposed to be issued, and the assumptions used in such projections, it being agreed that the report, dated January 11, 2008, of Global Insight, Inc. delivered in connection with the issuance of the Series A Bonds (the "Global Insight Report") shall satisfy the obligations of the System under this paragraph (i) if delivered to the Fiscal Agent in connection with the delivery of any additional Bonds or Parity Obligations hereunder prior to January 1, 2009;

(ii) a Supplemental Resolution adopted pursuant to requirements of Section 202; and

(iii) a certificate of an Authorized Officer of the System setting forth for each Bond Year listed in the report in clause (i) above the Accrued Payment Obligation for the additional Bonds proposed to be issued and all Bonds and Parity Obligations to be Outstanding immediately after the issuance of said additional Bonds. The certificate shall state that (a) the System has reviewed the Consultant's Report and believes that the assumptions used are reasonable (provided

that this requirement should not apply to the Global Insight Report mentioned in paragraph (i) above prior to January 1, 2009 when used during 2008); and (b) (I) in the case of Senior Bonds, for each Bond Year, the projected Employers' Contributions for such year are equal to or greater than 140% of the corresponding Accrued Payment Obligation for the additional Senior Bonds proposed to be issued and the Senior Bonds and corresponding Parity Obligations outstanding immediately after the issuance of such additional Bonds; or (II) in the case of Subordinated Bonds, for each Bond Year, the projected Employers' Contributions for such year are equal to or greater than 125% of the corresponding Accrued Payment Obligation for the additional Subordinated Bonds proposed to be issued and the Senior Bonds, Subordinated Bonds and corresponding Parity Obligations outstanding immediately after the issuance of such additional Bonds.

2. Refunding Bonds issued pursuant to Section 204 of this Resolution which generate savings in every Bond Year are exempt from complying with the coverage tests required by (iii) above.

SECTION 709. General.

1. The System shall do and perform or cause to be done and performed all acts and things required to be done or performed by or on behalf of the System under the provisions of the Act and this Resolution. Specifically, the System shall do and perform or cause to be done and performed all acts and things required to be done or performed by or on behalf of the System with regards to the collection of the Employers' Contributions as provided in the Act.

2. The System shall oppose any attempt by the Legislature of the Commonwealth to reduce the Employers' Contribution Rate or to make any other change in the Act or any other relevant legislation that would have a material adverse effect on Bondholders. Such opposition shall include delivering written position papers to the Legislature of the Commonwealth, appearing before Legislative committees, and contacting individual legislators and other government officials to make legislators and other government officials aware that such reductions in the Employers' Contribution Rate or other changes may adversely affect the ability of the System to comply with its obligations and may ultimately have an adverse effect on the credit of the Commonwealth.

3. Upon the date of authentication and delivery of any of the Bonds, all conditions, acts and things required by law and this Resolution to exist, to have happened and to have been performed precedent to and in the issuance of such Bonds shall exist, shall have happened and shall have been performed and the issue of such Bonds, together with all other indebtedness of the System, shall be within every debt and other limit prescribed by the laws of the Commonwealth.

ARTICLE VIII
CONCERNING THE FISCAL AGENT

SECTION 801. Fiscal Agent Appointment and Acceptance of Duties. The Bank of New York is hereby appointed

as Fiscal Agent under this Resolution. The Fiscal Agent shall signify its acceptance of the duties and obligations imposed upon it by this Resolution by executing the certificate of authentication endorsed upon the Bonds, and by executing such certificate upon any Bond the Fiscal Agent shall be deemed to have accepted such duties and obligations not only with respect to the Bond so authenticated, but with respect to all Bonds thereafter to be issued, but only, however, upon the terms and conditions set forth in this Resolution.

SECTION 802. Responsibilities of Fiscal Agent.

The Fiscal Agent undertakes to perform such duties and only such duties as are specifically set forth in this Resolution, and no implied covenants or obligations shall be read into this Resolution against the Fiscal Agent. The recitals of fact herein and in the Bonds contained shall be taken as the statements of the System and the Fiscal Agent assumes no responsibility for the correctness of the same. The Fiscal Agent makes no representations as to the validity or sufficiency of this Resolution or any Supplemental Resolution or of any Bonds issued thereunder or as to the security afforded by this Resolution or any Supplemental Resolution, and the Fiscal Agent shall incur no liability in respect thereof. The Fiscal Agent makes no representations as to the value, condition or sufficiency of any assets pledged or assigned as security for the Bonds, the right, title or interest of the System therein, or the security provided thereby or by this Resolution. The Fiscal Agent shall, however, be responsible for its representation contained in its certificate of authentication on the Bonds. The Fiscal Agent shall be under no responsibility or duty with respect to the authentication and delivery of the Bonds for value or the application of the proceeds thereof or the application of any moneys paid to the System. The Fiscal Agent shall not be responsible for the validity, perfection, priority or enforceability of the pledge and security interest in the Pledged Property created or intended to be created by this Resolution, whether or not impaired by operation of law. No provision of this Resolution shall be deemed to impose any duty or obligation on the Fiscal Agent to perform any act or acts, receive or obtain any interest in property or exercise any interest in property, or exercise any right, power, duty or obligation conferred or imposed on it in any jurisdiction in which it shall be illegal, or in which the Fiscal Agent shall be unqualified or incompetent in accordance with applicable law, to perform any such act or acts, to receive or obtain any such interest in property or to exercise any such right, power, duty or obligation. The Fiscal Agent shall be under no obligation or duty to perform any act which would involve it in expense or liability or to institute or defend any suit in respect hereof, or to advance any of its own moneys, unless provided with security and indemnity satisfactory to it. The Fiscal Agent shall be under no obligation to exercise any of the rights or powers vested in it by this Resolution at the request or direction of any of the Owners pursuant to this Resolution, unless such Owners shall have offered to the Fiscal Agent security or indemnity satisfactory to the Fiscal Agent against the costs, expenses and liabilities which might be incurred by it in compliance with such request or direction. The permissive right of the Fiscal Agent to take actions enumerated in this Resolution shall not be construed as a duty. The Fiscal Agent shall not be liable in connection with the performance of its duties under this Resolution except for its own gross negligence or willful misconduct. The Fiscal Agent shall not be liable for any error of judgment made in good faith by an Authorized Officer of the Fiscal Agent, unless it shall be proved that the Fiscal Agent was grossly negligent in ascertaining the pertinent facts. The Fiscal Agent shall not be liable with respect to any action taken or omitted to be taken by it in good faith in accordance with the direction of the Owners of a majority in principal amount of the Outstanding Bonds relating to the time, method and place of conducting any proceeding for any remedy available to the Fiscal Agent or exercising any trust or power conferred upon the Fiscal Agent under this Resolution. The Fiscal Agent shall not be liable for any action taken, suffered, or

omitted to be taken by it in good faith and believed by it to be authorized or within the discretion or rights or powers conferred upon it by this Resolution. Anything in this Resolution notwithstanding, in no event shall the Fiscal Agent be liable for special, indirect, punitive or consequential loss or damage of any kind whatsoever (including but not limited to loss of profit), even if the Fiscal Agent has been advised as to the likelihood of such loss or damage and regardless of the form of action. Whether or not therein expressly so provided, every provision of this Resolution relating to the conduct or affecting the liability of or affording protection to the Fiscal Agent shall be subject to the provisions of this Article VIII.

SECTION 803. Evidence on Which Fiscal Agent May Act.

1. The Fiscal Agent may conclusively rely and shall be fully protected in acting or refraining from acting upon any notice, resolution, request, consent, order, direction, certificate, report, opinion, bond, or other paper or document believed by it to be genuine, and to have been signed or presented by the proper party or parties. The Fiscal Agent may consult with counsel, who may or may not be of counsel to the System, and the opinion or advice of such counsel or any Opinion of Counsel shall be full and complete authorization and protection in respect of any action taken or omitted to be taken or suffered by it under this Resolution in good faith and in reliance thereon; *provided, however*, that such opinion or advice of counsel shall not relieve the Fiscal Agent from obtaining an Opinion of Counsel when and if required under this Resolution.

2. Whenever the Fiscal Agent shall deem it necessary or desirable that a matter be proved or established prior to taking or omitting to take or suffering any action under this Resolution, such matter (unless other evidence in respect thereof be therein specifically prescribed) may be deemed to be conclusively proved and established by a certificate of an Authorized Officer of the System, and such certificate shall be full warrant and protection for any action taken or omitted to be taken or suffered, in the absence of bad faith, under the provisions of this Resolution in reliance thereon. The Fiscal Agent shall not be bound to make any investigation into the facts or matters stated in any resolution, certificate, statement, instrument, opinion, report, notice, request, direction, consent, order, bond, debenture, note, other evidence of indebtedness or other paper or document.

3. Except as otherwise expressly provided in this Resolution, any request, order, notice or other direction required or permitted to be furnished pursuant to any provision thereof by the System to the Fiscal Agent shall be sufficiently evidenced if executed in the name of the System by an Authorized Officer of the System.

SECTION 804. Compensation and Indemnification. The System shall pay to the Fiscal Agent from time to time reasonable compensation for all services rendered under this Resolution (which compensation shall not be limited by any provision of law in regard to the compensation of a fiscal agent or trustee of an express trust), and also all reasonable expenses, charges, counsel fees and other disbursements, including those of its attorneys, agents, and employees, incurred in and about the performance of their powers and duties under this Resolution. The System further agrees to indemnify and save the Fiscal Agent harmless against any loss, liability or expenses including taxes (other than taxes based upon, measured by or determined by the income of the Fiscal Agent), arising out of or in connection with the acceptance or administration of the trust or trusts hereunder, including the costs and expenses of defending itself against any

claim (whether asserted by the System or any Bondowner or any other Person) or liability in connection with the exercise or performance of any of its powers or duties hereunder, or in connection with enforcing the provisions of this Section 804, except to the extent that such loss, damage, claim, liability or expense is due to its own gross negligence or willful misconduct. In addition to, but without prejudice to its other rights under this Resolution, when the Fiscal Agent incurs expenses or renders services in connection with a bankruptcy or similar event, the expenses (including the reasonable charges and expenses of its counsel) and the compensation for the services are intended to constitute expenses of administration under any applicable federal or state bankruptcy, insolvency or other similar law. "Fiscal Agent" for purposes of this Section 804 shall include any predecessor Fiscal Agent; *provided, however*, that the negligence, willful misconduct or bad faith of any Fiscal Agent hereunder shall not affect the rights of any other Fiscal Agent hereunder. The obligations of the System and the lien provided for under this Section 804 shall survive the satisfaction and discharge of the Bonds, the termination for any reason of this Resolution or the earlier resignation or removal of the Fiscal Agent. The Fiscal Agent shall not be required to expend any of its own funds in the execution of its duties pursuant to the provisions of this Resolution. The Fiscal Agent shall have a lien prior to that of the Bondowners and other Beneficiaries therefor on any and all funds at any time held by it under this Resolution.

SECTION 805. Certain Permitted Acts. The Fiscal Agent may become the owner of any Bonds, with the same rights it would have if it were not the Fiscal Agent. To the extent permitted by law, the Fiscal Agent may act as depositary for, and permit any of its officers or directors to act as a member of, or in any other capacity with respect to, any committee formed to protect the rights of Bondowners or to effect or aid in any reorganization growing out of the enforcement of the Bonds or this Resolution, whether or not any such committee shall represent the Owners of a majority in principal amount of the Bonds then Outstanding. The Fiscal Agent may execute any of the trusts or powers hereunder or perform any duties hereunder either directly or by or through agents or attorneys and the Fiscal Agent shall not be responsible for any misconduct or negligence on the part of any agent or attorney appointed with due care by it hereunder. The rights, privileges, protections, immunities and benefits given to the Fiscal Agent, including, without limitation, its right to be indemnified, are extended to, and shall be enforceable by, the Fiscal Agent in each of its capacities hereunder, and each agent, custodian and other Person employed to act hereunder.

SECTION 806. Resignation of Fiscal Agent. The Fiscal Agent may at any time resign and be discharged of the duties and obligations created by this Resolution by giving not less than forty-five (45) days' written notice to the System (which shall give prompt written notice to each Beneficiary) and to the Bondowners (mailed, postage prepaid), specifying the date when such resignation shall take effect, and such resignation shall take effect upon the day specified in such notice unless (i) no successor shall have been appointed by such date in which case such resignation shall become effective upon the appointment of a successor, or (ii) previously a successor shall have been appointed by the System or the Bondowners as provided in Section 808, in which event such resignation shall take effect immediately on the appointment of such successor. The Fiscal Agent shall also mail a copy of the notice required to be given by this Section, postage prepaid, to the Owners of the Bonds, at their last addresses appearing on the registry books.

SECTION 807. Removal of Fiscal Agent. The Fiscal Agent may be removed at any time, with or without cause, by an instrument or concurrent instruments in writing, delivered to

the Fiscal Agent, and signed by the Owners of a majority in principal amount of the Bonds then Outstanding or their attorneys-in-fact duly authorized, excluding any Bonds held by or for the account of the System, or, so long as no Event of Default or event which with the giving of notice or the passage of time would constitute an Event of Default has occurred and is continuing, by an instrument in writing delivered to the Fiscal Agent and signed by an Authorized Officer of the System; *provided, however*, that in each case that a successor Fiscal Agent shall be simultaneously appointed with the filing of such instrument.

SECTION 808. Appointment of Successor Fiscal Agent.

1. In case at any time the Fiscal Agent shall resign or shall be removed or shall become incapable of acting, or shall be adjudged bankrupt or insolvent, or if a receiver, liquidator or conservator of the Fiscal Agent, or of its property, shall be appointed, or if any public officer shall take charge or control of the Fiscal Agent, or of its property or affairs, a successor may be appointed by the Owners of a majority in principal amount of the Bonds then Outstanding, excluding any Bonds held by or for the account of the System, by an instrument or concurrent instruments in writing signed and acknowledged by such Bondowners or by their attorneys-in-fact duly authorized and delivered to such successor Fiscal Agent, notification thereof being given to the System and the predecessor Fiscal Agent; *provided, nevertheless*, that unless a successor Fiscal Agent shall have been appointed by the Bondowners as aforesaid, the System by a duly executed written instrument signed by an Authorized Officer of the System shall forthwith appoint a Fiscal Agent to fill such vacancy until a successor Fiscal Agent shall be appointed by the Bondowners as authorized in this Section. The Fiscal Agent shall mail a copy of the notice of any such appointment, postage prepaid, to the Owners of any Bonds, at their last addresses appearing on the registry books. Any successor Fiscal Agent appointed by the System shall, immediately and without further act, be superseded by a Fiscal Agent appointed by the Bondowners.

2. If in a proper case no appointment of a successor Fiscal Agent shall be made pursuant to the foregoing provisions of this Section within thirty (30) days after the Fiscal Agent shall have given to the System written notice as provided in Section 806 or after a vacancy in the office of the Fiscal Agent shall have occurred by reason of its inability to act or its removal under Section 807, the Fiscal Agent or the Owner of any Bond may apply to any court of competent jurisdiction to appoint a successor Fiscal Agent. Said court may thereupon, after such notice, if any, as such court may deem proper, appoint a successor Fiscal Agent.

3. Any Fiscal Agent appointed under the provisions of this Section in succession to the Fiscal Agent shall be a bank or trust company organized under the laws of a state of the United States of America or of the Commonwealth or a national banking association, and having a capital and surplus aggregating at least \$50,000,000 (or whose obligations hereunder are guaranteed by a bank or trust company duly authorized to exercise corporate trust powers and subject to examination by federal or state authority, of good standing, and having at the time of the appointment of such Fiscal Agent, a combined capital and surplus of at least such amount), if there be such a bank or trust company or national banking association willing and able to accept the office on reasonable and customary terms and authorized by law to perform all the duties imposed upon it by this Resolution.

SECTION 809. Transfer of Rights and Property to Successor Fiscal Agent. Any successor Fiscal Agent appointed under this Resolution shall execute, acknowledge and deliver to its predecessor Fiscal Agent, and also to the System, an instrument accepting such appointment, and thereupon such successor Fiscal Agent, without any further act, deed or conveyance, shall become fully vested with all moneys, estates, properties, rights, powers, duties and obligations of such predecessor Fiscal Agent, with like effect as if originally named as Fiscal Agent; but the Fiscal Agent ceasing to act shall nevertheless, on the written request of the System, or of the successor Fiscal Agent, upon payment of its charges and all other amounts payable to it hereunder, execute, acknowledge and deliver such instruments of conveyance and further assurance and do such other things as may reasonably be required for more fully and certainly vesting and confirming in such successor Fiscal Agent all the right, title and interest of the predecessor Fiscal Agent in and to any property held by it under this Resolution, and shall pay over, assign and deliver to the successor Fiscal Agent any money or other property subject to the trusts and conditions herein set forth but subject to Section 804. Should any deed, conveyance or instrument in writing from the System be required by such successor Fiscal Agent for more fully and certainly vesting in and confirming to such successor Fiscal Agent any such estates, rights, powers and duties, any and all such deeds, conveyances and instruments in writing shall, on request, and so far as may be authorized by law, be executed, acknowledged and delivered by the System.

SECTION 810. Merger or Consolidation. Any company into which the Fiscal Agent may be merged or converted or with which it may be consolidated or any company resulting from any merger, conversion or consolidation to which it shall be a party or any company to which the Fiscal Agent may sell or transfer all or substantially all of its corporate trust business, *provided* such company shall be a bank or trust company organized under the laws of any state of the United States or the Commonwealth or a national banking association, and shall be authorized by law to perform all the duties imposed upon it by this Resolution, shall be the successor to the Fiscal Agent without the execution or filing of any paper or the performance of any further act.

SECTION 811. Adoption of Authentication. In case any of the Bonds contemplated to be issued under this Resolution shall have been authenticated but not delivered, any successor Fiscal Agent may adopt the certificate of authentication of any predecessor Fiscal Agent so authenticating such Bonds and deliver such Bonds so authenticated, and in case any of the said Bonds shall not have been authenticated, any successor Fiscal Agent may authenticate such Bonds in the name of the successor Fiscal Agent; and in all such cases such certificate shall have the full force which it is anywhere in said Bonds or in this Resolution provided that the certificate of authentication of the Fiscal Agent shall have.

SECTION 812. Accounting by Fiscal Agent; Nonpetition Covenant. The Fiscal Agent shall, upon receipt of a written request therefor from the System, provide to the System an accounting of the amounts on deposit in all Funds, Accounts and Subaccounts maintained under this Resolution as of the date of such accounting. Notwithstanding any prior termination of this Resolution, the Fiscal Agent shall not, prior to the date which is one year and one day after the termination of this Resolution, acquiesce, petition or otherwise invoke or cause the System to invoke the process of any court or government authority for the purpose of commencing or sustaining a case against the System under any Federal or state bankruptcy, insolvency or similar law or appointing a receiver, liquidator, assignee, trustee, custodian, sequestrator or other similar official of the System or any

substantial part of its property, or ordering the winding up or liquidation of the affairs of the System.

SECTION 813. Appointment of Co-Fiscal Agent

(a) Notwithstanding any other provisions of this Resolution, at any time for the purpose of meeting any legal requirement of any jurisdiction (including any jurisdiction in which any part of the Pledged Property may at the time be located), the Fiscal Agent shall have the power and may execute and deliver all instruments necessary to appoint one or more Persons to act as a co-fiscal agent or co-fiscal agents, or separate fiscal agent or separate fiscal agents (including with respect to all or any part of the Pledged Property), and to vest in such Person or Persons, in such capacity and for the benefit of the Bondowners, subject to the other provisions of this Section, such powers, duties, obligations, rights and trusts as the Fiscal Agent may consider necessary or desirable (including title to the Pledged Property or any part thereof). Each co-fiscal agent or separate fiscal agent hereunder shall be required to have a combined capital and surplus (computed in accordance with Section 310(a)(2) of the Trust Resolution Act of 1939, as amended) of at least \$50,000,000 and the Fiscal Agent shall, at the expense of the System, provide prompt notice to holders of the appointment of any co-fiscal agent or separate fiscal agent.

(b) Every separate fiscal agent and co-fiscal agent shall, to the extent permitted by law, be appointed and act subject to the following provisions and conditions:

(i) all rights, powers, duties and obligations conferred or imposed upon the Fiscal Agent shall be conferred or imposed upon and exercised or performed by the Fiscal Agent and such separate fiscal agent or co-fiscal agent jointly (it being understood that such separate fiscal agent or co-fiscal agent is not authorized to act separately without the Fiscal Agent joining in such act), except to the extent that under any law of any jurisdiction in which any particular act or acts are to be performed the Fiscal Agent shall be incompetent or unqualified to perform such act or acts, in which event such rights, powers, duties and obligations (including the holding of the Pledged Property or any portion thereof in any such jurisdiction) shall be exercised and performed singly by such separate trustee or co-trustee, but solely at the direction of the Fiscal Agent;

(ii) no fiscal agent hereunder shall be personally liable by reason of any act or omission of any other fiscal agent hereunder; and

(iii) the Fiscal Agent may at any time accept the resignation of or remove any separate fiscal agent or co-fiscal agent.

(c) Any notice, request or other writing given to the Fiscal Agent shall be deemed to have been given to each of the then separate fiscal agent and co-fiscal agent, as effectively as if given to each of them. Every instrument appointing any separate fiscal agent or co-fiscal agent shall refer to this Resolution and the conditions of this Section 813. Each separate fiscal agent and co-fiscal agent, upon its acceptance of the

trusts conferred, shall be vested with the estates or property specified in its instrument of appointment, either jointly with the Fiscal Agent or separately, as may be provided therein, subject to all the provisions of this Resolution, specifically including every provision of this Resolution relating to the conduct of, affecting the liability of, or affording protection or rights (including the right to compensation, reimbursement and indemnification hereunder) to, the Fiscal Agent. Every such instrument shall be filed with the Fiscal Agent.

(d) Any separate fiscal agent or co-fiscal agent may at any time constitute the Fiscal Agent its agent or attorney-in-fact with full power and authority, to the extent not prohibited by law, to do any lawful act under or in respect of this Resolution on its behalf and in its name. If any separate properties, rights, remedies and trusts shall vest in and be exercised by the Fiscal Agent, to the extent permitted by law, without appointment of a new or successor fiscal agent.

**ARTICLE IX
SUPPLEMENTAL RESOLUTIONS**

SECTION 901. Supplemental Resolutions
Effective upon Filing with the Fiscal Agent. For any one or more of the following purposes and at any time or from time to time, the System may adopt a Supplemental Resolution, which, upon the filing with the Fiscal Agent of a copy thereof certified by an Authorized Officer of the System, and without the need to obtain the consent of any Bondholder, shall be fully effective in accordance with its terms:

(i) to close this Resolution against, or provide limitations and restrictions in addition to the limitations and restrictions contained in this Resolution on, the authentication and delivery of the Bonds or the issuance of other evidences of indebtedness;

(ii) to add to the covenants and agreements of the System in this Resolution, other covenants and agreements to be observed by the System which are not contrary to or inconsistent with this Resolution as theretofore in effect;

(iii) to add to the limitations and restrictions in this Resolution, other limitations and restrictions to be observed by the System which are not contrary to or inconsistent with this Resolution as theretofore in effect;

(iv) to surrender any right, power or privilege reserved to or conferred upon the System by this Resolution to the extent such surrender is for the benefit of the Owners of the Bonds;

(v) to authorize Bonds of a Series and, in connection therewith, specify and determine the matters and things referred to in Section 202, and also any other matters and things relative to such Bonds which are not contrary to or inconsistent with this Resolution as theretofore in effect, or to amend, modify or rescind any such authorization, specification or determination at any time prior to the first authentication and delivery of such Bonds;

(vi) to confirm, as further assurance, any pledge and assignment under, and the subjection to any lien, assignment or pledge created or to be created by, this Resolution, of the Pledged Property or of any other moneys, securities, funds or accounts;

(vii) to modify any of the provisions of this Resolution as may be necessary or desirable to provide for the issuance of Bonds in book entry form pursuant to Section 301(5);

(viii) to cure any ambiguity, defect or inconsistent provision in this Resolution;

(ix) if such Supplemental Resolution authorizes Bonds of a Series that are Adjustable Rate Bonds, Capital Appreciation Bonds, Convertible Capital Appreciation Bonds or Bonds hedged or to be hedged by a Qualified Hedge, or authorizes a Qualified Hedge on Bonds previously issued, to add provisions specifying the method of calculating the Accrued Payment Obligation with respect to such Bonds, for purposes of the Debt Service Reserve Requirement and the additional Bonds tests of Sections 204 and 708;

(x) to provide such provisions with respect to Subordinated Bonds as are necessary and desirable, *provided*, that no such provisions shall adversely affect the payment priorities under this Resolution of any Bonds then Outstanding;

(xi) to provide for a security interest on the Pledged Property for the payment and as security for Credit Facilities, Liquidity Facilities and Qualified Hedges as permitted by Section 501(1).

(xii) as permitted by Section 1005;

(xiii) to insert such provisions clarifying matters or questions arising under this Resolution as are necessary or desirable and are not contrary to or inconsistent with this Resolution as theretofore in effect; or

(xiv) to modify any of the provisions of this Resolution or any previously adopted Supplemental Resolution in any respect whatsoever, *provided* that (i) such modification shall be, and be expressed to be, effective only after all Bonds of any Series Outstanding at the date of the adoption of such Supplemental Resolution shall cease to be Outstanding and (ii) such Supplemental Resolution shall be specifically referred to in the text of all Bonds of any Series authenticated and delivered after the date of the adoption of such Supplemental Resolution and of Bonds issued in exchange therefor or in place thereof.

SECTION 902. Supplemental Resolutions
Effective with Consent of Bondowners. At any time or from time to time, the System may adopt a Supplemental Resolution subject to consent by Bondowners in accordance with and subject to the provisions of Article X, which Supplemental Resolution, upon the delivery to the Fiscal Agent of a copy thereof certified by an Authorized Officer of the System, and upon compliance with the provisions of Article X, shall become fully effective in accordance with its terms as provided in Article X.

SECTION 903. Reserved.

SECTION 904. General Provisions.

1. This Resolution shall not be modified or amended in any respect except as provided in and in accordance with and subject to the provisions of this Article IX and Article X. Nothing contained in this Article IX or Article X shall affect or limit the right or obligation of the System to adopt, make, execute, acknowledge or deliver any resolution, act or other instrument pursuant to the provisions of Section 704 or the right or obligation of the System to execute and deliver to the Fiscal Agent any instrument which elsewhere in this Resolution it is provided shall be delivered to the Fiscal Agent.

2. Any Supplemental Resolution referred to and permitted or authorized by Section 901 may be adopted by the System without the consent of any of the Bondowners, but shall become effective only on the conditions, to the extent and at the time provided in said Section. The copy of every Supplemental Resolution when delivered to the Fiscal Agent shall be accompanied by an Opinion of Counsel stating that such Supplemental Resolution has been duly and lawfully adopted in accordance with the provisions of this Resolution, is authorized or permitted by this Resolution, and is valid and binding upon the System and enforceable in accordance with its terms. After any Supplemental Resolution becomes effective under this Article, the System shall mail to the Owners a notice briefly describing such Supplemental Resolution; *provided, however*, the failure to give such notice, or any defect therein, shall not impair or affect the validity of such Supplemental Resolution under this Article.

3. The Fiscal Agent is hereby authorized to accept the delivery of a certified copy of any Supplemental Resolution referred to and permitted or authorized by Sections 901 or 902 and to make all further agreements and stipulations which may be therein contained, and the Fiscal Agent, in taking such action in good faith, shall be fully protected in relying on an Opinion of Counsel that such Supplemental Resolution is authorized or permitted by the provisions of this Resolution.

4. No Supplemental Resolution shall change or modify any of the rights or obligations of the Fiscal Agent without its written assent thereto.

ARTICLE X AMENDMENTS

SECTION 1001. Mailing and Publication.

1. Any provision in this Article for the mailing of a notice or other paper to Bondowners shall be fully complied with if it is mailed postage prepaid only (i) to each Owner of Bonds then Outstanding at his address, if any, appearing upon the registry books of the System, and (ii) to the Fiscal Agent.

2. In case by reason of the suspension of regular mail service or by reason of any other cause it shall be impracticable to give such notice by mail as required by this Resolution, then such notification as shall be made with the approval of the Fiscal Agent shall constitute a sufficient notification for every purpose hereunder.

SECTION 1002. Powers of Amendment. Any modification or amendment of this Resolution and of the rights and obligations of the System and of the Owners of the Bonds may be

made by a Supplemental Resolution, with the written consent, given as provided in Section 1003, (i) of the Owners of at least a majority in principal amount of the Bonds Outstanding at the time such consent is given, and (ii) in case less than all of the several Series of Bonds then Outstanding are affected by the modification or amendment, of the Owners of at least a majority in principal amount of the Bonds of each Series so affected and Outstanding at the time such consent is given; *provided, however*, that if such modification or amendment will, by its terms, not take effect so long as any Bonds of any specified like Series and maturity remain Outstanding, the consent of the Owners of such Bonds shall not be required and such Bonds shall not be deemed to be Outstanding for the purpose of any calculation of Outstanding Bonds under this Section. No such modification or amendment shall permit a change in the terms of redemption or maturity of the principal (or Accreted Amount, if applicable) of any Outstanding Bond or of any installment of interest thereon or a reduction in the principal amount (or Accreted Amount, if applicable) or the Redemption Price thereof or in the rate of interest thereon without the consent of each Bondowner affected thereby, or shall reduce the percentage of the aggregate principal amount (or Accreted Amount, if applicable) of Bonds or otherwise affect classes of Bonds the consent of the Owners of which is required to effect any such modification or amendment without the consent of all Bondowners, or shall change or modify any of the rights or obligations of the Fiscal Agent without its written assent thereto, or shall change or modify any of the rights of the providers of Qualified Hedges, Credit Facilities or Liquidity Facilities regarding source of and security for payments due to such Persons, or amount and timing of payments due, without the prior written consent of such Persons. For the purposes of this Section, a Series shall be deemed to be affected by a modification or amendment of this Resolution if the same adversely affects or diminishes the rights of the Owners of Bonds of such Series. The Fiscal Agent may, but shall not be obligated to, determine whether or not in accordance with the foregoing powers of amendment, Bonds of any particular Series or maturity would be affected by any modification or amendment of this Resolution, and any such determination if reasonable and in good faith shall be binding and conclusive on the System and all Owners of Bonds.

SECTION 1003. Consent of Bondowners. The System may at any time adopt a Supplemental Resolution making a modification or amendment permitted by the provisions of Section 902, to take effect when and as provided in this Section. A copy of such Supplemental Resolution (or brief summary thereof or reference thereto in form approved by the Fiscal Agent) together with a request to Bondowners for their consent thereto in form satisfactory to the Fiscal Agent, shall be mailed by the System to all affected Bondowners. Such Supplemental Resolution shall not be effective unless and until (i) there shall have been delivered to the Fiscal Agent (a) the written consents of Owners of the percentage of the aggregate principal amount of Outstanding Bonds specified in Section 1002, and (b) an Opinion of Counsel stating that such Supplemental Resolution has been duly and lawfully adopted and filed by the System in accordance with the provisions of this Resolution, is authorized or permitted by this Resolution, and is valid and binding upon the System and enforceable in accordance with its terms, and (ii) notice shall have been given as hereinafter in this Section provided. Ownership of Bonds shall be conclusively presumed by the registration books of the System. Any such consent shall be binding upon the Owner of the Bonds giving such consent and, anything in Section 1102 to the contrary notwithstanding, upon any subsequent Owner of such Bonds and of any Bonds issued upon registration of transfer thereof or in exchange therefor (whether or not such subsequent Owner thereof has notice thereof), unless such consent is revoked in writing by the Owner of such Bonds giving such consent or a subsequent Owner thereof by filing with the Fiscal Agent, prior to the time when the written statement of the Fiscal Agent hereinafter

in this Section provided for is filed. At any time after the Owners of the required percentages of Bonds shall have filed their consents to the Supplemental Resolution, the Fiscal Agent shall make and file with the System a written statement that the Owners of such required percentage of the aggregate principal amount of Bonds have filed such consents. Such written statement shall be conclusive that such consents have been so filed. At any time thereafter, notice, stating in substance that the Supplemental Resolution (which may be referred to as a Supplemental Resolution adopted by the System on a stated date, a copy of which is on file with the Fiscal Agent) has been consented to by the Owners of the required percentage of the aggregate principal amount of Bonds and will be effective as provided in this Section, shall be given Bondowners by the System by mailing such notice to Bondowners. The System shall file with the Fiscal Agent proof of the mailing of such notice. A record, consisting of the papers required or permitted by this Section 1003 to be delivered to the Fiscal Agent, shall be proof of the matters therein stated.

SECTION 1004. Modifications by Unanimous Consent. The terms and provisions of this Resolution and the rights and obligations of the System and of the Owners of the Bonds may be modified or amended in any respect upon the adoption and filing by the System with the Fiscal Agent of a Supplemental Resolution and the consent of the Owners of all of the Bonds then Outstanding, such consent to be given as provided in Section 1003 except that no notice to Bondowners shall be required.

SECTION 1005. Modification Before Bonds Outstanding. Prior to the issuance and delivery of the first Series of Bonds under this Resolution, the terms and conditions of this Resolution and the rights and obligations of the System and of the Owners of the Bonds may be modified or amended in any respect without the consent of any person, upon the adoption of a Supplemental Resolution and the delivery to the Fiscal Agent of a copy thereof certified by an Authorized Officer of the System.

SECTION 1006. Exclusion of Bonds. Bonds owned or held by or for the account of the System shall not be deemed Outstanding for the purpose of consent or other action or any calculation of Outstanding Bonds provided for in this Article, and the System shall not be entitled with respect to such bonds to give any consent or take any other action provided for in this Article. At the time of any consent or other action taken under this Article, the System shall furnish the Fiscal Agent a certificate of an Authorized Officer, upon which the Fiscal Agent may rely, describing all Bonds so to be excluded.

SECTION 1007. Notation on Bonds. Bonds authenticated and delivered after the effective date of any action taken as provided in Article IX or this Article may, and, if the Fiscal Agent so determines, shall, bear a notation by endorsement or otherwise in form approved by the System and the Fiscal Agent as to such action, and in that case upon demand of the Owner of any Bond Outstanding at such effective date and presentation of his Bond for the purpose at the Corporate Trust Office of the Fiscal Agent, suitable notation shall be made on such Bond by the Fiscal Agent as to any such action. If the System or the Fiscal Agent shall so determine, new Bonds so modified to conform to such action shall be prepared, authenticated and delivered, and, upon demand of the Owner of any Bond then Outstanding, shall be exchanged, without cost to such Bondowners for Bonds of the same Series and maturity and then Outstanding, upon surrender of such Bonds.

ARTICLE XI
DEFAULTS AND REMEDIES

SECTION 1101. Events of Default.

Each of the following events shall constitute an Event of Default under this Resolution:

(i) There shall occur a default in the payment of principal or Redemption Price of or interest on any Bond or payments due to any Parity Obligation or any Subordinate Obligation related thereto in the Currency in which such Bond, Parity Obligation or Subordinate Obligation is payable, after the same shall have become due, whether at maturity or upon call for redemption or otherwise.

(ii) There shall occur a failure to observe, or a refusal to comply with, the terms of this Resolution or the Bonds, other than a failure or refusal constituting an event specified in paragraph (i) of this paragraph; *provided, however*, that with respect to any failure to observe or refusal to comply with the covenants and agreements set forth in this Resolution, such failure or refusal shall have continued for a period of thirty (30) days after written notice, specifying such failure and requesting that it be remedied, is given to the System by the Fiscal Agent or any Beneficiary. If prior to the expiration of the abovementioned thirty (30) day period, the System shall request in writing an extension of time and the System shall certify in such request that the failure stated in the notice cannot be remedied within such 30-day period, then such thirty (30) day period shall be extended for an additional thirty (30) days if corrective action has been instituted by the System and is being diligently pursued;

provided, that all references in this Article XI to the Owners of Bonds exercising or directing the exercise of default remedies shall refer solely to those Bonds as to which an Event of Default has been declared hereunder.

SECTION 1102. Remedies.

1. The Fiscal Agent may, and upon the written request of the Owners of not less than twenty-five per centum (25%) in principal amount of the Outstanding Bonds, shall, proceed to protect and enforce its rights and the rights of the Bondowners by such of the following remedies, as the Fiscal Agent, being advised by counsel shall deem most effectual to protect and enforce such rights subject to the provisions of Sections 201, 803 and 1206:

(i) by suit, action or proceeding to enforce all rights of the Bondowners, including the right to collect or require the System to collect Revenues adequate to carry out the covenants, agreements and assignments with respect thereto contained in this Resolution and to require the System to carry out any other covenant or agreement with Bondowners and to perform its duties under the Act;

(ii) by suit upon the Bonds limited, upon recovery thereunder, to the Pledged Property pledged and assigned under this Resolution;

(iii) by action or suit in equity, to require the System to account as if it were the trustee of an express trust for the Bondowners, for the Pledged Property pledged and assigned under this Resolution as shall be within its control; and

(iv) by action or suit in equity, to enjoin any acts or things which may be unlawful or in violation of the rights of the Bondowners or the Beneficiaries.

2. In the enforcement of any remedy under this Resolution, but subject to Sections 201, 501 and 1206, the Fiscal Agent shall be entitled to sue for, enforce payment on and receive any and all amounts then or during any default becoming, and at any time remaining, due from the System for principal, Redemption Price, interest or otherwise for Bonds under any provision of this Resolution or any Supplemental Resolution or of or on the Bonds, and unpaid, with interest on overdue payments, to the extent permitted by law, at the rate or rates of interest specified in such Bonds, together with any and all costs and expenses of collection and of all proceedings hereunder and under such Bonds, without prejudice to any other right or remedy of the Fiscal Agent or of the Bondowners, and to recover and enforce judgment or decree against the System for any portion of such amounts remaining unpaid, with interest, costs and expenses, in any manner provided by law, the moneys adjudged or decreed to be payable.

SECTION 1103. Priority of Payments After Event of Default.

1. Subject to Section 804 and after making provision for the payment of any reasonable expenses of the Fiscal Agent and its agents and attorneys necessary in the opinion of the Fiscal Agent to protect the interests of the Owners of the Bonds and the other Beneficiaries, and for the payment of the reasonable charges and expenses and liabilities incurred and advances made by the Fiscal Agent and its agents and attorneys in the performance of their duties under this Resolution, in the event that the funds held by the Fiscal Agent shall be insufficient for the payment of interest and principal or Accreted Amount or Redemption Price then due on the Bonds in the Currency or Currencies in which such Bonds are payable, respectively, and other amounts payable as described in clauses FIRST through FIFTH of this paragraph 1, such funds (excluding funds held for the payment or redemption of particular Bonds which have theretofore become due at maturity or by call for redemption) and any other moneys received or collected by the Fiscal Agent and any moneys or other property distributable in respect of the System's obligations under this Resolution after the occurrence of an Event of Default, shall be applied as follows:

FIRST: to the payment to the Persons entitled thereto of regularly scheduled fees payable under each Ancillary Bond Facility;

SECOND: to the payment to the Persons entitled thereto of all installments of interest on the Senior Bonds and the interest component of Parity Obligations then due, and thereafter, in the order of such installments, and, if the amount available shall not be sufficient to pay in full any installment due on the same date, then to the payment thereof ratably, according to the amounts due on such date, without any discrimination or preference, except as to any difference in the respective rates of interest specified in such Bonds and Parity Obligations, and then to the

payment of any interest due and payable after maturity on such Bonds and the interest component of the Parity Obligations, ratably, to the Persons entitled thereto, without any discrimination or preference except as to any difference in the respective rates of interest specified in such Bonds and Parity Obligations;

THIRD: to the payment to the Persons entitled thereto of the unpaid principal or Redemption Price of the Senior Bonds and the unpaid principal component of Parity Obligations, which shall have become due, whether at maturity or by call for redemption, in the order of their due dates and, if the amount available shall not be sufficient to pay in full all such Bonds and the principal component of Parity Obligations due on the same date, then to the payment thereof ratably, according to the amounts of principal or Redemption Price due on such date, without any discrimination or preference;

FOURTH: to the payment to the Persons entitled thereto of all installments of interest on the Subordinated Bonds and the interest component of Parity Obligations then due, and thereafter, in the order of such installments, and, if the amount available shall not be sufficient to pay in full any installment due on the same date, then to the payment thereof ratably, according to the amounts due on such date, without any discrimination or preference, except as to any difference in the respective rates of interest specified in such Bonds and Parity Obligations, and then to the payment of any interest due and payable after maturity on such Bonds and the interest component of Parity Obligations, ratably, to the Persons entitled thereto, without any discrimination or preference except as to any difference in the respective rates of interest specified in such Bonds and Parity Obligations;

FIFTH: to the payment to the Persons entitled thereto of the unpaid principal or Redemption Price of the Subordinated Bonds and the unpaid principal component of Parity Obligations, which shall have become due, whether at maturity or by call for redemption, in the order of their due dates and, if the amount available shall not be sufficient to pay in full all such Bonds and the principal component of Parity Obligations due on the same date, then to the payment thereof ratably, according to the amounts of principal or Redemption Price due on such date, without any discrimination or preference;

SIXTH: to the payment to the Persons entitled thereto of amounts reimbursable or payable by the System under each Credit Facility for draws or payments thereunder to pay principal of or interest on Bonds, whether such reimbursements or payments are made to the Credit Facility Provider as a Bondowner, as a subrogee or otherwise; and

SEVENTH: to the payment to the Persons entitled thereto of amounts payable by the System under each Credit Facility, Liquidity Facility and Qualified Hedge not constituting Parity Obligations or payable pursuant to clauses FIRST through SIXTH of this paragraph.

2. The provisions of this Section are in all respects subject to the provisions of Section 702.

3. Whenever moneys are to be applied by the Fiscal Agent pursuant to this Section, such moneys shall be applied by the Fiscal Agent at such times, and from time to time, as provided above. The deposit of such moneys with the Fiscal Agent, or otherwise setting aside such moneys in trust for the proper purpose, shall constitute proper application by the Fiscal Agent and the Fiscal Agent shall incur no liability whatsoever to the System, to any Bondowner to any Beneficiary or to any other Person for any delay in applying any such moneys, so long as the Fiscal Agent acts without gross negligence or willful misconduct. Whenever the Fiscal Agent shall exercise such discretion in applying such moneys, it shall fix the date (which shall be an interest payment date unless the Fiscal Agent shall deem another date more suitable) upon which such application is to be made and upon such date interest on the amounts of principal (or Accreted Amount, if any) to be paid on such date shall cease to accrue. The Fiscal Agent shall give such notice as it may deem appropriate for the fixing of any such date. The Fiscal Agent shall not be required to make payment to the Owner of any Bond unless such Bond shall be presented to the Fiscal Agent for appropriate endorsement or for cancellation if fully paid.

SECTION 1104. Termination of Proceedings. In case any proceeding taken by the Fiscal Agent on account of any Event of Default has been discontinued or abandoned for any reason, other than payment in full, then in every such case the System, the Fiscal Agent, the Beneficiaries and the Bondowners shall be restored to their former positions and rights hereunder, respectively, and all rights, remedies, powers and duties of the Fiscal Agent shall continue as though no other such proceeding had been taken.

SECTION 1105. Bondowners' Direction of Proceedings. Except as otherwise provided in this Resolution, the Owners of a majority in principal amount of the Bonds in order of Class Priority then Outstanding shall have the right, by an instrument or concurrent instruments in writing executed and delivered to the Fiscal Agent, to direct the method of conducting remedial proceedings to be taken by the Fiscal Agent with respect to the Bonds of such Class Priority, *provided* that such direction shall not be otherwise than in accordance with law or the provisions of this Resolution, and that the Fiscal Agent shall have the right to decline to follow any such direction which in the opinion of the Fiscal Agent would be unjustly prejudicial to Bondowners not parties to such direction or would involve the Fiscal Agent in personal liability.

SECTION 1106. Limitation on Rights of Bondowners.

1. No Owner of any Bond shall have any right to institute any suit, action, mandamus or other proceeding in equity or at law hereunder, or for the protection or enforcement of any right under this Resolution unless such Owner shall have given to the Fiscal Agent written notice of the Event of Default or breach of duty on account of which such suit, action or proceeding is to be taken, and unless the Owners of not less than 25% in principal amount of the Bonds in the order of Class Priority then Outstanding shall have made written request of the Fiscal Agent after the right to exercise such powers or right of action, as the case may be, shall have occurred, and shall have afforded the Fiscal Agent a reasonable opportunity either to proceed to exercise the powers herein granted or granted under the law or to institute such action, suit or proceeding in its name and unless, also, there shall have been offered to the Fiscal Agent reasonable security and indemnity against the costs, expenses (including legal fees and expenses) and liabilities to be incurred therein or thereby, and the Fiscal Agent shall have refused or neglected to comply with such request within a reasonable time; and such notification, request and

offer of indemnity are hereby declared in every such case to be conditions precedent to the execution of the powers under this Resolution or for any other remedy provided hereunder or by law. It is understood and intended that no one or more Owners of the Bonds or other Beneficiary hereby secured shall have any right in any manner whatever by his or their action to affect, disturb or prejudice the security of this Resolution, or to enforce any right hereunder or under law with respect to the Bonds, or this Resolution, except in the manner herein provided, and that all proceedings at law or in equity shall be instituted, had and maintained in the manner herein provided and for the benefit of all Owners of the Outstanding Bonds. Nothing contained in this Article shall affect or impair the right of any Bondowner to enforce the payment of the principal (or Accreted Amount, if any) of and interest on such Owner's Bonds or the obligation of the System to pay the principal (or Accreted Amount, if any) of and interest on each Bond issued hereunder to the Owner thereof at the time and place in said Bond expressed.

2. Anything to the contrary contained in this Section notwithstanding, or any other provision of this Resolution, each Owner of any Bond by such Owner's acceptance thereof, shall be deemed to have agreed that any court in its discretion may require, in any suit for the enforcement of any right or remedy under this Resolution, or in any suit against the Fiscal Agent for any action taken or omitted by it as Fiscal Agent, the filing by any party litigant in such suit of an undertaking to pay the reasonable costs of such suit, and that such court may in its discretion assess reasonable costs, including reasonable pre-trial, trial and appellate attorneys' fees, against any party litigant in any such suit, having due regard to the merits and good faith of the claims or defenses made by such party litigant; but the provisions of this paragraph shall not apply to any suit instituted by the Fiscal Agent, to any suit instituted by any Bondowner or group of Bondowners holding at least 25% in principal amount of the Bonds in the order of Class Priority then Outstanding, or to any suit instituted by any Bondowner for the enforcement of the payment of any Bond on or after the respective due date thereof expressed in such Bond.

SECTION 1107. Possession of Bonds by Fiscal Agent Not Required. All rights of action under this Resolution or under any of the Bonds, enforceable by the Fiscal Agent, may be enforced by it without the possession of any of the Bonds or the production thereof on the trial or other proceeding relative thereto, and any such suit, action or proceeding instituted by the Fiscal Agent shall be brought in its name for the benefit of all the Owners of such Bonds, subject to the provisions of this Resolution.

SECTION 1108. Remedies Not Exclusive. No remedy herein conferred upon or reserved to the Fiscal Agent or to the Owners of the Bonds is intended to be exclusive of any other remedy and each and every such remedy shall be cumulative and shall be in addition to any other remedy given hereunder or now or hereafter existing at law or in equity or by statute.

SECTION 1109. No Waiver of Default. No delay or omission of the Fiscal Agent, the Beneficiaries or of any Owner of the Bonds to exercise any right or power accruing upon any default shall impair any such right or power or shall be construed to be a waiver of any such default or an acquiescence therein, and every power and remedy given by this Resolution to the Fiscal Agent and the owners of the Bonds or such Beneficiaries, respectively, may be exercised from time to time and as often as may be deemed expedient.

SECTION 1110. Notice of Event of Default. The Fiscal Agent shall give to the Bondowners and the Beneficiaries

notice of each Event of Default hereunder known to the Fiscal Agent within ninety (90) days after actual knowledge by an Authorized Officer of the Fiscal Agent of the occurrence thereof, unless such Event of Default shall have been remedied or cured before the giving of such notice. However, except in the case of default in the payment of the principal (or Accreted Amount, if any) or Redemption Price, if any, of or interest on any of the Bonds, the Fiscal Agent shall be protected in withholding such notice if and so long as the board of directors, the executive committee, or a trust committee of directors or responsible officers of the Fiscal Agent in good faith determines that the withholding of such notice is in the interest of the Bondowners and other Beneficiaries. Each such notice of Event of Default shall be given by the Fiscal Agent by mailing written notice thereof: (i) to all Owners of Bonds, as the names and addresses of such Owners appear upon the registry books kept by the Fiscal Agent, (ii) to each of the Rating Agencies, and (iii) to such other Persons as may be required by law.

ARTICLE XII SUBORDINATION PROVISIONS

SECTION 1201. Subordination.

(a) Subordinated Bonds and Subordinate Obligations shall to the extent provided in this Article be subordinate and subject in right of payment to the prior payment in full of the Senior Bonds and Parity Obligations, and the owner of any Subordinated Bond and Subordinate Obligation, whether upon original issue or upon transfer or assignment thereof, accepts and agrees to be bound by such provision. The Fiscal Agent shall be entitled to all rights set forth in this Article with respect to any Senior Bonds and Parity Obligations at any time held by it, to the same extent as any other Owner of Senior Bonds and Parity Obligations. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in this Article XII, in no event shall any amounts payable to the Fiscal Agent under Section 804 be subject to the provisions of this Article XII.

(b) Upon any payment or distribution of assets of the System upon any dissolution or winding up or total or partial liquidation of the System whether in bankruptcy, insolvency or receivership proceedings, or otherwise,

(1) all Senior Bonds and Parity Obligations shall first be paid or duly provided for to the extent of such payment or distribution before any payment is made upon the indebtedness evidenced by the Subordinated Bonds or Subordinate Obligations;

(2) any payment or distribution of assets of the System of any kind or character, whether in cash, property or securities, to which the owners of the Subordinated Bonds or Subordinate Obligations or the Fiscal Agent (on behalf of the Owners of the Subordinated Bonds or the Subordinate Obligations) would be entitled except for the provisions of this Article XII, including any such payment or distribution which may be payable or deliverable by reason of the payment of any other indebtedness or other obligations of the System being subordinated to the payment of the Subordinated Bonds and Subordinate Obligations, shall be paid by the liquidating trustee or agent or other person making such payment or distribution, whether a trustee in bankruptcy, a receiver or liquidating trustee or otherwise, directly to the owners of Senior Bonds and Parity Obligations, to the extent necessary to pay or provide for the payment of all Senior Bonds and Parity Obligations in full before any payment is made upon the indebtedness

evidenced by the Subordinated Bonds and Subordinate Obligations; and

(3) notwithstanding the foregoing, in the event that, upon any such dissolution or winding up or liquidation, any payment or distribution of assets of the System of any kind or character, whether in cash, property or securities, including any such payment or distribution which may be payable or deliverable by reason of the payment of any other indebtedness or other obligations of the System being subordinated to the payment of the Subordinated Bonds and Subordinate Obligations, shall be received by the Fiscal Agent or by the owners of the Subordinated Bonds or Subordinate Obligations (or by the Fiscal Agent on behalf of the Owners of the Subordinated Bonds or the Subordinate Obligations) before all Senior Bonds and Parity Obligations are paid or duly provided for in full, such payment or distribution shall be paid over to the owners of such Senior Bonds and Parity Obligations for application to the payment thereof until such Senior Bonds and Parity Obligations shall have been paid or provision for such payment shall have been made in full.

Upon any payment or distribution of assets of the System referred to in this Section 1201, the Fiscal Agent and the owners of the Subordinated Bonds and Subordinate Obligations shall be entitled to rely upon (i) any order or decree of a court of competent jurisdiction in which such dissolution, winding up, liquidation or reorganization proceedings are pending or (ii) a certificate of the liquidating trustee or agent or other person making any payment or distribution to the Fiscal Agent or the owners of the Subordinated Bonds and Subordinate Obligations for the purpose of ascertaining the persons entitled to participate in such payment or distribution, the owners of Senior Bonds and Parity Obligations and other indebtedness of the System, the amount thereof or payable thereon, the amount or amounts paid or distributed thereon and all other facts pertinent thereto, or to this Article.

(c) (1) In the event that moneys available to pay Bonds shall not be sufficient to pay in full all amounts due on the Bonds, the owners of all Senior Bonds and Parity Obligations then Outstanding shall be entitled to receive payment in full of all principal of and interest on all such obligations then due and payable before the owner of any Subordinated Bond or Subordinate Obligation is entitled to receive any payment from the Pledged Property of principal (and premium, if any) or interest upon such Subordinated Bond and Subordinate Obligation.

(2) The provisions of subsection (b) and (c) are solely for the purpose of defining the relative rights of the owners of Senior Bonds and Parity Obligations on the one hand, and the owners of Subordinated Bonds and Subordinate Obligations on the other hand, and nothing therein shall impair, as between the System and the owners of the Subordinated Bonds and Subordinate Obligations, the obligation of the System, which is unconditional and absolute, to pay to the owners thereof the principal thereof and premium, if any, and interest thereon in accordance with their terms, nor shall anything therein prevent the owners of the Subordinated Bonds and Subordinate Obligations from exercising all remedies otherwise permitted by applicable law or thereunder upon default thereunder, subject to the rights under subsections (b) and (c) of the owners of Senior Bonds and Parity Obligations to receive cash, property or securities from the funds pledged to Senior Bonds and Parity Obligations under this Resolution otherwise payable or deliverable to the owners of the Subordinated Bonds and Subordinate Obligations; and insofar as a trustee, fiscal agent or paying agent for such Subordinated Bonds and Subordinate Obligations is concerned, the foregoing provisions shall not prevent the

application by such trustee, fiscal agent or paying agent of any moneys deposited with such trustee, fiscal agent or paying agent for the purpose of the payment of or on account of the principal (and premium, if any) and interest on such Subordinated Bonds and Subordinate Obligations if such trustee, fiscal agent or paying agent did not have knowledge at the time of such application that such payment was prohibited by the foregoing provisions.

(d) No owner of Senior Bonds and Parity Obligations shall be prejudiced in this right to enforce subordination of the Subordinated Bonds and Subordinate Obligations by any act or failure to act on the part of the System.

(e) Any issue of Subordinated Bonds and Subordinate Obligations may have such rank or priority with respect to any other issue of Subordinated Bonds and Subordinate Obligations as may be provided herein, in the applicable Supplemental Resolution or other instrument securing such issue of Subordinated Bonds and Subordinate Obligations and may contain such other provisions as are not in conflict with the provisions of this Resolution.

SECTION 1202. Liability of Fiscal Agent and successor Fiscal Agent in respect of Subordination.

With respect to the Owners of Senior Bonds and Parity Obligations, the Fiscal Agent undertakes to perform or to observe only such of its covenants and objectives as are specifically set forth in this Resolution, and no implied covenants or obligations with respect to the owners of Senior Bonds and Parity Obligations shall be read into this Resolution against the Fiscal Agent. Neither the Fiscal Agent nor any successor Fiscal Agent shall be deemed to owe any fiduciary duty to the owners of Subordinated Bonds and Subordinate Obligations and shall not be liable to such owners if it shall mistakenly pay over or transfer to owners of Senior Bonds and Parity Obligations, the System or any other person, moneys to which any owners of Subordinated Bonds and Subordinate Obligations shall be entitled by virtue of this Section 1202 or otherwise; provided, however, that neither the Fiscal Agent nor any successor Fiscal Agent shall be relieved from liability for its own negligent action, its own negligent failure to act, or its own willful misconduct. Notwithstanding any of the provisions of this Section 1202 or any other provision of this Resolution, neither the Fiscal Agent nor any such successor Fiscal Agent shall at any time be charged with knowledge of the existence of any facts that would prohibit the making of any payment of moneys to or by the Fiscal Agent or any such successor Fiscal Agent in respect of Subordinated Bonds and Subordinate Obligations or of any default in the payment of the principal of or premium, if any, or interest on any Subordinated Bonds and Subordinate Obligations, unless and until the Fiscal Agent or such successor Fiscal Agent shall have received written notice thereof from the System or the owners of a majority in principal amount of any class or category of any Subordinated Bonds and Subordinate Obligations or from any fiscal agent or other fiduciary therefor and any financial institution that provides credit or security for any Subordinated Bonds and Subordinate Obligations; and before the receipt of any such written notice, the Fiscal Agent shall be entitled in all respects to assume that no such facts exist; provided, however, that if the Fiscal Agent shall not have received the notice provided for in this Section 1202 at least two Business Days prior to the date upon which by the terms hereof any money may become payable for any purpose (including, without limitation, the payment of the principal of, any premium or interest on any Bond of such series), then, anything herein contained to the contrary notwithstanding, the Fiscal Agent shall have full power and authority to receive such money and to apply the same to the purposes for which they were received, and shall not be affected by any notice to the contrary that may be received by it within two Business Days prior to such date.

SECTION 1203. When Payment of
Subordinated Bonds and Subordinate Obligations Allowed.

Nothing contained in this Resolution or in any Senior Bonds and Parity Obligations or Subordinated Bonds and Subordinate Obligations shall (a) affect the obligation of the System to make, or prevent the System from making, at any time, except as provided in Section 1201, payments of principal of or premium, if any, or interest on Senior Bonds and Parity Obligations or the Subordinated Bonds and Subordinate Obligations, or (b) prevent the application by the Fiscal Agent of any moneys deposited with it hereunder for such purpose to the payment of or on account of the principal of or premium, if any, or interest on Senior Bonds and Parity Obligations or the Subordinated Bonds and Subordinate Obligations, if, at the time of such payment or deposit, the Fiscal Agent did not have at least two Business Days' written notice or actual knowledge of any event prohibiting the making of such deposit by the System.

SECTION 1204. Subrogation of Owners of
Subordinated Bonds and Subordinate Obligations.

Subject to the payment in full of all Senior Bonds and Parity Obligations as provided in Section 1201, the owners of the Subordinated Bonds and Subordinate Obligations shall be subrogated to the rights of the owners of Senior Bonds and Parity Obligations to receive payments or distributions of assets of the System made on Senior Bonds and Parity Obligations until the Subordinated Bonds and Subordinate Obligations shall be paid in full, and no payments or distributions to the owners of Senior Bonds and Parity Obligations by the System or by the owners of the Subordinated Bonds and Subordinate Obligations shall, as between the System and the owners of the Subordinated Bonds and Subordinate Obligations, be deemed to be a payment by the System to or on account of the Subordinated Bonds and Subordinate Obligations, it being understood that the provisions of this Article are and are intended solely for the purpose of defining the relative rights of the owners of the Subordinated Bonds and Subordinate Obligations and of Senior Bonds and Parity Obligations and nothing in this Article shall or is intended to, as between the System and the owners of the Subordinated Bonds and Subordinate Obligations, impair the obligation of the System, which is unconditional and absolute, to pay from the sources herein provided to the owners of the Subordinated Bonds and Subordinate Obligations the principal of and premium, if any, and interest on the Subordinated Bonds and Subordinate Obligations in accordance with their terms, nor shall anything in this Article XII prevent the Fiscal Agent or the owner of any Subordinated Bond and Subordinate Obligation from exercising all remedies otherwise permitted by applicable law upon default hereunder, subject to the rights, if any, under this Article XII of the owners of Senior Bonds and Parity Obligations in respect of cash, property or securities of the System received upon the exercise of any such remedy.

SECTION 1205. Treatment of Ancillary
Bond Facilities.

Any payment made under any Ancillary Bond Facility, to the owners of the Subordinated Bonds or Subordinate Obligations having the benefit of such Ancillary Bond Facility, by the appropriate obligor thereof shall be retained by such owners for their own account, and no owner of Senior Bonds or Parity Obligations is to have any right with respect to any such payment so made.

As between the obligor whose Ancillary Bond Facility, secures any Subordinated Bond and Subordinate Obligation and the owner of such Subordinated Bonds and Subordinate Obligations, any payment made on such Subordinated Bond and

Subordinate Obligation by the System which, under the subordination provisions of this Article, is required to be paid over to the owners of the Senior Bonds or Parity Obligations, shall not constitute a payment on such Subordinated Bond or Subordinate Obligation but, instead, shall be treated for all purposes of such Ancillary Bond Facility, as though such payment had not been made by the System. Until the owner of the Subordinated Bond or Subordinate Obligation so guaranteed has received from the System, or from such obligor, moneys which such owner is entitled to retain for its own account, equal in the aggregate to the principal amount of his Subordinated Bond or Subordinate Obligation and any accrued and unpaid interest thereon, such obligor shall remain liable on its Ancillary Bond Facility, and, unless otherwise provided in such Ancillary Bond Facility, shall not be subrogated to any of the rights of the owner of such Subordinated Bond or Subordinate Obligation.

SECTION 1206. Amendments to Senior Bonds
and Parity Obligations not Requiring Consent of Owners of
Subordinated Bonds and Subordinate Obligations.

Unless otherwise provided therefor in the Senior Bonds and Parity Obligations, the owners of the Senior Bonds and Parity Obligations may extend, renew, modify or amend the terms of Senior Bonds or Parity Obligations or any security therefor and release, sell or exchange such security and otherwise deal freely with the System, all without notice to or consent of the owners of the Subordinated Bonds and Subordinate Obligations and without affecting the liabilities and obligations of the System or the owners of the Subordinated Bonds and Subordinate Obligations.

ARTICLE XIII
MISCELLANEOUS

SECTION 1301. Defeasance.

1. Bonds which are denominated and payable only in Dollars may be defeased pursuant to the provisions of this Section, unless otherwise provided in a Supplemental Resolution. Defeasance provisions, if any, for Bonds denominated in a Foreign Currency or Currencies may be defeased pursuant to the provisions of this Section, as affected by the provisions of the related Supplemental Resolution. The System shall pay and indemnify the Fiscal Agent against any tax, fee or other charge imposed on or assessed against the Defeasance Securities deposited pursuant to this Article or the principal and interest received in respect thereof other than any such tax, fee or other charge which by law is for the account of the Bondowners.

2. If the System shall pay or cause to be paid, or there shall otherwise be paid, to the Owners of all Bonds then Outstanding, the principal and interest and Redemption Price, if any, to become due thereon, at the times and in the manner stipulated therein and in this Resolution, then, at the option of the System, expressed in an instrument in writing signed by an Authorized Officer of the System and delivered to the Fiscal Agent, the covenants, agreements and other obligations of the System to the Bondowners shall be discharged and satisfied. In such event, and provided that all amounts owing to the Fiscal Agent and all Beneficiaries shall have been fully paid, the Fiscal Agent shall, upon the request of the System, execute and deliver to the System such instruments as may be desirable to evidence such discharge and satisfaction and the Fiscal Agent shall pay over or deliver to the System all money, securities and funds held by it pursuant to this Resolution which are not required for the payment or redemption of Bonds not theretofore surrendered for such payment or redemption.

3. Bonds (or any portion thereof) for the payment or redemption of which moneys shall have been set aside and shall be held in trust by the Fiscal Agent at the maturity or redemption date thereof shall be deemed to have been paid within the meaning and with the effect expressed in paragraph 2 of this Section. Any Outstanding Bond (or portion thereof) shall, prior to the maturity or redemption date thereof, be deemed to have been paid within the meaning and with the effect expressed in paragraph 2 of this Section 1301 if (a) in case said Bond (or portion thereof) is to be redeemed on any date prior to its maturity, the System shall have given to the Fiscal Agent irrevocable instructions to give notice of redemption on said date of such Bond as provided in Article IV of this Resolution, (b) there shall have been deposited with the Fiscal Agent either moneys in an amount which shall be sufficient, or Defeasance Securities the principal of and interest on which when due and without reinvestment, except as provided below, will provide moneys which, together with the moneys, if any deposited with the Fiscal Agent at the same time, shall be sufficient to pay when due the principal or Redemption Price, if applicable, and interest due and to become due on said Bond (or portion thereof) on and prior to the redemption date or maturity date thereof, as the case may be, and (c) in the event said Bond is not by its terms subject to redemption or maturity within the next succeeding sixty (60) days, the System shall have given the Fiscal Agent irrevocable instructions to give, not less than seven (7) days after receipt of such instructions, a notice to the Owner of the Bond (or portion thereof) which is to be deemed to have been paid hereunder that the deposit required by (b) above has been made with the Fiscal Agent and that said Bond (or portion thereof) is deemed to have been paid in accordance with this Section and stating such maturity or redemption date upon which moneys are to be available for the payment of the principal or Redemption Price, if applicable, of and interest on said Bond (or portion thereof). Such notice shall be mailed, postage prepaid, to the Owner of said Bond (or portion thereof) at its last mailing address, if any, appearing on the registry books, but such mailing shall not be a condition precedent to the deemed payment of such Bond and failure so to mail, or failure by any Owner to receive, any such notice shall not affect the validity of the defeasance of such Bond (or portion thereof) as herein provided for.

Neither Defeasance Securities nor moneys deposited with the Fiscal Agent pursuant to this Section, nor principal or interest payments on any such Defeasance Securities, shall be withdrawn or used for any purpose other than, and shall be held in trust for, the payment of the principal or Redemption Price, if applicable, of and interest on said Bond (or portion thereof); *provided that* any cash received from such principal or interest payments on such Defeasance Securities deposited with the Fiscal Agent, if not then needed for such purpose, shall, to the extent practicable, be reinvested by the Fiscal Agent at the written direction of the System in Defeasance Securities maturing at the time or times and in the amount or amounts sufficient to pay when due the principal or Redemption Price, if applicable, of and interest to become due on said Bond (or portion thereof) on and prior to such redemption date or maturity date thereof, as the case may be. Any income or interest earned by, or increment to, the investment of any such moneys so deposited, in excess of the amounts required hereinabove to pay the principal of, Redemption Price, if applicable, of and interest on such Bond (or portion thereof), shall be deposited as realized by the Fiscal Agent in the Revenue Account. To the extent required by the provider of a Credit Facility, Bonds to which such Credit Facility relates shall not be deemed paid hereunder unless there shall have been delivered to the Fiscal Agent and the provider of such Credit Facility (a) a verification report of a firm of independent accountants verifying the sufficiency of the escrow created hereunder to timely make full payment of principal or Redemption Price, if applicable, of and interest on such Bond (or portion thereof) to the dates scheduled

for such payment, and (b) an Opinion of Counsel to the effect that, based upon the assumptions stated in such opinion, such Bonds are deemed to be paid under this Section 1301.

4. For purposes of determining whether an Adjustable Rate Bond (or any portion thereof) shall be deemed to have been paid prior to the maturity or redemption date thereof, as the case may be, by the deposit of moneys, or Defeasance Securities and moneys, if any, in accordance with the second sentence of paragraph 3 of this Section, the interest to come due on such Adjustable Rate Bond (or portion thereof) on or prior to the maturity date or redemption date thereof, as the case may be, shall be calculated at the Maximum Interest Rate permitted by the terms thereof; *provided, however*, that if on any date, as a result of such Adjustable Rate Bond (or portion thereof) having borne interest at less than such Maximum Interest Rate for any period, the total amount of moneys and Defeasance Securities on deposit with the Fiscal Agent for the payment of interest on such Adjustable Rate Bond (or portion thereof) is in excess of the total amount which would have been required to be deposited with the Fiscal Agent on such date in respect of such Adjustable Rate Bond (or portion thereof) in order to satisfy the second sentence of paragraph 3 of this Section, the Fiscal Agent shall, if requested by the System, pay the amount of such excess to the System free and clear of any trust, pledge, lien, encumbrance or security interest created hereby.

5. An Option Bond (or any portion thereof) shall be deemed to have been paid in accordance with the second sentence of paragraph 3 of this Section only if, in addition to satisfying the requirements of clauses (a) and (c) of such sentence, there shall have been deposited with the Fiscal Agent moneys in an amount which shall be sufficient to pay when due the maximum amount of principal of and premium, if any, and interest on such Bond (or portion thereof) which could become payable to the Owner of such Bond upon the exercise of any options provided to said Owner; *provided, however*, that if, at the time a deposit is made with the Fiscal Agent pursuant to paragraph 3 of this Section, the options originally exercisable by said Owner are no longer exercisable, such Bond shall not be considered an Option Bond for purposes of this paragraph 5. If any portion of the moneys deposited with the Fiscal Agent for the payment of the principal of and premium, if any, and interest on said Option Bond (or portion thereof) is not required for such purpose, the Fiscal Agent shall, if requested by the System in writing, pay the amount of such excess to the System free and clear of any trust, pledge, lien, encumbrance or security interest created hereby.

6. Anything in this Resolution to the contrary notwithstanding, but subject to any applicable law to the contrary, any moneys held by the Fiscal Agent in trust for the payment of the principal of or premium, if any, or interest on any Bond which remain unclaimed for two (2) years after the date when such principal, premium, if any, or interest, as the case may be, has become due and payable, either at their stated maturity dates or by call for earlier redemption or otherwise, shall, at the written request of the System, be repaid by the Fiscal Agent to the System, as its absolute property and free from trust, and the Fiscal Agent shall thereupon be released and discharged with respect thereto and the Bondowner shall look only to the System for the payment of such principal, premium, if any, or interest, as the case may be; *provided, however*, that before being required to make any such payment to the System, the Fiscal Agent shall, at the expense of the System, cause to be published once in a newspaper or financial journal, customarily published at least once a day for at least five (5) days (other than legal holidays) in each calendar week, printed in the English language and of general circulation in the Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York, a notice that said moneys remain unclaimed and that, after a date named in

said notice, which date shall be not less than thirty (30) days after the date of the publication of such notice, the balance of such moneys then unclaimed will be returned to the System.

SECTION 1302. Evidence of Signatures of Bondowners and Owners of Bonds.

1. Any request, consent, revocation of consent or other instrument which this Resolution may require or permit to be signed and executed by the Bondowners may be in one or more instruments of similar tenor, and shall be signed or executed by such Bondowners in person or by their attorneys appointed in writing. The fact and date of the execution by any Bondowner or his attorney duly authorized in writing of such instruments may be proved by a guarantee of the signature thereon by a bank or trust company or by the certificate of any notary public or other officer authorized to take acknowledgments of deeds, that the person signing such request or other instrument acknowledged to him the execution thereof, or by an affidavit of a witness of such execution, duly sworn to before such notary public or other officer. Where such execution is by an officer of a corporation or association or a member of a partnership, or on behalf of such a corporation, association or partnership, such signature guarantee, certificate or affidavit shall constitute proof of his authority.

2. The ownership of Bonds and the amount, numbers and other identification, and date of holding the same shall be proved by the registry books.

3. Any request or consent by the Owner of any Bond shall bind all future Owners of such Bond in respect of anything done or suffered to be done by the System or the Fiscal Agent in accordance therewith.

SECTION 1303. Moneys Held for Particular Bonds. The amounts held by the Fiscal Agent for the payment of the interest, principal or Redemption Price due on any date with respect to particular Bonds shall, on and after such date and pending such payment, be set aside on its books and held in trust by it for the Owners of such Bonds.

SECTION 1304. Preservation and Inspection of Documents. All documents received by the Fiscal Agent under the provisions of this Resolution shall be retained in its possession and shall be subject at all reasonable times to the inspection of the System, and any Bondowner or other Beneficiary and their agents and their representatives any of whom may make copies thereof.

SECTION 1305. Parties Interested Herein. Nothing in this Resolution expressed or implied is intended or shall be construed to confer upon, or to give to, any Person, other than the System, the Fiscal Agent, the Beneficiaries, and the Owners of the Bonds, any right, remedy or claim under or by reason of this Resolution or any covenant, condition or stipulation thereof; and all the covenants, stipulations, promises and agreements in this Resolution contained by and on behalf of the System shall be for the sole and exclusive benefit of the System, the Fiscal Agent, the Beneficiaries, and the Owners of the Bonds.

SECTION 1306. No Personal Liability. Neither the members of the System nor any other Person executing the Bonds or an Ancillary Bond Facility shall be subject to any personal liability or accountability by reason of the issuance or execution and delivery thereof.

SECTION 1307. Successors and Assigns. Whenever in this Resolution the System is named or referred to, it shall be deemed to include its successors and assigns and all the covenants and agreements in this Resolution contained by or on behalf of the System shall bind and inure to the benefit of its successors and assigns whether so expressed or not.

SECTION 1308. Severability of Invalid Provisions. If any one or more of the covenants or agreements provided in this Resolution on the part of the System or the Fiscal Agent to be performed should be contrary to law, then such covenant or covenants, agreement or agreements, shall be deemed severable from the remaining covenants and agreements, and shall in no way affect the validity of the other provisions, of this Resolution.

SECTION 1309. Headings. The section headings contained herein are for reference purposes only and will not affect in any way the meaning or interpretation of this Resolution.

SECTION 1310. Conflict. All resolutions or parts of resolutions or other proceedings of the System in conflict herewith be and the same are repealed insofar as such conflict exists.

SECTION 1311. Governing Law. This Resolution shall be governed by, and construed and enforced in accordance with, the laws of the Commonwealth; *provided, however*, that the formalities leading to the creation of the trusts contained in this Resolution shall be governed by the laws of the State of New York and, provided further, to the maximum extent permitted by applicable law, the rights, duties, privileges and immunities of the Fiscal Agent, any paying agent and Bond Registrar, shall be governed by the law of the jurisdiction in which its Corporate Trust Office is located.

SECTION 1312. Notices. Any notice, demand, direction, request or other instrument authorized or required by this Resolution to be given to or filed with the System or the Fiscal Agent shall be deemed to have been sufficiently given or filed for all purposes of this Resolution if and when delivered:

To the System: Employees Retirement System of the Government
of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico
P.O. Box 42003
San Juan, Puerto Rico 00940

437 Ponce de León Avenue
Stop 32½
Hato Rey, Puerto Rico 00918

Telephone:(787) 754-4545
Fax: (787) 250-7251
Attn.: Administrator

To the Fiscal Agent: The Bank of New York
101 Barclay Street
Floor 7W
New York, New York 10286

Telephone:(212) 815-6955
Fax: (212) 815-5595 or 5596
Attn.: Northern Municipals Department

The System or the Fiscal Agent by notice to the other may designate additional or different addresses for subsequent notices or communications. Notwithstanding the foregoing, any notice, demand, request or other instrument to be given or filed

with the Fiscal Agent shall be effective only upon receipt by the Fiscal Agent.

The Fiscal Agent shall have the right, but shall not be required, to rely upon and comply with instructions and directions sent by e-mail, facsimile and other similar unsecured electronic methods by persons believed by the Fiscal Agent to be authorized to give instructions and directions on behalf of the System. The Fiscal Agent shall have no duty or obligation to verify or confirm that the person who sent such instructions or directions is, in fact, a person authorized to give instructions or directions on behalf of the System; and the Fiscal Agent shall have no liability for any losses, liabilities, costs or expenses incurred or sustained by the System as a result of such reliance upon or compliance with such instructions or directions. The System agrees to assume all risks arising out of the use of such electronic methods to submit instructions and directions to the Fiscal Agent, including without limitation the risk of the Fiscal Agent acting on unauthorized instructions, and the risk of interception and misuse by third parties.

SECTION 1313. Jury Trial Waiver. EACH PARTY HERETO, AND EACH BONDOWNER AND BENEFICIARY BY ITS ACCEPTANCE OF THE BENEFITS OF THIS RESOLUTION, HEREBY WAIVES, TO THE FULLEST EXTENT PERMITTED BY APPLICABLE LAW, ANY RIGHT IT MAY HAVE TO A TRIAL BY JURY IN RESPECT OF ANY LITIGATION DIRECTLY OR INDIRECTLY ARISING OUT OF, UNDER OR IN CONNECTION WITH THIS RESOLUTION.

SECTION 1314. Effective Date. This Resolution shall take effect immediately upon its adoption.

EXHIBIT A

SECURITY AGREEMENT

This SECURITY AGREEMENT, dated as of _____, 2008, is by and between the Employees Retirement System of the Government of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico (the "Debtor") and Owners (this and other capitalized terms used herein and not otherwise defined herein shall have the meanings given to them in the Resolution referenced below) from time to time of the Pension Funding Bonds of the Debtor (the "Pension Funding Bonds") issued from time to time pursuant to the provisions of the Debtor's Resolution No. __, adopted on _____, 2008, as amended and supplemented from time to time (the "Resolution"), and other Beneficiaries, which Owners and Beneficiaries are represented for purposes of this Security Agreement by The Bank of New York, as fiscal agent under the Resolution (the "Secured Party"). Capitalized words not defined herein shall have the meaning ascribed to them in the Resolution.

In order to provide security for the Debtor's payment of principal of, premium (if any) and interest on its Pension Funding Bonds and payment to Beneficiaries and the Fiscal Agent in accordance with their respective terms and the terms of the Resolution, Debtor hereby grants to the Secured Party a security interest in all Revenues; all right, title and interest of the System in and to Revenues, and all rights to receive the same; the Funds, Accounts, and Subaccounts held by the Fiscal Agent, and moneys and securities and, in the case of the Debt Service Reserve Account, Reserve Account Cash Equivalents, from time to time held by the Fiscal Agent under the terms of this Resolution, subject to the application thereof as provided in the Resolution; any and all other rights and real or personal property of every kind and nature from time to time hereafter pledged and assigned by the System to the Fiscal Agent as and for additional security for the Bonds and Parity Obligations; and, any and all cash and non-cash proceeds, products, offspring, rents and profits from any of the Pledged Property mentioned described herein, including, without limitation, those from the sale, exchange, transfer, collection, loss, damage, disposition, substitution or replacement of any of the foregoing.

Remedies for failure of the Debtor to make timely payment of principal of, premium (if any) and interest on the Pension Funding Bonds or failure of the Debtor to fulfill its other covenants contained in the Resolution for the benefit of the Owners of the Pension Funding Bonds are as set forth in the Resolution.

The Debtor shall cause UCC financing statements and continuation statements to be filed, as appropriate, and the Secured Party shall not be responsible for any UCC filings.

**EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM OF THE
GOVERNMENT OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF
PUERTO RICO**

By : _____
Name and Title:

THE BANK OF NEW YORK, as Fiscal Agent under the Resolution

By : _____
Name and Title:

EXHIBIT B

DEFINITIONS

The following terms shall, for all purposes of this Resolution, have the following meanings, unless the context shall clearly indicate some other meaning:

Administrator shall mean the Administrator of the System pursuant to the Act.

Account or Accounts shall mean any account or accounts, including, without limitation, bank, deposit or securities accounts, as the case may be, established and created pursuant to this Resolution, but does not include any escrow or other fund or account established or created pursuant to Section 1301.

Accreted Amount shall mean, on any date and with respect to any particular Capital Appreciation Bond or Convertible Capital Appreciation Bond, the initial principal amount at issuance of such Bond plus accretion of principal, based on compounding on each Accretion Date to the date of maturity thereof (with respect to a Capital Appreciation Bond) or to the Current Interest Commencement Date (with respect to a Convertible Capital Appreciation Bond) at the same interest rate as shall produce a compounded amount on such date of maturity or Current Interest Commencement Date, as applicable, equal to the principal amount thereof on such date; *provided*, that Accreted Amount on any day which is not a Accretion Date shall be determined on the assumption that the Accreted Amount accrues in equal daily amounts between Accretion Dates.

Accretion Date shall mean the date on which interest on a Capital Appreciation Bond or Convertible Capital Appreciation Bond is compounded and added to principal in the form of Accreted Amount, as set forth in the related Supplemental Resolution.

Accrued Payment Obligation shall mean, with respect to any Class of Bonds and the related Parity Obligations or Subordinate Obligations, and for any Bond Year, as of any date, the aggregate of the Principal Installments of and interest on such Bonds, and the principal and interest components of such related Parity Obligations or Subordinate Obligations, due and unpaid during such Bond Year (or, in the case of Debt Service Account deposits, for Bonds with scheduled payments due more frequently than semi-annually, the current Bond Year and the first three months of the following Bond Year); *provided* that in the case of Adjustable Rate Bonds or Bonds other than fixed rate Bonds denominated in U.S. dollars, the interest shall be based on the Assumed Interest Rate. For purposes of this definition, principal, interest or other obligations for the payment for which the Fiscal Agent shall hold in escrow sufficient funds in a segregated account (including the Capitalized Interest Account and any escrow for the payment of Bonds that are defeased as provided in this Resolution) shall not be taken into consideration.

Act shall mean Act No. 447 of the Legislative Assembly of Puerto Rico, approved May 15, 1951, as amended and supplemented.

Adjustable Rate shall mean a variable, adjustable, convertible or similar interest rate or rates to be borne by a Series of Bonds or any one or more maturities within a Series of Bonds, for which the method of computing such variable interest rate is specified in the Supplemental Resolution

authorizing such Bonds; *provided*, that the related Supplemental Resolution shall specify (i) whether a Qualified Hedge is to be applicable to such Adjustable Rate Bonds and, if not, or to the extent not so applicable, a Maximum Interest Rate, and (ii) the method or methods for determining the Adjustable Rate and the frequency of change thereof; and *provided further*, that the method or methods for determining the Adjustable Rate may include the selection of such rate by an indexing agent or remarketing agent as provided in an agreement between the System and such agent, the utilization of an index or indices as described in the related Supplemental Resolution, the utilization of an auction as described in the related Supplemental Resolution, or such other standard or standards set forth by the System in the related Supplemental Resolution or any combination of the foregoing; and *provided further*, that the Adjustable Rate may never exceed any Maximum Interest Rate related thereto or, if none, the Legal Maximum Interest Rate.

Adjustable Rate Bond shall mean any Bond which bears an Adjustable Rate, *provided* that a Bond the interest rate on which shall have been fixed for the remainder of the term thereof shall no longer be deemed to bear interest at an Adjustable Rate.

Amortized Value, when used with respect to Investment Obligations purchased at a premium above or a discount below par, shall mean the value at any given date, as calculated by the Fiscal Agent, obtained by dividing the total premium or discount at which such Investment Obligations were purchased by the number of interest payment dates remaining to maturity on such Investment Obligations after such purchase and by multiplying the amount so calculated by the number of interest payment dates having passed since the date of such purchase; and (i) in the case of Investment Obligations purchased at a premium, by deducting the product thus obtained from the purchase price, and (ii) in the case of Investment Obligations purchased at a discount, by adding the product thus obtained to the purchase price.

Ancillary Bond Facility shall mean each Credit Facility, each Liquidity Facility, each Qualified Hedge, and each Standby Purchase Agreement.

Ancillary Facility Providers shall mean, collectively, each Credit Facility Provider, each Liquidity Facility Provider, each Qualified Hedge Provider, and each Standby Purchase Facility Provider.

Assumed Interest Rate shall mean, for Adjustable Rate Bonds, (i) a fixed rate payable by the System under a related Qualified Hedge plus the fixed component of interest on the related Bonds, if any, not included in the payments to be made under the Qualified Hedge by the Qualified Hedge Provider, (ii) for any Qualified Hedge that shall provide for payments from the System that result in a capped rate on the Adjustable Rate Bonds, such capped rate, or (iii) for any Adjustable Rate Bonds that shall not be the subject of a Qualified Hedge, the lesser of the Maximum Interest Rate established therefor and the Legal Maximum Interest Rate. The Supplemental Resolution relating to Bonds other than fixed rate Bonds denominated in U.S. dollars may include other provisions for determining the Assumed Interest Rate.

Authorized Officer shall mean (i) in the case of the System, the Administrator, and when used with reference to any act or document, any other person authorized by resolution of the System to perform such act or sign such document (the Fiscal Agent may request that the System deliver an

officers' certificate setting forth the names of individuals and/or titles of officers authorized at such time to take specified actions pursuant to this Resolution), and (ii) in the case of the Fiscal Agent, any officer assigned to the Northern Municipals Department (or any successor division or unit) of the Fiscal Agent located at the Corporate Trust Office, or such other address as the Fiscal Agent may designate from time to time by notice to the System, who shall have direct responsibility for the administration of this Resolution, and for the purposes of the thirteenth sentence of Section 802 of this Resolution shall also include any other officer of the Fiscal Agent to whom any matter is referred because of such officer's knowledge of and familiarity with the particular subject.

Beneficiaries shall mean (i) the Owners of Bonds Outstanding, (ii) Credit Facility Providers and Liquidity Facility Providers as to which there are Parity Obligations or Subordinate Obligations outstanding, and (iii) Qualified Hedge Providers as to which there are Qualified Hedges outstanding.

Bond or Bonds shall mean the initial Series of Bonds and any additional Bonds authorized to be issued on a parity therewith pursuant to Section 202 or 708.

Bondowner shall mean any person who shall be the registered owner of any Outstanding Bond or Bonds.

Bond Payment Date shall mean each date on which Principal Installments of and/or interest on Bonds are due and payable by the System.

Bond Year shall mean a twelve-month period commencing on the second day of July in any calendar year and ending on the first day of July in the immediately succeeding calendar year.

Business Day shall mean any day other than (i) a Saturday or Sunday, or (ii) a day on which banking institutions in San Juan, Puerto Rico, New York, New York, or any city in which the principal office of the Fiscal Agent, Ancillary Facility Providers (if any), the Remarketing Agent (if any), the Tender Agent (if any), or the Auction Agent (if any) is located are authorized or required by law or executive order to remain closed.

Capital Appreciation Bonds shall mean the Bonds of any Series so designated in a Supplemental Resolution; *provided, however*, that the term "Capital Appreciation Bonds" shall only be used with respect to Bonds the interest on which is payable only at maturity or earlier redemption or acceleration of maturity, in amounts determined by reference to the Accreted Amount of each Bond.

Capitalized Interest Account shall mean the Capitalized Interest Account established pursuant to Section 502.

Class shall mean the designation of Bonds by whether they are Senior Bonds or Subordinated Bonds.

Class Priority shall mean, at any time that there shall be Subordinated Bonds Outstanding, and with respect to funding of Debt Service Accounts and Debt Service Reserve Accounts pursuant to Section 504, and payment of Bonds upon an Event of Default under Article XI, funding or payment of the total amount then owing, as applicable, in the order of Senior Bonds and Parity Obligations first until full funding or payment thereof, followed by Subordinated Bonds and Subordinate Obligations of

the highest payment priority next until full funding or payment thereof.

Code shall mean the United States Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended.

Commonwealth shall mean the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.

Convertible Capital Appreciation Bonds shall mean Bonds which, on or prior to the Current Interest Commencement Date, have the characteristics of Capital Appreciation Bonds and, after the Current Interest Commencement Date, have the characteristics of Current Interest Bonds, in each case with such further terms and conditions as may be designated therefor in the Supplemental Resolution authorizing such Bonds.

Corporate Trust Office shall mean the office of the Fiscal Agent at which at any particular time its corporate trust business shall be principally administered, which office at the date of the adoption of this Resolution is located at 101 Barclay Street, 7W, New York, New York 10286, Attention: Northern Municipals Department, or such other address as the Fiscal Agent may designate from time to time by notice to the System, or the principal corporate trust office of any successor Fiscal Agent (or such other address as such successor Fiscal Agent may designate from time to time by notice to the System).

Covered Payroll shall mean the payroll of all employees of an Employer, other than its irregular and transitory employees, and other than the employees who are covered by one of the Commonwealth's other retirement systems (it being understood that the payroll of employees covered by the System's defined contribution plan constitutes Covered Payroll).

Credit Facility shall mean each irrevocable letter of credit, bond insurance policy, surety bond, loan agreement, or other agreement, facility or insurance or guaranty arrangement issued or extended by a bank, a trust company, a national banking association, an organization subject to registration with the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System under the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956 or any successor provisions of law, a federal branch pursuant to the International Banking Act of 1978 or any successor provisions of law, a savings bank, a savings and loan association, a Federal Home Loan Bank, a corporation, an insurance company or association chartered or organized under the laws of any state of the United States of America, the Government National Mortgage Association or any successor thereto, Fannie Mae, the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation or any successor thereto, or any other federal or state agency or instrumentality approved by the System, which secures the payment of any Bond, or pursuant to which the System is entitled to obtain moneys to pay, in the Currency in which the Bonds of such Series are payable, the principal or Redemption Price of Bonds (or any related Qualified Hedges) due in accordance with their respective terms plus accrued interest thereon to the date of payment thereof in accordance herewith and with the Supplemental Resolution authorizing such Bonds, whether or not the System is in default under this Resolution; *provided*, that use of a Credit Facility shall not result, at the time of delivery of the Credit Facility, in a reduction in the Rating of any Bonds Outstanding; and *provided further*, that a substitute Credit Facility may be obtained from time to time (i) which shall contain the same material terms as set forth in the Credit Facility for which substitution is made, and (ii) will not, in and of itself, result in a Rating of the related Bonds lower than those which then prevailed.

Credit Facility Provider shall mean the

Person who has executed a Credit Facility with the System, or otherwise has provided a Credit Facility at the request of the System, for the benefit of any of the Bonds.

Currency shall mean Dollars or Foreign Currency or Currency Unit.

Currency Unit shall mean a composite currency or currency unit the value of which is determined by reference to the value of the currencies of any group of countries.

Current Interest Bonds shall mean Bonds that bear interest which is not compounded but is payable on a current basis on established dates prior to maturity.

Current Interest Commencement Date shall mean the date established prior to the issuance of each Series of Convertible Capital Appreciation Bonds, at which time the periodic compounding of interest ceases and on and after which date interest is payable currently on the Accreted Amounts on the next ensuing interest payment dates.

Debt Service Account shall mean the Account by that name established by Section 502.

Debt Service Reserve Account shall mean the Account by that name established by Section 502.

Debt Service Reserve Requirement shall mean, as of any date of calculation, fifty percent (50%) of the average of the Accrued Payment Obligation as of the first Business Day of each Bond Year for each of the following five (5) Bond Years.

Defeasance Obligations shall mean any of the following which are not callable or redeemable at the option of the issuer thereof, if and to the extent the same are at the time legal for the investment of the System's funds:

- (i) Government Obligations;
- (ii) Defeased Municipal Obligations;
- (iii) certificates, depositary receipts or other instruments which evidence a direct ownership interest in obligations described in clauses (i) or (ii) above or in any specific interest or principal payments due in respect thereof; *provided, however*, that the custodian of such obligations or specific interest or principal payments shall be a bank or trust company organized under the laws of the United States of America, of the Commonwealth, or of any state or territory of the United States of America or of the District of Columbia, with a combined capital stock, surplus and undivided profits of at least \$50,000,000 or the custodian is appointed by or on behalf of the United States of America; and *provided further, however*, that except as may be otherwise required by law, such custodian shall be obligated to pay to the holders of such certificates, depositary receipts or other instruments the full amount received by such custodian in respect of such obligations or specific payments and shall not be permitted to make any deduction therefrom; or

(iv) a share or interest in a mutual fund, partnership or other fund wholly comprised of obligations described in clauses (i) through (v) above.

Defeased Municipal Obligations shall mean any bonds or other obligations of any state or territory of the United States of America, of the Commonwealth, or of any agency, instrumentality or local governmental unit of any such state or territory or Commonwealth which are not callable at the option of the obligor prior to maturity or as to which irrevocable instructions have been given by the obligor to call on the date specified in the notice; and

(i) which are rated, based on an irrevocable escrow account or fund (the "escrow"), in the highest Rating category of any Rating Agency; or

(ii) (a) which are fully secured as to principal, interest and redemption premium, if any, by an escrow consisting only of cash or Government Obligations, which escrow may be applied only to the payment of such principal and interest and redemption premium, if any, on such bonds or other obligations on the maturity date or dates thereof or the specified redemption date or dates pursuant to such irrevocable instructions, as appropriate, and (b) which escrow is sufficient, without reinvestment, as verified by a nationally recognized independent certified public accountant, or other nationally recognized verification agent acceptable to the Fiscal Agent, to pay principal of and interest and redemption premium, if any, on the bonds or other obligations described in this paragraph on the maturity date or dates specified in the irrevocable instructions referred to above, as appropriate.

Dollar or \$ shall mean a dollar or other equivalent unit in such coin or currency of the United States as at the time of payment is legal tender for the payment of public and private debts.

Employers shall mean, pursuant to the Act, the government of Puerto Rico, or any Public Enterprise, or municipality, but shall exclude, however, those subsidiary enterprises of government instrumentalities whose employees, in the judgment of the Board of Trustees of the System, may not have a clear relationship of employee and employer with regard to the Commonwealth.

Employers' Contributions shall mean the contributions paid from and after the date hereof that are made by the Employers and any assets in lieu thereof or derived thereunder which are payable to the System pursuant to Sections 2-116, 3-105 and 4-113 of the Act.

Employers' Contribution Rate shall mean the rate of contribution of each Employer to the System, initially 9.275% of the Covered Payroll.

Event of Default shall mean an event described in paragraph 1 of Section 1101.

Financing Costs shall mean, with respect to any Bonds, all costs of issuance and any other fees, discounts, expenses and costs related to issuing, securing and marketing the Bonds.

First Supplemental Resolution shall mean the First Supplemental Pension Funding Bond Resolution, adopted by the System on [January 24, 2008], in connection with the issuance of the Series A Bonds.

Fiscal Agent shall mean the bank, trust company or national banking association appointed pursuant to Section 801, and its successor or successors and any other bank, trust company or national banking association which may at any time be substituted in its place pursuant to the provisions of this Resolution.

Fiscal Year shall mean the fiscal year of the Commonwealth Government beginning July 1 of each calendar year.

Fitch shall mean Fitch Ratings, and its successors and assigns.

Fixed Tender Bond shall mean any Bond, not constituting an Adjustable Rate Bond, which by its terms must be tendered by the Owner thereof for purchase by or for the account of the System prior to the stated maturity thereof.

Foreign Currency shall mean a currency issued by the government of any country other than the United States or a composite currency or currency unit the value of which is determined by reference to the values of the currencies of any group of countries.

Fund or Funds shall mean any fund or funds established and created pursuant to this Resolution, but does not include any escrow or other fund or account established or created pursuant to Section 1301.

GDB shall mean Government Development Bank for Puerto Rico and its successors and permitted assigns.

General Reserve Account shall mean the Account by that name established by Section 509.

Government Obligations shall mean direct obligations of, or obligations the principal of and the interest on which are unconditionally guaranteed by, the United States of America and entitled to the full faith and credit thereof.

Interest Subaccount shall mean the Interest Subaccount established in the Debt Service Account by Section 502.

Investment Obligations shall mean and include any of the following securities, if and to the extent the same are at the time legal for investment of the System's funds created by this Resolution for the benefit of the Bondowners:

- (i) Defeasance Obligations;
- (ii) Defeased Municipal Obligations;
- (iii) public housing bonds issued by public agencies or municipalities and fully secured as to the payment of both principal and interest by a pledge of annual contributions under an annual contributions contract or contracts with the United States of America; temporary notes, preliminary loan notes or project notes issued by public agencies or municipalities, in each

case fully secured as to the payment of both principal and interest by a requisition or payment agreement with the United States of America; or obligations issued by any state or territory or any public agencies or municipalities which are obligations rated in the highest Rating category by a Rating Agency;

(iv) direct and general obligations of any state or territory of the United States to the payment of the principal of and interest on which the full faith and credit of such jurisdiction is pledged which obligations are rated in either of the two highest Rating categories by a Rating Agency;

(v) direct obligations of, or obligations guaranteed as to timely payment of principal and interest by, the Federal National Mortgage Association, the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation, or the Federal Farm Credit System;

(vi) prime commercial paper of a corporation incorporated under the laws of any state or territory of the United States of America, rated "P-1", "A-1" or "F1" by Moody's, Standard & Poor's or Fitch, respectively;

(vii) money market shares of a diversified open-end management investment company as defined in the Investment Company Act of 1940, which company has been rated "A" or better by Moody's, Standard & Poor's or Fitch or money market accounts of the Fiscal Agent or any bank or trust company organized under the laws of the United States or any state thereof, which has a combined capital and surplus of not less than \$50,000,000;

(viii) deposits evidenced by certificates of deposit issued by banks (which may include the Fiscal Agent) that are members of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, provided that such time deposits are fully secured by obligations described in clause (i) or (ii) above, which such obligations at all times have a market value (exclusive of accrued interest) at least equal to the amount of such bank deposits so secured, including interest;

(ix) repurchase agreements relating to securities of the type specified in clauses (i) and (ii) above, provided that such securities in an amount at least equal to the face value of such agreements shall be delivered as security for such agreements to (or for) the account of the Fiscal Agent to be held therein during the term of the agreements;

(x) investment agreements, secured or unsecured, with any Person whose debt securities are rated at least "AA" (or equivalent rating of short-term obligations if the investment is for a period not exceeding one year) by Standard & Poor's or equivalent Rating by Moody's, Fitch or other Rating Agency; and

(xi) any other obligations conforming to System guidelines for investment as provided by the System to the Fiscal Agent from time to time, so long as such obligations are rated at least in the two highest Rating Categories of each of the Rating Agencies and are approved by the applicable Credit Facility Provider.

Legal Maximum Interest Rate shall mean the highest rate of interest or highest true interest cost that by law may be borne by any Bonds; at present, 12% per annum.

Liquidity Facility shall mean an irrevocable letter of credit, surety bond, loan agreement, Standby Purchase Agreement, line of credit or other agreement or arrangement issued or extended by a bank, a trust company, a national banking association, an organization subject to registration with the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System under the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956 or any successor provisions of law, a federal branch pursuant to the International Banking Act of 1978 or any successor provisions of law, a savings bank, a savings and loan association, a Federal Home Loan Bank, an insurance company or association chartered or organized under the laws of the Commonwealth or any state of the United States of America, the Government National Mortgage Association or any successor thereto, Federal National Mortgage Association or any successor thereto, the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation or any successor thereto, or any other government sponsored enterprise or federal, state or Commonwealth agency or instrumentality approved by the System, pursuant to which the System is entitled to obtain moneys upon the terms and conditions contained therein for the purchase or redemption of Bonds tendered for purchase or redemption in accordance with the terms hereof and of the Supplemental Resolution authorizing such Bonds; *provided*, that the use of the Liquidity Facility shall not result, at the time it is delivered, in a reduction in the Rating of any Bonds Outstanding; and *provided further* that a substitute Liquidity Facility may be obtained from time to time (i) which shall contain the same material terms as set forth in the Liquidity Facility for which substitution is being made, and (ii) will not, in and of itself, result in a Rating of any Bonds Outstanding lower than those which then prevailed.

Liquidity Facility Provider shall mean the Person who has executed a Liquidity Facility with the System, or otherwise has provided a Liquidity Facility at the request of the System, for the benefit of any of the Bonds.

Maturity Amount shall mean the Accreted Amount of any Capital Appreciation Bond or Convertible Capital Appreciation Bond due as of the stated maturity thereof.

Maximum Interest Rate shall mean, with respect to any particular Adjustable Rate Bond, a numerical rate of interest, which shall be set forth in the Supplemental Resolution authorizing such Bond, that as a matter of contract shall be the maximum rate at which such Bond may bear interest at any time; provided, that the Maximum Interest Rate may not exceed the Legal Maximum Interest Rate.

Moody's shall mean Moody's Investors Service, and its successors and assigns.

Operating Expenses shall mean the reasonable out-of-pocket expenses of the System related to the issuance of the Bonds (including, without limitation, the out-of-pocket costs of preparation of accounting and other reports, costs of maintenance of the ratings on Bonds, and insurance premiums, deductibles and retention payments, legal fees, fees and expenses incurred for professional consultants and fiduciaries, and regularly scheduled fees payable under each Credit Facility and Liquidity Facility. Whenever a requisition for "Operating Expenses" from the Revenue Account shall be made pursuant to Section 505, a certificate of an Authorized Officer of the System, stating that such amount constitutes "Operating Expense" as defined in this Resolution, shall be delivered to the Fiscal Agent. Operating

Expenses shall not include those expenses owed to the Fiscal Agent under Section 804.

Opinion of Counsel shall mean an opinion signed by an attorney or firm of attorneys of recognized standing (who may be counsel to the System) of recognized standing in the field of law relating to municipal bonds selected by the System and satisfactory to the Fiscal Agent.

Option Bond shall mean any Bond which by its terms may be tendered by and at the option of the Owner thereof for redemption or purchase by (or for the account of) the System prior to the stated maturity thereof, or the maturity of which may be extended by and at the option of the Owner thereof.

Original Principal Amount shall mean the original principal amount of any Capital Appreciation Bond or Convertible Capital Appreciation Bond at the date of original issuance, as stated in the Supplemental Resolution relating to such bonds.

Outstanding, when used with reference to the Bonds as a whole or the Bonds of a Series, shall mean, as of any date, the Bonds or Bonds of such Series, as the case may be, theretofore or thereupon being delivered and issued under the provisions of this Resolution, except:

(i) any Bonds canceled by or surrendered for cancellation to the Fiscal Agent at or prior to such date;

(ii) Bonds deemed to have been paid as provided in Section 1301;

(iii) Bonds in lieu of or in substitution for which other Bonds shall have been authenticated and delivered pursuant to Article III or Section 1007;

(iv) Option Bonds tendered or deemed tendered in accordance with the provisions of the Supplemental Resolution authorizing such Bonds on the applicable tender date, if the purchase price thereof and interest thereon through such date shall have been paid or amounts are available and set aside for such payment as provided in such Supplemental Resolution, except to the extent such tendered Option Bonds are held by the System or a Credit Facility Provider or a Liquidity Facility Provider and/or thereafter may be resold pursuant to the terms thereof and of such Supplemental Resolution; and

(v) as may be provided with respect to such Bonds by the Supplemental Resolution authorizing such Bonds;

provided, however, that in determining whether the Owners of the requisite principal amount of Outstanding Bonds have given any request, demand, authorization, direction, notice, consent or waiver hereunder, (i) Bonds owned by the System shall be disregarded and deemed not to be Outstanding, except that, in determining whether the Fiscal Agent shall be protected in relying upon any such request, demand, authorization,

direction, notice, consent or waiver, only Bonds which an Authorized Officer of the Fiscal Agent knows to be so owned shall be so disregarded. Bonds so owned which have been pledged in good faith may be regarded as Outstanding if the pledgee establishes to the satisfaction of the Fiscal Agent the pledgee's right so to act with respect to such Bonds and that the pledgee is not the System, and (ii) the principal amount of a Convertible Capital Appreciation Bond or a Capital Appreciation Bond that shall be deemed Outstanding for such purposes shall be the Accreted Amount thereof except as otherwise provided in this Resolution.

Owner or Owner of Bonds shall mean each Bondowner.

Parity Hedge Obligations shall mean, as allocated to a Series of Bonds pursuant to the terms of the related Supplemental Resolution, fixed and scheduled payments by the System under Qualified Hedges. Parity Hedge Obligations shall not include, among other things, any costs, indemnities, termination payments or similar non-recurring amounts, or any amortization of such non-recurring amounts.

Parity Obligations shall mean, collectively, all Parity Reimbursement Obligations and Parity Hedge Obligations.

Parity Reimbursement Obligations shall mean, as allocated to a Series of Bonds pursuant to the terms of the related Supplemental Resolution, fixed and scheduled payments due from the System to any Credit Facility Provider or Liquidity Facility Provider, as provided by Section 206, whether such reimbursements or payments are made to the Credit Facility Provider or Liquidity Facility Provider as a Bondowner, as a subrogee or otherwise. Parity Reimbursement Obligations shall include, among other things, reimbursements of direct-pay letters of credit to be drawn on each principal and/or interest payment date.

Person or Persons shall mean an individual, partnership, limited liability partnership, corporation, limited liability corporation, trust or unincorporated organization and a government or agency or political subdivision or branch thereof.

Pledged Property shall mean the following, collectively (but without duplication), except as otherwise may be provided with respect to a Series of Bonds by the Supplemental Resolution authorizing such Bonds:

1. All Revenues.
2. All right, title and interest of the System in and to Revenues, and all rights to receive the same.
3. The Funds, Accounts, and Subaccounts held by the Fiscal Agent, and moneys and securities and, in the case of the Debt Service Reserve Account, Reserve Account Cash Equivalents, from time to time held by the Fiscal Agent under the terms of this Resolution, subject to the application thereof as provided in this Resolution and to the provisions of Sections 1301 and 1303.
4. Any and all other rights and personal property of every kind and nature from time to time hereafter pledged and assigned by the System to

the Fiscal Agent as and for additional security for the Bonds and Parity Obligations.

5. Any and all cash and non-cash proceeds, products, offspring, rents and profits from any of the Pledged Property mentioned described in paragraphs (1) through (4) above, including, without limitation, those from the sale, exchange, transfer, collection, loss, damage, disposition, substitution or replacement of any of the foregoing.

Principal Installment shall mean, as of any date with respect to any Series, so long as any Bonds thereof are Outstanding, the sum of (i) the principal amount and Accreted Amount (to the extent applicable) of Bonds of such Series (including the principal amount of Option Bonds tendered for payment and not purchased) due (or so tendered for payment and not purchased) on such date for which no Sinking Fund Installments have been established, and (ii) the unsatisfied balance (determined as provided in Section 507) of any Sinking Fund Installments due on such date for Bonds of such Series, together with the premiums, if any, payable upon the redemption of such Bonds by application of such Sinking Fund Installments.

Principal Subaccount shall mean the Principal Subaccount established in the Debt Service Account by Section 502.

Public Enterprise shall mean any government instrumentality or public corporation of the Commonwealth.

Qualified Hedge shall mean, with respect to particular Bonds, (i) any financial arrangement (a) which is entered into by the System with an entity that is a Qualified Hedge Provider at the time the arrangement is entered into, (b) which is a cap, floor or collar, forward rate, future rate, swap (such swap may be based on an amount equal either to the principal amount of such Bonds as may be designated or a notional principal amount relating to all or a portion of the principal amount of such Bonds), asset, index, Currency, price or market-linked transaction or agreement, other exchange or rate protection transaction agreement, other similar transaction (however designated), or any combination thereof, or any option with respect to any of the foregoing, executed by the System, and (c) which has been designated as a Qualified Hedge with respect to such Bonds in a written determination signed by an Authorized Officer and delivered to the Fiscal Agent, and (ii) any Credit Facility securing the obligations of the System under any financial arrangement described in clause (i) above. Each Qualified Hedge shall provide that the System and the Qualified Hedge Provider shall provide not less than ten-days' prior written notice of any amendment to the Fiscal Agent.

Qualified Hedge Provider shall mean a Person whose long-term obligations, other unsecured, long-term obligations, financial program rating, counterparty rating, or claims paying ability, or whose payment obligations under an agreement that would be a Qualified Hedge are guaranteed by an entity whose long term debt obligations, other unsecured long term obligations, financial program rating, counterparty rating, or claims paying ability, are rated, or whose payment obligations under an interest rate exchange agreement are collateralized in such manner as to cause such agreement to be rated, at the time of the execution of such Qualified Hedge, either (i) at least as high as the third highest Rating Category of each Rating Agency, but in no event lower than any Rating Category designated by any such Rating Agency for the Bonds subject to such Qualified Hedge (without reference to bond

insurance, if any), or (ii) any such lower Rating Categories which each such Rating Agency indicates in writing to the System and the Fiscal Agent will not, by itself, result in a reduction or withdrawal of its Rating (without reference to bond insurance, if any) on the Outstanding Bonds, and (iii) a Person whose payment obligations under an interest rate exchange agreement are subject to collateralization requirements that, as evidenced in writing to the System and the Fiscal Agent by each Rating Agency, will not, by itself, result in a reduction or withdrawal of its Rating (without reference to bond insurance, if any) on the Outstanding Bonds.

Rating shall mean a rating published by a Rating Agency with respect to any or all Bonds. Any provision of this Resolution that specifies that an action may not be taken if it shall result in a reduction, suspension or withdrawal of the Rating of the Bonds, with respect to any Bonds that are the subject of a Credit Facility, shall mean the Rating of such Bonds without taking into account the credit enhancement provided by such Credit Facility.

Rating Agency shall mean each nationally recognized statistical rating organization then maintaining a rating on the Bonds at the request of the System.

Rating Category shall mean one of the generic rating categories of any Rating Agency without regard to any refinement or gradation of such rating within any such category by a numerical modifier or otherwise.

Record Date shall mean, with respect to each payment of interest on a Bond, each date specified as the "record date" therefor in the Supplemental Resolution authorizing such Bond, or if no such date is specified, the 15th day of the month preceding the date of such payment.

Redemption Account shall mean the Account by that name established by Section 502.

Redemption Price shall mean, when used with respect to a Bond (other than a Convertible Capital Appreciation Bond or a Capital Appreciation Bond) or a portion thereof to be redeemed, the principal amount of such Bond or such portion thereof plus the applicable premium, if any, and, when used with respect to a Convertible Capital Appreciation Bond or a Capital Appreciation Bond, shall mean the Accreted Amount on the date of redemption of such Bond (or portion thereof) plus the applicable premium, if any, payable in either case upon redemption thereof, pursuant to this Resolution and the applicable Supplemental Resolution.

Refunding Bonds shall mean all Bonds authenticated and delivered on original issuance pursuant to Section 204 or thereafter authenticated and delivered in lieu of or in substitution for any such Bond pursuant to this Resolution and the applicable Supplemental Resolution.

Reserve Account Cash Equivalent shall mean a letter of credit, insurance policy, surety, guaranty or other security arrangement provided to the Fiscal Agent as a substitute for the deposit of cash and/or Investment Securities, or another Reserve Account Cash Equivalent, in the Debt Service Reserve Account pursuant to Section 506. Each such arrangement shall be provided by a Person whose claims paying ability has been assigned a rating from each Rating Agency at least equal to the then existing rating on the Bonds or whose unsecured, long-term debt securities are rated by each Rating Agency at least equal to the then existing Rating on the Bonds (or the highest short-term rating if the Reserve Account Cash Equivalent has a remaining

term measured from the date it is provided not exceeding one year).

Resolution shall mean this Bond Resolution, as from time to time amended or supplemented by Supplemental Resolutions.

Revenue Account shall mean the Account by that name established by Section 502.

Revenues shall mean the following, collectively (but without duplication), except as otherwise may be provided with respect to a Series of Bonds by the Supplemental Resolution authorizing such Bonds:

1. All Employers' Contributions received by the System or the Fiscal Agent.
2. With respect to any particular Bonds, the proceeds of any draw on or payment under any Credit Facility which is intended for the payment of such Bonds, but only for purposes of such payment and not for other purposes of this Resolution.
3. Net amounts received by the System pursuant to a Qualified Hedge.
4. Income and interest earned and gains realized in excess of losses suffered by any Fund, Account, or Subaccount held by the Fiscal Agent under the terms of this Resolution, subject to the provisions of Sections 1301 and 1303.
5. Any other revenues, fees, charges, surcharges, rents, proceeds or other income and receipts received by or on behalf of the System or by the Fiscal Agent, lawfully available for the purposes of this Resolution and deposited by or on behalf of the System or by the Fiscal Agent in any Fund, Account, or Subaccount held by the Fiscal Agent under the terms of this Resolution, subject to the provisions of Sections 1301 and 1303.

Security Agreement means the Security Agreement dated as of January 31, 2008 between the System and the Fiscal Agent, in the form appended hereto as Appendix A.

Senior Bonds shall mean the Series A Bonds and any Bonds of a Class the priority of payment of which under this Resolution is equal with that of the Series A Bonds.

Serial Bonds shall mean Bonds which have no Sinking Fund Installment.

Series shall mean all of the Bonds authenticated and delivered on original issuance identified pursuant to a Supplemental Resolution as a separate series of Bonds, and any Bonds thereafter authenticated and delivered in lieu of or in substitution therefor pursuant to Article III or Section 1007, regardless of variations in maturities, principal amounts, interest rates or other provisions.

Series A Bonds shall mean the System's Senior Pension Funding Bonds, Series A, the initial Series of Bonds to be issued under this Resolution.

Sinking Fund Installment shall mean, when used with respect to any Series of Bonds, the amount of principal or Accreted Amount, as the case may be, due prior to maturity on Bonds of a given maturity on any particular due date as specified in the Supplemental Resolution pursuant to which such Series was issued.

Standard & Poor's shall mean Standard & Poor's Ratings Service, a division of The McGraw-Hill Companies, Inc., and its successors and assigns.

Standby Purchase Agreement shall mean an agreement by and between the System and another Person pursuant to which such Person is obligated to purchase Option Bonds or Fixed Tender Bonds tendered for purchase.

Standby Purchase Provider shall mean the Person who has executed a Standby Purchase Agreement with the System.

Subaccount or Subaccounts shall mean any subaccount or subaccounts, as the case may be, in each case which may be in the form of a separate account, established or created pursuant to this Resolution, but does not include any escrow or other fund or account established or created pursuant to Section 1301.

Subordinated Bonds shall mean Bonds of a Series, the priority of payment of which under this Resolution is subordinate to payment of the Senior Bonds.

Subordinate Obligations shall mean, as allocated to each Series of Bonds by Class pursuant to the terms of the related Supplemental Resolution, payment obligations to Persons of the type that otherwise would be classified under this Resolution as Parity Obligations but are subject instead, pursuant to the provisions of the applicable Supplemental Resolutions, to subordination to Parity Obligations under this Resolution on the terms and conditions set forth in such Supplemental Resolutions.

Supplemental Resolution shall mean any resolution supplemental to or amendatory of this Resolution or any Supplemental Resolution, adopted by the System in accordance with Articles IX and X.

Term Bonds shall mean Bonds having a single stated maturity date, some of which may have Sinking Fund Installments to be specified in a Supplemental Resolution.

The terms "hereby," "hereof," "hereto," "herein," "hereunder," and any similar terms as used in this Resolution, refer to this Resolution. All references to Articles and Sections in this Resolution refer to the Articles and Sections hereof unless otherwise expressly stated.

Appendix VII

**EMPLOYEE RETIREMENT SYSTEM OF THE
GOVERNMENT OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PUERTO RICO**

**AMENDED AND RESTATED
FIRST SUPPLEMENTAL PENSION FUNDING BOND RESOLUTION**

authorizing

**SENIOR PENSION FUNDING BONDS
SERIES A**

Adopted on January 29, 2008

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**AMENDED AND RESTATED
FIRST SUPPLEMENTAL PENSION FUNDING BOND RESOLUTION**

authorizing

**SENIOR PENSION FUNDING BONDS
SERIES A**

BE IT RESOLVED by the Employee Retirement System of the Government of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico (the "System"), as follows:

ARTICLE I

DEFINITIONS AND STATUTORY AUTHORITY

SECTION 1.1. Supplemental Resolution. This Amended and Restated First Supplemental Pension Funding Bond Resolution (this "**Supplemental Resolution**") is supplemental to, and is adopted in accordance with, Article II and Article IX of the Employee Retirement System of the Government of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico Pension Funding Bond Resolution, as amended, adopted by the System on January 24, 2008 (the "**General Resolution**"). The General Resolution and this Supplemental Resolution are hereinafter collectively referred to as the "**Resolution**".

SECTION 1.2. Definitions. (a) All terms which are defined in *Exhibit B* of the General Resolution or Section 1.1 hereof, unless otherwise defined in subsection (b) of this Section, shall, for all purposes of this Supplemental Resolution, have the same meanings as such terms are given in *Exhibit B* of the General Resolution or Section 1.1 hereof, respectively, unless the context shall clearly indicate some other meaning.

(b) The following terms shall, for all purposes of this Supplemental Resolution, have the following meanings, unless the context shall clearly indicate some other meaning:

"**Beneficial Owner**" means, whenever used with respect to a Series A Bond, the Person in whose name such Series A Bond is recorded as the beneficial owner of such Series A Bond by a Participant on the records of such Participant or such Person's subrogee.

"**Capital Appreciation Bonds**" mean the Series A Bonds in the aggregate principal amount of \$12,264,907.55 and \$32,775,892.05, each maturing July 1, 2028, as to which interest is not paid on a current basis but is accrued and compounded as Accreted Amount.

"**Cede & Co.**" means Cede & Co., the nominee of DTC, and any successor of DTC with respect to the Series A Bonds.

"**Interest Payment Date**" means the first day of each month, commencing March 1, 2008; *provided*, that if any Interest Payment Date is a day that is not a Business Day, interest accrued to that day shall be paid on the next succeeding Business Day, without any additional interest on the amount so paid.

“Participants” means those broker-dealers, banks and other financial institutions for which DTC holds Series A Bonds as securities depositary.

“Record Date” means the fifteenth calendar day (whether or not a Business Day) next preceding such Interest Payment Date.

“Series A Bonds” means the System’s Senior Pension Funding Bonds, Series A, authorized by Article II of this Supplemental Resolution.

“Term Bonds” means the Series A Bonds maturing July 1, 2023, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2055, 2056, 2057, and 2058.

SECTION 1.3. Interpretation. Unless the context clearly otherwise requires, this Supplemental Resolution shall be interpreted in accordance with applicable provisions of the General Resolution.

SECTION 1.4. Authority for this Supplemental Resolution. This Supplemental Resolution is adopted pursuant to the provisions of the Act and the General Resolution.

ARTICLE II

AUTHORIZATION OF SERIES A BONDS

SECTION 2.1. Principal Amount, Designation and Series. Pursuant to the provisions of the General Resolution, a Series of Bonds to be designated as “Senior Pension Funding Bonds” which shall be entitled to the benefit, protection and security of such provisions is hereby authorized, further designated “Series A” in the aggregate initial principal amount at issuance of \$1,588,810,799.60. All of such Bonds shall constitute “Senior Bonds” under the Resolution.

SECTION 2.2. Purposes. The Series A Bonds are being issued for the purpose of providing the System with funds (i) to increase the total assets currently available to pay benefits under the System’s defined benefit plan that has been closed to new participants since December 31, 1999, (ii) to reduce the unfunded accrued actuarial pension liability of this benefit plan, (iii) to fund the Capitalized Interest Account for the payment of interest on the Series A Bonds until January 31, 2009, (iv) to fund the Debt Service Reserve Account, up to the Debt Service Reserve Requirement, and (v) to pay Financing Costs, including but not limited to Costs of Issuance.

SECTION 2.3. Details of Series A Bonds. (a) The Series A Bonds shall be dated as of, and shall bear interest (or their interest shall compound) initially from, the initial date of delivery thereof and payment therefor, and shall mature in the years and in the principal amounts, and (except for Capital Appreciation Bonds) bear interest payable on each Interest Payment Date at the interest rates per annum, as set forth below:

\$ 45,040,799.60 Capital Appreciation Bonds

\$12,264,907.55 Capital Appreciation Bonds due July 1, 2028 (maturity value \$42,665,000)
\$32,775,892.05 Capital Appreciation Bonds due July 1, 2028 (maturity value \$114,015,000)

\$1,543,770,000 Term Bonds

\$200,000,000 5.85% Term Bonds due July 1, 2023
\$3,000,000 6.15% Term Bonds due July 1, 2031
\$4,500,000 6.15% Term Bonds due July 1, 2032
\$4,000,000 6.15% Term Bonds due July 1, 2033
\$667,500,000 6.15% Term Bonds due July 1, 2038
\$167,920,000 6.20% Term Bonds due July 1, 2039
\$89,750,000 6.20% Term Bonds due July 1, 2040
\$37,550,000 6.20% Term Bonds due July 1, 2041
\$37,550,000 6.20% Term Bonds due July 1, 2042
\$86,950,000 6.45% Term Bonds due July 1, 2055
\$83,350,000 6.45% Term Bonds due July 1, 2056
\$80,850,000 6.45% Term Bonds due July 1, 2057
\$80,850,000 6.45% Term Bonds due July 1, 2058

(b) The Series A Bonds shall consist of the Term Bonds and the Capital Appreciation Bonds.

(c) Interest on the Term Bonds, and Accreted Amount on the Capital Appreciation Bonds, shall be computed on the basis of a 360-day year of twelve 30-day months. Interest on the Term Bonds shall be payable on each Interest Payment Date. Accreted Amounts on the Capital Appreciation Bonds shall be computed each July 1 and January 1, commencing July 1, 2008.

(d) The Series A Bonds shall be issuable in denominations of \$5,000 principal amount (\$5,000 maturity amount for Capital Appreciation Bonds) or integral multiples thereof. Each Series A Bond shall be lettered "AR" and shall be numbered consecutively from (1) upwards in order of authentication by the Fiscal Agent or otherwise in such manner as the Fiscal Agent in its discretion shall determine.

(e) The Series A Bonds shall be issued with the intention that interest thereon is included in gross income for federal income tax purposes.

(f) *Except* as otherwise provided in Section 2.5, the principal of and premium, if any, on any Series A Bond shall be payable upon presentation and surrender of such Bond at the Corporate Trust Office of the Fiscal Agent. *Except* as otherwise provided in Section 2.5, interest on the Series A Bonds shall be paid by check or draft of the Fiscal Agent mailed to the Owners thereof as of the applicable Record Date at their respective addresses as shown on the registration books of the System maintained by the Fiscal Agent, or, at the option of the Owner of \$1,000,000 or more in principal amount at maturity of the Series A Bonds, by written notice to the Fiscal Agent from such Owner at least fifteen (15) calendar days prior to the related payment date, by wire transfer.

SECTION 2.4. Redemption. (a) The Series A Bonds due on July 1, 2023 and July 1, 2038 shall be redeemed in part through application of Sinking Fund Installments as provided in Sections 403 and 507 of the General Resolution, in each case at a Redemption Price equal to the principal amount of such Bond or portion thereof to be redeemed together with interest accrued to the date fixed for redemption. Subject to the provisions of Section 507 of the General Resolution permitting amounts to be credited toward part or all of any Sinking Fund Installment, with respect to such Bond, there shall be due and the System shall in any and all events be required to pay on each Sinking Fund Installment date set forth in the following table the amount set opposite such date, and said amount is hereby established and shall constitute a Sinking Fund Installment for the retirement of such Bond; *provided, however*, that the principal amount set opposite the maturity date in said table shall be payable on such date and shall not constitute a Sinking Fund Installment:

Term Bonds maturing July 1, 2023

<u>Sinking Fund</u>	<u>Sinking Fund</u>
<u>Installment Date</u>	<u>Installment</u>
07/01/2021	\$50,000,000
07/01/2022	70,000,000
07/01/2023	80,000,000*

*Maturity Date.

Term Bonds maturing July 1, 2038

<u>Sinking Fund</u>	<u>Sinking Fund</u>
<u>Installment Date</u>	<u>Installment</u>
07/01/2034	\$133,500,000
07/01/2035	133,500,000
07/01/2036	133,500,000
07/01/2037	133,500,000
07/01/2038	133,500,000*

*Maturity Date.

(b) The Term Bonds shall be subject to redemption at the option of the System from any source, including without limitation the proceeds of refunding Bonds or other financing provided by the System, in whole or in part in any order of maturity determined by the System, at any time on and after July 1, 2018, at a Redemption Price equal to the principal amount thereof plus interest, if any, accrued to the redemption date, without premium.

(c) The Capital Appreciation Series A Bonds shall be subject to redemption at the option of the System from any source, including without limitation the proceeds of refunding Bonds or other financing provided by the System, in whole or in part in any order of maturity determined by the System, at any time on and after July 1, 2018, at a Redemption Price equal to the Accreted Amount thereof, without premium.

SECTION 2.5. Book-Entry Provisions. (a) *Except* as provided in subsection (d) of this Section, the Owner of all of the Series A Bonds shall be Cede & Co., as nominee for DTC, and the Series A Bonds shall be registered in the name of Cede & Co., as nominee for DTC. Payment of interest on any Series A Bond registered in the name of Cede & Co. shall be made by wire transfer of Federal or equivalent same day funds to the account of Cede & Co. on the Interest Payment Date for the Series A Bonds at the address indicated for Cede & Co. in the registration books of the System maintained by the Fiscal Agent.

(b) The Series A Bonds initially shall be issued in the form of separate single authenticated fully registered Bonds in the amount of each separate stated maturity and for each separate “CUSIP” number within a maturity of the Series A Bonds. Upon initial issuance, the ownership of the Series A Bonds shall be registered in the registration books of the System maintained by the Fiscal Agent in the name of Cede & Co., as nominee of DTC. The Fiscal Agent and the System may treat DTC (or its nominee) as the sole and exclusive Owner of the

Series A Bonds registered in its name for the purposes of payment of the principal or Redemption Price of or interest on the Series A Bonds, selecting the Series A Bonds or portions thereof to be redeemed, giving any notice permitted or required to be given to Owners of the Series A Bonds under the General Resolution or this Supplemental Resolution, registering the transfer of the Series A Bonds, obtaining any consent or other action to be taken by Owners of the Series A Bonds and for all other purposes whatsoever, and neither the Fiscal Agent nor the System shall be affected by any notice to the contrary. The Fiscal Agent and the System shall not have any responsibility or obligation to any Participant, any Person claiming a beneficial ownership interest in the Series A Bonds under or through DTC or any Participant, or any other Person which is not shown on the registration books as being an Owner of the Series A Bonds, with respect to the accuracy of any records maintained by DTC or any Participant; the payment of DTC or any Participant of any amount in respect of the principal or Redemption Price of or interest on the Series A Bonds; any notice which is permitted or required to be given to Owners of the Series A Bonds under the General Resolution or this Supplemental Resolution; the selection by DTC or any Participant of any Person to receive payment in the event of a partial redemption of the Series A Bonds; or any consent given or other action taken by DTC as Owner of the Series A Bonds.

(c) The Fiscal Agent shall pay all principal of, and premium, if any, and interest on the Series A Bonds only to or “upon the order of” Cede & Co., as nominee for DTC, and all such payments shall be valid and effective to fully satisfy and discharge the System’s obligations with respect to the principal of, and premium, if any, and interest on the Series A Bonds to the extent of the sum or sums so paid. No person other than DTC shall receive an authenticated Series A Bond for each separate stated maturity or separate “CUSIP” number within a maturity evidencing the obligation of the System to make payments of principal of and premium, if any, and interest on the Series A Bonds pursuant to the General Resolution and this Supplemental Resolution. Upon delivery by DTC to the Fiscal Agent of written notice to the effect that DTC has determined to substitute a new nominee in place of Cede & Co., and subject to the provisions herein with respect to transfers, the word “Cede & Co.” in this Supplemental Resolution shall refer to such new nominee of DTC.

(d) In the event the System determines that it is in the best interest of the Beneficial Owners that they be able to obtain Series A Bond certificates, the System may notify DTC and the Fiscal Agent, whereupon DTC will notify the Participants, of the availability through DTC of the Series A Bond certificates, subject to DTC procedures. In such event, the System shall issue, and the Fiscal Agent shall transfer and exchange, Series A Bond certificates as requested by DTC and any other Series A Bond owners in appropriate amounts. DTC may determine to discontinue providing its services with respect to the Series A Bonds at any time by giving notice to the System and the Fiscal Agent and discharging its responsibilities with respect thereto under applicable law. Under such circumstances (if there is no successor securities depository), the System and the Fiscal Agent shall be obligated to deliver Series A Bond certificates as described in the General Resolution. In the event Series A Bond certificates are issued, the provisions of the General Resolution shall apply to, among other things, the transfer and exchange of such certificates and the method of payment of principal and of and Redemption Price interest on such certificates. Whenever DTC requests the System and the Fiscal Agent to do so, the Fiscal Agent and the System will cooperate with DTC in taking appropriate action after reasonable notice (i) to make available one or more separate certificates evidencing the

Series A Bonds to any DTC Participant having Series A Bonds credited to its DTC account or (ii) to arrange for another securities depository to maintain custody of certificates evidencing the Series A Bonds.

(e) Notwithstanding any other provision of the General Resolution or this Supplemental Resolution to the contrary, so long as any Series A Bond is registered in the name of Cede & Co., as nominee of DTC, all payments with respect to the principal of, and premium, if any, and interest on such Series A Bond and all notices with respect to and surrender or delivery of such Series A Bond shall be made and given, respectively, to or by DTC as provided by DTC's operating procedures. Bondholders shall have no lien or security interest in any rebate or refund paid by DTC to the Fiscal Agent which arises from the payment by the Fiscal Agent of principal of or interest on the Series A Bonds in accordance with existing arrangements with DTC.

(f) In connection with any notice or other communication to be provided to Owners of Series A Bonds pursuant to the General Resolution or this Supplemental Resolution by the System or the Fiscal Agent with respect to any consent or other action to be taken by Owners of Series A Bonds, the System or the Fiscal Agent, as the case may be, shall establish a record date for such consent or other action and give DTC notice of such record date not less than 15 calendar days in advance of such record date to the extent possible. Notice to DTC shall be given only when DTC under this subsection (f) is the sole Owner of the Series A Bonds.

SECTION 2.6. Form of Series A Bonds. Subject to the provisions of the General Resolution, the Series A Bonds shall be in substantially the form of Exhibit A, with necessary and appropriate variations, omissions and insertions as permitted by the General Resolution and this Supplemental Resolution.

ARTICLE III

DISPOSITION OF PROCEEDS OF SERIES A BONDS AND OTHER FUNDS

SECTION 3.1. Deposits to Accounts or Transfers. Upon receipt from the Underwriters of the proceeds of sale of the Series A Bonds in the amount of \$1,588,810,799.60, there shall be deposited by the System in or transferred by the System:

1. by wire, directly, to the account of the System, the amount of \$1,426,002,361.71; and
2. by wire, directly, to the account of Government Development Bank, the amount of \$3,669,689.48 for costs of issuance; provided, that portions of this amount shall be wired to recipients thereof as directed to the Fiscal Agent in writing by Government Development Bank; and
3. by wire, directly to the Fiscal Agent, the amount of \$93,737,392.13 for credit to the Capitalized Interest Account, which amount shall be used to pay interest on the Series A Bonds on each Interest Payment Date until the balance of such account is zero; and
4. by wire, directly to the Fiscal Agent, the amount of \$46,982,352.66 for credit to the Debt Service Reserve Account.

ARTICLE IV

MISCELLANEOUS

SECTION 4.1. Headings. The section headings contained herein are for reference purposes only and will not affect in any way the meaning or interpretation of this Supplemental Resolution.

SECTION 4.2. Governing Law. This Supplemental Resolution shall be governed by, and construed and enforced in accordance with, the laws of the Commonwealth; provided, however, that to the maximum extent permitted by applicable law, the rights, privileges and duties of the Fiscal Agent shall be governed by the law of the jurisdiction in which its Corporate Trust Office is located.

SECTION 4.3. Effective Date. This Supplemental Resolution shall take effect immediately upon adoption by the System; *provided, however*, that this Supplemental Resolution shall only be binding upon the Fiscal Agent upon filing of a copy hereof with the Fiscal Agent.

SECTION 4.4. No Representations of Fiscal Agent. The recitals of fact contained herein and in the Series A Bonds shall be taken as the statements of the System and the Fiscal Agent assumes no responsibility for the correctness of the same. The Fiscal Agent makes no representations as to the validity or sufficiency of the General Resolution or this Supplemental Resolution or of any Bonds issued thereunder or as to the security afforded by the Resolution or this Supplemental Resolution, and the Fiscal Agent shall incur no liability in respect thereof. The Fiscal Agent shall, however, be responsible for its representation contained in its certificate of authentication on the Series A Bonds.

SECTION 4.5. Notices. Except as otherwise provided herein, all notices, certificates or other communications hereunder shall be in writing and shall be deemed given upon receipt, by hand delivery, mail, overnight delivery, telecopy or other electronic means, except in the case of communications given to the Fiscal Agent, which shall be effective only upon actual receipt addressed as follows:

To the Fiscal Agent:

The Bank of New York
101 Barclay Street—7W
New York, New York 10286

Attention: Northern Municipals

Phone: (212) 815-6955
Fax: (212) 815-5595/5596

To the System:

Employee Retirement System of the Government
of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico
P.O. Box 42003
San Juan, Puerto Rico 00940

437 Ponce de León Avenue
Stop 32½
Hato Rey, Puerto Rico 00918

Attention: Administrator

Phone: (787) 754-4545
Fax: (787) 250-7251

with a copy to:

Government Development Bank for Puerto Rico
P.O. Box 42001
San Juan, Puerto Rico 00940

Roberto Sánchez Vilella Government Center
De Diego Avenue, Stop 22
Santurce, Puerto Rico 00940

Attention: Executive Vice President and Financing Director

Phone: (787) 722-2525
Fax: (787) 728-0975

SECTION 4.6. Invalid Provisions. In case any provision in this Supplemental Resolution or the Series A Bonds shall be invalid, illegal or unenforceable, the validity, legality and enforceability of the remaining provisions shall not in any way be affected or impaired thereby.

EXHIBIT A

FORM OF TERM BONDS

No. AR-__

\$ _____

**EMPLOYEE RETIREMENT SYSTEM OF THE
GOVERNMENT OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PUERTO RICO
SENIOR PENSION FUNDING BOND
SERIES A**

DATED DATE

MATURITY DATE

INTEREST RATE

CUSIP NO.

January __, 2008

_____ 1, _____

_____ %

REGISTERED OWNER: Cede & Co.

PRINCIPAL AMOUNT: _____ DOLLARS

EMPLOYEE RETIREMENT SYSTEM OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PUERTO RICO (herein sometimes called the "System"), a trust created pursuant to Act 447 of May 15, 1951, as amended (the "Act"), to provide pension and other benefits to retired employees of the central government, municipalities and public corporations of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico (the "Commonwealth"), acknowledges itself indebted, and for value received, hereby promises to pay to the REGISTERED OWNER named above or registered assigns or legal representative, upon presentation and surrender of this Series A Bond at the Corporate Trust Office (as defined in the General Resolution hereinafter mentioned) of the Fiscal Agent hereinafter mentioned on the MATURITY DATE specified above (unless redeemed prior thereto as hereinafter provided), the PRINCIPAL AMOUNT specified above, and to pay interest thereon from the most recent interest payment date to which interest has been paid, or, if no interest has been paid, from the DATED DATE specified above, until the earlier of the maturity or redemption of this Series A Bond, at the per annum INTEREST RATE specified above, payable on each Interest Payment Date (as defined in the Supplemental Resolution hereinafter mentioned), commencing March 1, 2008. Both the principal of and the interest on this Series A Bond are payable in any coin or currency of the United States of America which, on the respective dates of payment thereof, shall be legal tender for the payment of public and private debts. Payment of the interest on this Series A Bond on any interest payment date will be made to the person appearing on the registration books of the System maintained by the Fiscal Agent as the registered owner hereof as of the fifteenth calendar day (whether or not a business day) next preceding such interest payment date, such interest to be paid by check mailed to the registered owner at such registered owner's address or, at the option of a registered owner of at least \$1,000,000 in aggregate principal amount of the Series A Bonds (hereinafter defined) who so requests the Fiscal Agent in writing at least 15 calendar days prior to such interest payment date, by wire transfer.

This Series A Bond is payable by the System solely from the Pledged Property held under the Resolution and does not constitute a debt, obligation or pledge of the full faith, credit and taxing power of the Commonwealth or any of its municipalities or political subdivisions or of instrumentalities (other than the System), and neither the Commonwealth nor any of its municipalities or political subdivisions or instrumentalities (other than the System) shall be liable for the payment thereof.

This Series A Bond is one of the bonds of a duly authorized series of bonds in the aggregate principal amount at issuance of \$1,588,810,799.60 designated "Senior Pension Funding Bonds, Series A" (herein called the "Series A Bonds") authorized to be issued pursuant to an Employee Retirement System of the Government of Puerto Rico Pension Funding Bond Resolution, adopted by the System on January 24, 2008 (herein called the "General Resolution") and a First Supplemental Pension Funding Bond Resolution, adopted by the System on January 29, 2008 (the "Supplemental Resolution," and together with the General Resolution, the "Resolution"), for the purposes set forth in the Resolution. This Series A Bond and any additional bonds issued under the Resolution are herein referred to collectively as the "Bonds."

The Bonds are special obligations of the System. There is pledged to the payment of the principal or redemption price of, if any, and interest on the Bonds in accordance with the provisions of the Resolution, the Pledged Property as defined and provided in the Resolution, subject only to the provisions of the Resolution permitting the use and application thereof for the purposes and on the conditions set forth in the Resolution. Such pledge and other obligations of the System may be discharged, wholly or in part, at or prior to the maturity of the Bonds upon the making of provision for the payment of the principal or redemption price of, if any, and interest on the Bonds pursuant to the terms and conditions set forth in the General Resolution.

At the option of the System, and upon 40 days' prior notice, the Series A Bonds maturing on or after July 1, 2018 are subject to redemption from any moneys available for that purpose (other than from moneys set aside with respect to Sinking Fund Installments) prior to maturity, in whole or in part, at a redemption price equal to the principal amount of the Series A Bonds, plus accrued interest (in the case of the Capital Appreciation Bonds, the Accreted Amount) to the redemption date, and without premium.

If notice of redemption is given and if sufficient funds are on deposit with the Fiscal Agent to provide for the payment of the principal of and premium, if any, and interest (or Accreted Amount, in the case of the Capital Appreciation Bonds) on the Series A Bonds (or portions thereof) to be redeemed, then the Series A Bonds (or portions thereof) so called for redemption will, on the redemption date, cease to bear interest (in the case of the Capital Appreciation Bonds, the Accreted Amount thereof shall cease to increase), and shall no longer be deemed outstanding under or be entitled to any benefit or security under the Resolution.

Copies of the Resolution are on file at the office of the System, and at the Corporate Trust Office of The Bank of New York, as Fiscal Agent under the Resolution (including its successors, herein called the "Fiscal Agent"), and reference to the Resolution and any and all supplements thereto and amendments thereof and to the Act is made for a description of the pledges and covenants securing the Bonds, the nature, extent and manner of enforcement of such pledges and covenants, the terms and conditions upon which Bonds have been issued and

additional Bonds may be issued, the rights and remedies of the registered owners of the Bonds with respect thereto, and to other terms and provisions of the Bonds. To the extent and in the manner permitted by the terms of the General Resolution, the provisions of the Resolution or any resolution amendatory thereof or supplemental thereto may be modified or amended.

The registered owner of this Series A Bond shall have no right to enforce the provisions of the Resolution, to institute action to enforce the provisions of the Resolution or to institute, appear in or defend any suit or other proceeding with respect thereto, *except* as provided in the Resolution.

This Series A Bond is transferable, as provided in the Resolution, only upon the books of the System maintained for that purpose at the Corporate Trust Office of the Fiscal Agent by the registered owner hereof in person or by his attorney duly authorized in writing, upon surrender of this Series A Bond together with a written instrument of transfer duly executed by the registered owner or such registered owner's attorney duly authorized in writing, and thereupon a new fully registered Series A Bond or Bonds in the same aggregate principal amount, and of the same series, maturity and interest rate, shall be issued to the transferee in exchange therefor as provided in the General Resolution and upon the payment of the charges, if any, therein prescribed. The System and the Fiscal Agent may treat and consider the person in whose name this Series A Bond is registered as the absolute owner hereof for the purpose of receiving payment of, or on account of, the principal or redemption price, if any, hereof and interest due hereon and for all other purposes whatsoever.

This Series A Bond shall not be valid or become obligatory for any purpose or be entitled to any security or benefit under the Resolution until the Certificate of Authentication hereon shall have been signed by the Fiscal Agent.

IT IS HEREBY CERTIFIED, RECITED AND DECLARED that all acts, conditions and things required by the Constitution and statutes of the Commonwealth and the Resolution to exist, to have happened and to have been performed precedent to and in the issuance of this Series A Bond, exist, have happened and have been performed in due time, form and manner as required by law and that the issue of the Bonds, together with all other indebtedness of the System, is within every debt and other limit prescribed by law.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the EMPLOYEE RETIREMENT SYSTEM OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PUERTO RICO has caused this Series A Bond to be executed in its name by the manual or facsimile signature of an authorized representative, as of the DATED DATE specified above.

**EMPLOYEE RETIREMENT SYSTEM OF
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE
COMMONWEALTH OF PUERTO RICO**

By: _____
Executive Director

[SEAL]

Attest:

Secretary or Assistant Secretary

CERTIFICATE OF AUTHENTICATION

This Bond is one of the Series A Bonds described in the within-mentioned Resolution.

THE BANK OF NEW YORK, as Fiscal
Agent

By: _____
Authorized Signatory

Date of Authentication:

ASSIGNMENT

FOR VALUE RECEIVED, the undersigned hereby sells, assigns, and transfers unto

(please print or typewrite name and address of transferee)

(please insert social security or other identifying number of assignee)
(For computer record only)

the within Bond and all rights thereunder, and hereby irrevocably constitutes and appoints _____ Attorney to transfer the within Bond on the books kept for registration thereof, with full power of substitution in the premises.

Dated: _____

Signature Guaranteed

By: _____

Signatures must be guaranteed by an “eligible guarantor institution” meeting the requirements of the Fiscal Agent, which requirements include membership or participation in the Security Transfer Agent Medallion Program (“STAMP”) or such other “signature guarantee program” as may be determined by the Fiscal Agent in addition to, or in substitution for, STAMP, all in accordance with the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended.

FORM OF CAPITAL APPRECIATION BONDS

No. AR-_____ \$ _____

**EMPLOYEE RETIREMENT SYSTEM OF THE
GOVERNMENT OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PUERTO RICO
SENIOR PENSION FUNDING BOND
SERIES A**

<u>DATED DATE</u>	<u>MATURITY DATE</u>	<u>CUSIP NO.</u>
January __, 2008	_____, 1, ____	_____

REGISTERED OWNER: Cede & Co.

**INITIAL PRINCIPAL
AMOUNT:** _____ DOLLARS

**PRINCIPAL AMOUNT
AT MATURITY:** _____ DOLLARS

**EMPLOYEE RETIREMENT SYSTEM OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE
COMMONWEALTH OF PUERTO RICO** (herein sometimes called the “System”), a trust created pursuant to Act 447 of May 15, 1951, as amended (the “Act”), to provide pension and other benefits to retired employees of the central government, municipalities and public corporations of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico (the “Commonwealth”), acknowledges itself indebted, and for value received, hereby promises to pay to the REGISTERED OWNER named above or registered assigns or legal representative, upon presentation and surrender of this Series A Bond at the Corporate Trust Office (as defined in the General Resolution hereinafter mentioned) of the Fiscal Agent hereinafter mentioned on the MATURITY DATE specified above (unless redeemed prior thereto as hereinafter provided), the PRINCIPAL AMOUNT AT MATURITY specified above. The principal (consisting of Accreted Amount) of this Series A Bond is payable in any coin or currency of the United States of America which, on the date of payment thereof, shall be legal tender for the payment of public and private debts. Interest on this Series A Bond shall not be payable on a current basis but shall be compounded, and added to principal, on each July 1 and January 1, commencing July 1, 2008 such that the INITIAL PRINCIPAL AMOUNT specified above shall accrete to equal the PRINCIPAL AMOUNT AT MATURITY specified above on the MATURITY DATE specified above. The Table of Accreted Amounts is attached hereto as Exhibit A.

This Series A Bond is payable by the System solely from the Pledged Property held under the Resolution and does not constitute a debt, obligation or pledge of the full faith, credit and taxing power of the Commonwealth or any of its municipalities or political

subdivisions or of instrumentalities (other than the System), and neither the Commonwealth nor any of its municipalities or political subdivisions nor instrumentalities (other than the System) shall be liable for the payment thereof.

This Series A Bond is one of the bonds of a duly authorized series of bonds in the aggregate principal amount at issuance of \$1,588,810,799.60 designated "Senior Pension Funding Bonds, Series A" (herein called the "Series A Bonds") authorized to be issued pursuant to an Employee Retirement System of the Government of Puerto Rico Pension Funding Bond Resolution, adopted by the System on January 24, 2008 (herein called the "General Resolution") and a First Supplemental Pension Funding Bond Resolution, adopted by the System on January 29, 2008 (the "Supplemental Resolution," and together with the General Resolution, the "Resolution"), for the purposes set forth in the Resolution. This Series A Bond and any additional bonds issued under the Resolution are herein referred to collectively as the "Bonds."

The Bonds are special obligations of the System. There is pledged to the payment of the principal or redemption price of, if any, and interest on the Bonds in accordance with the provisions of the Resolution, the Pledged Property as defined and provided in the Resolution, subject only to the provisions of the Resolution permitting the use and application thereof for the purposes and on the conditions set forth in the Resolution. Such pledge and other obligations of the System may be discharged, wholly or in part, at or prior to the maturity of the Bonds upon the making of provision for the payment of the principal or redemption price of, if any, and interest on the Bonds pursuant to the terms and conditions set forth in the General Resolution.

At the option of the System, and upon 40 days' prior notice, the Series A Bonds maturing on or after July 1, 2018 are subject to redemption from any moneys available for that purpose (other than from moneys set aside with respect to Sinking Fund Installments) prior to maturity, in whole or in part, at a redemption price equal to the principal amount of the Series A Bonds, plus accrued interest (in the case of the Capital Appreciation Bonds, the Accreted Amount) to the redemption date, and without premium.

If notice of redemption is given and if sufficient funds are on deposit with the Fiscal Agent to provide for the payment of the principal of and premium, if any, and interest (or Accreted Amount, in the case of the Capital Appreciation Bonds) on the Series A Bonds (or portions thereof) to be redeemed, then the Series A Bonds (or portions thereof) so called for redemption will, on the redemption date, cease to bear interest (in the case of the Capital Appreciation Bonds, the Accreted Amount thereof shall cease to increase), and shall no longer be deemed outstanding under or be entitled to any benefit or security under the Resolution.

Copies of the Resolution are on file at the office of the System, and at the Corporate Trust Office of The Bank of New York, as Fiscal Agent under the Resolution (including its successors, herein called the "Fiscal Agent"), and reference to the Resolution and any and all supplements thereto and amendments thereof and to the Act is made for a description of the pledges and covenants securing the Bonds, the nature, extent and manner of enforcement of such pledges and covenants, the terms and conditions upon which Bonds have been issued and additional Bonds may be issued, the rights and remedies of the registered owners of the Bonds with respect thereto, and to other terms and provisions of the Bonds. To the extent and in the

manner permitted by the terms of the General Resolution, the provisions of the Resolution or any resolution amendatory thereof or supplemental thereto may be modified or amended.

The registered owner of this Series A Bond shall have no right to enforce the provisions of the Resolution, to institute action to enforce the provisions of the Resolution or to institute, appear in or defend any suit or other proceeding with respect thereto, *except* as provided in the Resolution.

This Series A Bond is transferable, as provided in the Resolution, only upon the books of the System maintained for that purpose at the Corporate Trust Office of the Fiscal Agent by the registered owner hereof in person or by his attorney duly authorized in writing, upon surrender of this Series A Bond together with a written instrument of transfer duly executed by the registered owner or such registered owner's attorney duly authorized in writing, and thereupon a new fully registered Series A Bond or Bonds in the same aggregate principal amount, and of the same series, maturity and interest rate, shall be issued to the transferee in exchange therefor as provided in the General Resolution and upon the payment of the charges, if any, therein prescribed. The System and the Fiscal Agent may treat and consider the person in whose name this Series A Bond is registered as the absolute owner hereof for the purpose of receiving payment of, or on account of, the principal or redemption price, if any, hereof and interest due hereon and for all other purposes whatsoever.

This Series A Bond shall not be valid or become obligatory for any purpose or be entitled to any security or benefit under the Resolution until the Certificate of Authentication hereon shall have been signed by the Fiscal Agent.

IT IS HEREBY CERTIFIED, RECITED AND DECLARED that all acts, conditions and things required by the Constitution and statutes of the Commonwealth and the Resolution to exist, to have happened and to have been performed precedent to and in the issuance of this Series A Bond, exist, have happened and have been performed in due time, form and manner as required by law and that the issue of the Series A Bonds, together with all other indebtedness of the System, is within every debt and other limit prescribed by law.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the EMPLOYEE RETIREMENT SYSTEM OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PUERTO RICO has caused this Series A Bond to be executed in its name by the manual or facsimile signature of an authorized representative, as of the DATED DATE specified above.

**EMPLOYEE RETIREMENT SYSTEM OF
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE
COMMONWEALTH OF PUERTO RICO**

By: _____
Executive Director

[SEAL]

Attest:

Secretary or Assistant Secretary

CERTIFICATE OF AUTHENTICATION

This Bond is one of the Series A Bonds described in the within-mentioned Resolution.

THE BANK OF NEW YORK, as Fiscal
Agent

By: _____
Authorized Signatory

Date of Authentication:

ASSIGNMENT

FOR VALUE RECEIVED, the undersigned hereby sells, assigns, and transfers unto

(please print or typewrite name and address of transferee)

(please insert social security or other identifying number of assignee)
(For computer record only)

the within Bond and all rights thereunder, and hereby irrevocably constitutes and appoints _____ Attorney to transfer the within Bond on the books kept for registration thereof, with full power of substitution in the premises.

Dated: _____

Signature Guaranteed

By: _____

Signatures must be guaranteed by an "eligible guarantor institution" meeting the requirements of the Fiscal Agent, which requirements include membership or participation in the Security Transfer Agent Medallion Program ("STAMP") or such other "signature guarantee program" as may be determined by the Fiscal Agent in addition to, or in substitution for, STAMP, all in accordance with the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended.

Appendix VIII

Form of Opinion of Bond Counsel

FIDDLER GONZALEZ & RODRIGUEZ, P.S.C.

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW

PO Box 363507

SAN JUAN, PR 00936-3507

TELEPHONE (787) 753-3113

FAX (787) 759-3123

254 MUÑOZ RIVERA AVENUE

CORNER CHARDÓN STREET

6TH FLOOR

SAN JUAN, PUERTO RICO 00918

January 31, 2008

Employees Retirement System of the Government
of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico
437 Ponce de León Avenue
San Juan, Puerto Rico

Re: \$1,588,810,799.60
Employees Retirement System of the Government of the
Commonwealth of Puerto Rico
Pension Funding Bonds, Series A Bonds

Ladies and Gentlemen:

We have examined the Constitution and the laws of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico (the “Commonwealth”), including Act No. 447 of the Legislature of Puerto Rico, approved May 15, 1951, as amended and supplemented (the “Act”), creating the Employees Retirement System of the Government of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico (the “System”) as a trust, to provide pension and other benefits to retired employees of the central government, municipalities and public Systems of the Commonwealth.

We have also examined a certified copy of a Pension Funding Bond Resolution (the “General Resolution”), adopted by the Board of Trustees of the System on January 24, 2008, and a First Supplemental Pension Funding Bond Resolution, adopted by the Board of Trustees of the System on January 24, 2008, and readopted, amended and restated on January 29, 2008 (the “Supplemental Resolution,” and together with the General Resolution, the “Resolution”), and other proofs submitted relative to the issuance of the System’s Senior Pension Funding Bonds, Series A in the aggregate principal amount of \$1,588,810,799.60 (the “Bonds”).

The Bonds are issuable as fully registered Bonds, without coupons, in denominations of \$5,000 (maturity amount) each or integral multiples thereof.

The Bonds are issued under and pursuant to the Resolution for the purpose of (i) increasing the total assets currently available to pay benefits under the System’s largest defined benefit plan, (ii) reducing the unfunded accrued actuarial pension liability of the benefit plan, and (iii) making deposits in various funds and accounts established under the Resolution.

The Bonds are limited, non-recourse obligations of the System, payable solely from and secured by a pledge and assignment of Employer Contributions and all other Revenues (as defined in the Resolution) derived therefrom, certain funds held under the Resolution, together with income earned thereon (collectively referred to herein as the "Pledged Property"), pledged therefor under the Resolution.

The Bonds bear interest and are subject to redemption prior to maturity as set forth in the Resolution.

The principal of the Bonds is payable at the principal corporate trust office of the Trustee in New York, New York. The interest on the Bonds is payable by check mailed to the registered owner at the address appearing on the registration books of the System on the relevant record date or, in certain circumstances set forth in the Resolution, by wire transfer to a designated account.

From such examination, and having regard to legal questions we deem relevant, we are of the opinion that:

(1) The Act is valid in all respects material to this opinion, and the System is a duly constituted governmental instrumentality of the Commonwealth, deemed as a trust.

(2) The Resolution has been duly adopted by, and is legal, valid and binding upon, the System, enforceable in accordance with its terms.

(3) The Bonds have been duly authorized by the System and constitute legal, valid and binding limited obligations of the System payable solely from, and secured by a valid and binding pledge of, the Pledged Property, subject only to the provisions of the Resolution permitting use of such Pledged Property and its application for the purposes and on the terms and conditions provided in the Resolution.

(4) The Bonds do not constitute a debt, obligation or pledge of the full faith, credit or taxing power of the Commonwealth or any of its municipalities or political subdivisions or instrumentalities (other than the System), and neither the Commonwealth nor any of its municipalities or political subdivisions or instrumentalities (other than the System), shall be liable for the payment thereof.

(5) Interest on the Bonds is excluded from gross income and exempt from Puerto Rico income and withholdings taxes, including the alternative minimum tax imposed by Section 1017 of the Puerto Rico Internal Revenue Code of 1994, as amended (the "P.R. Code").

(6) The Bonds are exempt from property taxes imposed by the Municipal Property Tax Act of 1991, as amended, and interest thereon is exempt from the municipal license tax imposed by the Municipal License Tax Act of 1974, as amended.

(7) The transfer of the Bonds by (i) gift will not be subject to gift tax under the P.R. Code in the case of donors who are residents of the Commonwealth at the time the gift is made, and (ii) death will not be subject to estate tax under the P.R. Code in the case of a decedent who at the time of death was (x) a resident of Puerto Rico, and (y) a United States citizen who acquired such citizenship solely by reason of birth or residence in Puerto Rico.

(8) Gain recognized from the sale or exchange of a Bond will be subject to income tax under the P.R. Code to taxpayers subject to Puerto Rico income tax on such gains, including individuals residing in Puerto Rico and corporations and partnerships organized under the laws of the Commonwealth.

(9) The Bonds will be considered an obligation of an instrumentality of Puerto Rico for purposes of (i) the non-recognition of gain rules of Section 1112(f)(2)(A) of the P.R. Code applicable to certain involuntary conversions, and (ii) the exemption from the surtax imposed by Section 1102 of the P.R. Code available to corporations and partnerships that have a certain percentage of their net income invested in obligations of instrumentalities of Puerto Rico and certain other investments.

(10) Interest on the Bonds constitutes “industrial development income” under Section 2(j) of the Puerto Rico Industrial Incentives Act of 1963, the Puerto Rico Industrial Incentives Act of 1978, the Puerto Rico Tax Incentives Act of 1987, and the Puerto Rico Tax Incentives Act of 1998, as amended (collectively, the “Acts”), when received by a holder of a grant of tax exemption issued under any of the Acts that acquired the Bonds with “eligible funds,” as such term is defined in the Acts.

Based on the provisions of the United States Internal Revenue of 1986, as amended (the “U.S. Code”), and the regulations thereunder, now in force:

(1) Interest on the Bonds received by, or “original issue discount” (within the meaning of the U.S. Code) accrued to, an individual who is a *bona fide* resident of Puerto Rico within the meaning of Section 937 of the U.S. Code during the entire taxable year in which such interest is received or “original issue discount” is accrued will constitute gross income from sources within Puerto Rico and, therefore, is excludable from gross income for purposes of the U.S. Code pursuant to section 933(1) thereof.

(2) Interest received or accrued, or original issue discount, on the Bonds is not subject to United States federal income tax if the holder of the Bonds is a corporation organized under the laws of Puerto Rico (“Puerto Rico Corporation”) or any foreign country and such interest is not effectively connected with the conduct of a trade or business in the United States by such corporation, such corporation is not a foreign personal holding company, a controlled foreign corporation or a passive foreign investment company under the U.S. Code, and such corporation is not treated as a domestic corporation for the purposes of the U.S. Code.

(3) Interest on the Bonds is not excludable from the gross income of the recipient thereof for federal income tax purposes under Section 103(a) of the U.S. Code.

(4) Pursuant to the provisions of Section 1.937-2T of the Regulations issued under the U.S. Code (“Temporary Regulations”), the source of the income from the sale of personal property by a *bona fide* resident of Puerto Rico within the meaning of Section 937 of the Code shall be determined under the rules of Section 865 of the U.S. Code. Accordingly, the gain on the sale or exchange of the Bond recognized by an individual who is a *bona fide* resident of Puerto Rico, within the meaning of Section 937 of the U.S. Code, during the entire taxable year will constitute Puerto Rico source income and, therefore, qualify for the income exclusion under in Section 933(1) of the U.S. Code, provided (i) that such Bonds do not constitute inventory in the hands of such individual and (ii) if the Bonds were owned before the individual became a *bona fide* resident of Puerto Rico, that for any of the 10 years preceding the taxable year for which the source of the gain must be determined, the individual was not a resident of the United States (other than a *bona fide* resident of Puerto Rico).

A Puerto Rico Corporation that invests in the Bonds will be subject to U.S. federal income tax on a gain from a disposition of Bonds only if the gain is effectively connected to a U.S. trade or business carried on by the Puerto Rico Corporation.

(5) The transfer of the Bonds by death or gift will not be subject to estate or gift tax under the U.S. Code in the case of decedents or donors who, at the time of death or gift, are (a) residents of Puerto Rico and (b) (i) United States citizens that acquired such citizenship solely by reason of birth or residence in Puerto Rico or (ii) not United States citizens.

In addition to the opinions above we would like to bring to your attention that: (a) the P.R. Code does not provide rules with respect to the treatment of the excess, if any, of the amount due at maturity of a Bond over its initial offering price (the "Accretion Amount") and that under the current administrative practice followed by the Puerto Rico Department of the Treasury, the Accretion Amount is treated as interest; (b) prospective owners of the Bonds, including but not limited to financial institutions, should be aware that ownership of the Bonds may result in having a portion of their interest and other expenses attributable to interest on the Bonds disallowed as deductions for purposes of computing the regular tax and the alternative minimum tax for Puerto Rico income tax purposes; and (c) the U.S. Code provides special rules for the taxation of shareholders of foreign corporations that qualify as "controlled foreign corporations," "personal holding companies," "foreign personal holding companies" or "passive foreign investment companies," as such terms are defined by the U.S. Code.

In connection with the foregoing statements about certain United States federal tax consequences arising from the ownership of, receipt or accrual of interest on, or the disposition of the Bonds, be advised that pursuant to the U. S. Internal Revenue Service Circular No. 230:

(a) These tax statements are not intended or written to be used, and cannot be used by any taxpayer, for purposes of avoiding penalties that may be imposed on the taxpayer by the Internal Revenue Service.

(b) These statements were written in connection with the promotion or marketing of the Bonds.

(c) Each prospective purchaser of the Bonds should seek tax advice from an independent tax advisor based on its particular circumstances.

We express no opinion regarding any other federal, Commonwealth or state tax consequences with respect to the Bonds. We are rendering our opinion under existing statutes and court decisions, and regulations as of the issue date, and assume no obligation to update our opinion after the issue date to reflect any future action, fact or circumstance, or change in law or interpretation, or otherwise.

In rendering this opinion, we are advising you that the enforceability of the Bonds and the Resolution may be limited by bankruptcy, moratorium, insolvency, or other laws affecting creditors' rights or remedies and is subject to general principles of equity (regardless of whether such enforceability is considered in a proceeding in equity or at law).

We have also examined an executed Bond and in our opinion the form of said Bond and its execution are regular and proper.

Very truly yours,

Appendix IX

BOOK-ENTRY SYSTEM

The Depository Trust Company

DTC will act as securities depository for the Series A Bonds. The Series A Bonds will be issued as fully-registered securities registered in the name of Cede & Co. (DTC's partnership nominee). One fully-registered Bond certificate will be issued for each stated maturity of the Series A Bonds, each in the aggregate principal amount (initial principal amount in the case of the Capital Appreciation Bonds) of such maturity, and will be deposited with DTC. SO LONG AS CEDE & CO. IS THE REGISTERED OWNER OF THE SERIES A BONDS, AS NOMINEE FOR DTC, REFERENCES HEREIN TO BONDHOLDERS OR OWNERS OF THE SERIES A BONDS (OTHER THAN UNDER THE CAPTION "TAX MATTERS") SHALL MEAN CEDE & CO. AND SHALL NOT MEAN THE BENEFICIAL OWNERS OF THE SERIES A BONDS.

DTC, the world's largest depository, is a limited-purpose trust company organized under the New York Banking Law, a "banking organization" within the meaning of the New York Banking Law, a member of the Federal Reserve System, a "clearing corporation" within the meaning of the New York Uniform Commercial Code, and a "clearing agency" registered pursuant to the provisions of Section 17A of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act"). DTC holds and provides asset servicing for over 2.2 million issues of U.S. and non-U.S. equity, corporate and municipal debt issues, and money market instruments from over 100 countries that DTC's Participants ("Direct Participants") deposit with DTC. DTC also facilitates the post-trade settlement among Direct Participants of sales and other securities transactions in deposited securities, through electronic computerized book-entry transfers and pledges between Direct Participants' accounts. This eliminates the need for physical movement of securities certificates. Direct Participants include both U.S. and non-U.S. securities brokers and dealers, banks, trust companies, clearing corporations, and certain other organizations. DTC is a wholly-owned subsidiary of The Depository Trust & Clearing Corporation ("DTCC"). DTCC, in turn, is owned by a number of Direct Participants of DTC and Members of the National Securities Clearing Corporation, Fixed Income Clearing Corporation, and Emerging Markets Clearing Corporation, (NSCC, FICC, and EMCC, also subsidiaries of DTCC), as well as by the New York Stock Exchange, Inc., the American Stock Exchange LLC, and the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. Access to the DTC system is also available to others such as both U.S. and non-U.S. securities brokers and dealers, banks, trust companies, and clearing corporations that clear through or maintain a custodial relationship with a Direct Participant, either directly or indirectly ("Indirect Participants"). DTC has S&P's highest rating; AAA. The DTC Rules applicable to its Participants are on file with the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC"). More information about DTC can be found at www.dtcc.com and www.dtc.org.

Purchases of the Series A Bonds under the DTC system must be made by or through Direct Participants, which will receive a credit for the Series A Bonds on DTC's records. The ownership interest of each actual purchaser of the Series A Bonds ("Beneficial Owner") is in turn to be recorded on the Direct and Indirect Participants' records. Beneficial Owners will not receive written confirmation from DTC of their purchase. Beneficial Owners are, however, expected to receive written confirmations providing details of the transaction, as well as periodic statements of their holdings, from the Direct or Indirect Participant through which the Beneficial Owner entered into the transaction.

Transfers of ownership interests in the Series A Bonds are to be accomplished by entries made on the books of Direct and Indirect Participants acting on behalf of Beneficial Owners. Beneficial Owners

will not receive certificates representing their ownership interests in the Series A Bonds, except in the event that use of the book-entry system for the Series A Bonds is discontinued.

To facilitate subsequent transfers, the Series A Bonds deposited by Direct Participants with DTC are registered in the name of DTC's partnership nominee, Cede & Co., or such other name as may be requested by an authorized representative of DTC. The deposit of the Series A Bonds with DTC and their registration in the name of Cede & Co. or such other nominee do not effect any change in beneficial ownership. DTC has no knowledge of the actual Beneficial Owners of the Series A Bonds; DTC's records reflect only the identity of the Direct Participants to whose accounts such Series A Bonds are credited, which may or may not be the Beneficial Owners. The Direct and Indirect Participants will remain responsible for keeping account of their holdings on behalf of their customers.

Conveyance of notices and other communications by DTC to Direct Participants, by Direct Participants to Indirect Participants, and by Direct Participants and Indirect Participants to Beneficial Owners will be governed by arrangements among them, subject to any statutory or regulatory requirements as may be in effect from time to time.

Redemption notices shall be sent to DTC. If less than all of the Series A Bonds are being redeemed, DTC's practice is to determine by lot the amount of the interest of each Direct Participant in such issue to be redeemed.

Neither DTC nor Cede & Co. (nor such other DTC nominee) will consent or vote with respect to Series A Bonds unless authorized by a Direct Participant in accordance with DTC's Procedures. Under its usual procedures, DTC mails an Omnibus Proxy to the Corporation as soon as possible after the record date. The Omnibus Proxy assigns Cede & Co.'s consenting or voting rights to those Direct Participants to whose accounts the Series A Bonds are credited on the record date (identified in a listing attached to the Omnibus Proxy).

Redemption proceeds, distributions, and dividend payments on the Series A Bonds will be made to Cede & Co., or such other nominee as may be requested by an authorized representative of DTC. DTC's practice is to credit Direct Participants' accounts upon DTC's receipt of funds and corresponding detail information from the Corporation or the Fiscal Agent on payable dates in accordance with their respective holdings shown on DTC's records. Payments by Participants to Beneficial Owners will be governed by standing instructions and customary practices, as is the case with securities held for the accounts of customers in bearer form or registered in "street name," and will be the responsibility of such Participant and not of DTC, the Fiscal Agent, or the Corporation, subject to any statutory or regulatory requirements as may be in effect from time to time. Payment of redemption proceeds, distributions, and dividend payments to Cede & Co. (or such other nominee as may be requested by an authorized representative of DTC) is the responsibility of the Corporation or the Fiscal Agent, disbursement of such payments to Direct Participants will be the responsibility of DTC, and disbursement of such payments to the Beneficial Owners will be the responsibility of Direct and Indirect Participants.

DTC may discontinue providing its services as securities depository with respect to the Series A Bonds at any time by giving reasonable notice to the Corporation or the Fiscal Agent. Under such circumstances, in the event that a successor depository is not obtained, Series A Bond certificates are required to be printed and delivered.

The Corporation may decide to discontinue use of the system of book-entry only transfers through DTC (or a successor securities depository). In that event, Series A Bond certificates will be printed and delivered to DTC.

NONE OF THE CORPORATION, THE FISCAL AGENT OR THE UNDERWRITERS WILL HAVE ANY RESPONSIBILITY OR OBLIGATION TO DIRECT PARTICIPANTS, INDIRECT PARTICIPANTS OR ANY BENEFICIAL OWNER WITH RESPECT TO (I) THE ACCURACY OF ANY RECORDS MAINTAINED BY DTC, ANY PARTICIPANT OR INDIRECT PARTICIPANT; (II) THE PAYMENT BY DTC OR ANY DIRECT PARTICIPANT OR INDIRECT PARTICIPANT OF ANY AMOUNT WITH RESPECT TO THE PRINCIPAL OF, OR PREMIUM, IF ANY, OR INTEREST ON, THE SERIES A BONDS; (III) ANY NOTICE WHICH IS PERMITTED OR REQUIRED TO BE GIVEN TO BONDHOLDERS; (IV) ANY CONSENT GIVEN BY DTC OR OTHER ACTION TAKEN BY DTC AS A BONDHOLDER; OR (V) THE SELECTION BY DTC OR ANY DIRECT PARTICIPANT OR INDIRECT PARTICIPANT OF ANY BENEFICIAL OWNERS TO RECEIVE PAYMENT IN THE EVENT OF ANY PARTIAL REDEMPTION OF THE SERIES A BONDS.

Appendix X

Table of Accreted Amounts

Date	2028 CAB 7/1/2028 6.20%	2028 CAB 7/1/2028 6.20% [†]
1/31/2008	1,437.35	1,437.35
7/1/2008	1,474.40	1,474.40
1/1/2009	1,520.10	1,520.10
7/1/2009	1,567.25	1,567.25
1/1/2010	1,615.80	1,615.80
7/1/2010	1,665.90	1,665.90
1/1/2011	1,717.55	1,717.55
7/1/2011	1,770.80	1,770.80
1/1/2012	1,825.70	1,825.70
7/1/2012	1,882.30	1,882.30
1/1/2013	1,940.65	1,940.65
7/1/2013	2,000.80	2,000.80
1/1/2014	2,062.85	2,062.85
7/1/2014	2,126.80	2,126.80
1/1/2015	2,192.70	2,192.70
7/1/2015	2,260.70	2,260.70
1/1/2016	2,330.75	2,330.75
7/1/2016	2,403.00	2,403.00
1/1/2017	2,477.50	2,477.50
7/1/2017	2,554.30	2,554.30
1/1/2018	2,633.50	2,633.50
7/1/2018	2,715.15	2,715.15
1/1/2019	2,799.30	2,799.30
7/1/2019	2,886.10	2,886.10
1/1/2020	2,975.55	2,975.55
7/1/2020	3,067.80	3,067.80
1/1/2021	3,162.90	3,162.90
7/1/2021	3,260.95	3,260.95
1/1/2022	3,362.05	3,362.05
7/1/2022	3,466.25	3,466.25
1/1/2023	3,573.75	3,573.75
7/1/2023	3,684.50	3,684.50
1/1/2024	3,798.75	3,798.75
7/1/2024	3,916.50	3,916.50
1/1/2025	4,037.90	4,037.90
7/1/2025	4,163.10	4,163.10
1/1/2026	4,292.15	4,292.15
7/1/2026	4,425.20	4,425.20
1/1/2027	4,562.40	4,562.40
7/1/2027	4,703.80	4,703.80
1/1/2028	4,849.65	4,849.65
7/1/2028	5,000.00	5,000.00

[†]Not reoffered

